GOVERNMENT 1875 N.W.P.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES

FOR

1873-74.

PART I.

General Summary.

Change of administration.

1. THE year 1873-74 saw the close of Sir William Muir's Lieutenant-Governorship. His term of five years had ended in March, 1873, but a year's extension was offered to and accepted by him. On the 9th April, 1874, he was succeeded by Sir John Strachey.

Uneventfulness of the year.

2. There are few important events to chronicle during the year. The Governor-General had proposed to hold a grand Darbar at Agra, but the apprehension of famine arising from the scanty rains—apprehensions hardly realised here, as the calamity scarcely touched this province—led His Excellency to abandon the project, though such Chiefs as had already started for Agra were received in state at private interviews. The Legislative Council held its sittings during this time and passed four Acts relating to the North-Western Provinces, which will be treated of later on in this chapter. After the Governor-General had gone the Lieutenant-Governor started on his annual tour *viâ* Etah and Budaun to Bareilly, returning by Shahjahanpur, Fatehgarh, and Cawnpore to Allahabad in the end of January.

Scarcity of 1873-74.

3. At this time, and for some months after, the attention of Government was occupied chiefly by the dearth in the eastern districts of the province, consequent on the failure of the autumn crops of 1873. It was never indeed apprehended that the distress arising from scarcity would assume here the proportions which it assumed in Bengal, but it was evident almost from the first that Government would be called upon to take measures for the relief of the poorer classes in some parts of the province. These measures, and their result, are briefly described in the following paragraphs.

Beginning and development of distress.

4. The rains of 1873 began in the North-Western Provinces more than a fortnight later than usual, were very deficient in quantity, and ended rather earlier than usual. At their close it was reported, especially from the eastern and sub-Himalayan districts, that the ponds and tanks were nearly empty, and this fact, added to the early cessation of the rains and the want of subsequent showers, indicated the probability of an extensive failure of the rice crop, and that the consequence of this, wherever rice is the main crop, would be scarcity and distress. No time was lost in ascertaining the measure of the calamity. On the 7th November a circular order was issued to Commissioners of Divisions, instructing them to demand from Collectors a full general report on the state of the crops in their districts and on the prospects for the coming season. Replies to this circular were received in December and January. It was at once seen that for the Agra, Rohilkhand, and Meerut Divisions there was nothing to fear, and that of the other three plains' divisions that of Benares had suffered most. The Benares report indicated South Mirzapur, Ghazipur, and the northern parts of Basti and Gorakhpur as the parts where severe distress was to be looked for. The extent of distress was, however, uncertain. Everywhere great hopes were built upon the rabi; but the parts where the rice failed most completely are also those where a second crop is usually sown in the fields which are still moist after the rice has been cut, and the ground in which the rice had perished was as

hard as iron, so that this second crop could not be sown. As the cold season advanced, it gradually became evident that the districts in which State relief would be necessary were divided into two classes: *first*, those in the east and north-east of the provinces (the sub-Himalayan tract of Basti and Gorakhpur and the east of Ghazipur), which in climate and agricultural conditions more or less resembled the western districts of Bengal; and *second*, the Bundelkhand districts in the south—Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, Jalaun, and Lalitpur—with the southern portion of Mirzapur, all of which have suffered from a succession of bad years, and where the cultivators and landowners are in a state of chronic distress. In all these tracts the pressure of scarcity began to make itself felt at about the same time. Relief works, for which provision had already been made, were opened in most districts during January and in the beginning of February. In Jhansi and Jalaun they were about a month later. They were of the usual type, being mostly road embankments and other works of the kind on which unskilled labor could be employed.

Winter rains.

5. Meanwhile the winter rains were anxiously expected. Every effort was made to supply their place by diligent irrigation, and advances were given by Government to all cultivators who required them to dig wells; but as the drought continued, serious injury to the young crops became inevitable, and towards the end of January the situation became critical. The Christmas rains always make the difference between a good and a poor harvest; and this year, the ground having been less soaked by the rains than usual, the harvest would have been exceptionally poor. To add to the misfortune of the province, a frost such as had not been known for years set in about the middle of January and continued for some days; it did not affect the hardy wheat and barley, but the arhar, peas, and other more delicate crops were completely burnt up by it. At length in the first week of February the long delayed rain fell in moderately heavy showers, and the heavy calamity

which seemed to be impending was averted. Though too late to do all the good which it might have done had it fallen at the usual time, it was of incalculable benefit, and through its influence a year of high prices was substituted for a year of scarcity.

Inspection of eastern districts by Special Famine Commission.

6. The attendance on relief works, however, continued slowly to increase throughout the month. The numbers were greatest in the eastern districts, and as there was by this time little doubt that these were the only districts in which distress would be widespread and severe, it was thought desirable to obtain a general view of their condition. Messrs. Simson (Junior Member of the Board) and Carmichael (Commissioner of Benares) and Colonel Davidson, R. E., Superintending Engineer, were accordingly commissioned to make a tour through these districts and report to Government the results of their inspection. Their report (dated 22nd and 30th March, 1874) showed that in Benares and Azamgarh there was no ground for apprehension, and that in Ghazipur distress was not nearly so widespread as had at one time been feared. Mirzapur the committee were unable to visit. By far the worst districts were Gorakhpur and Basti, and in each of these the northern portion had suffered most severely. Rice is there the main staple, and it entirely failed. The winter crops which are ordinarily sown for a second harvest, after the rice had been reaped, could not be put into the ground on account of the early cessation of the rains. In a tract so extensive, and in which the failure both of the spring and the autumn crops had been so general, it was not to be expected that the rabi harvest would bring much relief. For the last week of March the daily average attendance on relief works was about 30,000 in Gorakhpur and 22,000 in Basti, and there was evidently a steady tendency to increase. which it was probable would continue till the setting in of the rains dispersed the people to field work. Meanwhile, other measures of relief were sanctioned. In the Maharajganj Tahsil of Gorakhpur one-half of the rabi revenue kist was remitted,

and in Basti the Collector was authorised to propose remission or suspension of revenue where he thought it necessary. Advances were to be made to zemindars and ryots for the purchase of rice seed, to the extent, if needful, of a lakh and a half in Gorakhpur and of half a lakh in Basti. The seed was procured from Nipal, sale being permitted by the Darbar to purchasers furnished by the Collector with a certificate, and the total amount of advances in Basti was Rs. 43,209, and in Gorakhpur Rs. 91,471. In Gorakhpur it was apprehended that the northern grain markets in the Maharajganj Tahsil might run short in the rainy season, when importation is difficult. The Collector was therefore empowered to advance money, repayable in a year, without interest, to traders who should guarantee to store grain at specified places, such grain being purchasable by Government at a price fixed so as to cover all the expenses of the trader. The grains stored under these conditions amounted to 90,865 maunds, and though eventually not required by Government, its presence in the district probably had a beneficial action upon prices. To merchants who preferred to import grain for sale at their own discretion, money was to be advanced, repayable without interest in six months, and in this way 10,700 maunds were imported.

Ultimate extent of distress.

7. This estimate of the situation formed by Government in March was confirmed by the event in all but one particular. It was thought probable that the distress would last till the autumn crops (especially the rice) were ripe, and that the relief works would have to be kept open till then. The unexpected improvement in the spring harvest, however, diminished the distress considerably. The effect of the new supply of food was marked in Ghazipur, where the harvest was decidedly above the average, by a speedy decrease of the numbers employed on relief works, which fell from 3,000 in the end of February to 800 by the middle of April, and in the last week of July the works, which had been kept open for some weeks of the rains in deference to the wishes of the District Officer, were everywhere closed. In Gorakhpur and Basti distress

may be said to have reached its highest point in the beginning of April, when the daily numbers on the works averaged 52,000 in the former and 28,000 in the latter district. But even after distress had attained its maximum the numbers on relief works continued steadily to increase. One reason for this was that the rabi outturn, though fairly good on irrigated land, had not been so plentiful in these districts as in Ghazipur, and in the sub-Himalayan rice tracts the area under this crop was very small. By the end of the month there were 91,000 people on the works in Gorakhpur and 84,000 in Basti. But the large and increasing proportion of women and children could not escape notice, and there were considerable doubts as to the extent of the distress which prevailed. On the one hand, it seemed that the relief works might be popular on account of the difficulty of exacting a full day's labor from the crowds who thronged to them and the liberty they enjoyed, and on account of the wages being paid in cash at a time when agricultural labor was very slack and there was nothing else for the people to work at. On the other hand, there was the hypothesis that these works were the sole refuge of a famished and despairing population whose only means of supporting life was by the wages earned on them.

Visit of Lieutenant Governor to eastern districts.

8. Sir John Strachey lost no time after assuming the reins of Government in visiting the distressed districts, in order to form his opinion with the aid of the best local advice. The conclusion he came to was that, on the whole, the former explanation was the correct one, and that there was not really any such severe distress as to deserve the name of a famine. He decided that it was not advisable to close the works, but that efforts should be made to make the relief more distasteful by exacting a larger tale of work, and that the wages should be reduced to the minimum which would provide subsistence for the laborers. Evidence was adduced that the scale had until lately been too high, and that the relief works had attracted sellers not of necessaries only but of luxuries. The rates now fixed were on the scale which had been introduced by the Magistrate of Gorakhpur about three weeks previously, the

allowance for infants only being lessened by one-half. They were:—

For a man, ...	... 5	Gorakhpuri pice (or one anna).
„ a woman, ...	... 4	ditto.
„ a child able to work,	3	ditto.
„ an infant,	... 1	ditto.

Thus the exclusion of all who were not in need of aid was left to be gradually effected by the low rates of wages and the strict demand of a fair day's work from every laborer. The Collectors of both districts were authorised to allow zemindars to indent on the relief works for men, and laborers who refused to accept employment under these requisitions with the promise of full wages were to be turned away from the works. The rates of wages were also to be lowered as soon as should be consistent with safety, but the necessity of such a measure was practically obviated by the early setting in of the rains.

Disposal of laborers during rains.

9. There was a further question to be considered—how the people were to be disposed of during the rains. No less than 219,000 men, women, and children were congregated on relief works in the districts of Gorakhpur and Basti in the beginning of May. It was obviously impossible to provide out-of-door employment for these multitudes during the rainy season. One of the chief works was the raising of an embanked road through the centre of a great depression which would be filled with water in the rains; and in other places, though the work itself might not be in a swamp, it would have been difficult to hut the laborers on high and dry ground, and a serious outbreak of sickness from damp and exposure might be expected. There was, however, every reason to hope that with the coming of the rains the people would for the most part disperse to their ploughing and sowing, and the continuance of the relief system would not be necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor (Resolution No. 479A, dated 16th May, 1874) therefore laid down the following general principles for the conduct of relief operations :—

1*st*. Able-bodied persons of a class accustomed to labor were to be employed on *bonâ-fide* public works at the ordinary rates of pay.

2nd. For persons of the above class incapable of labor on public works easy employment was to be found on roads, &c., or in poorhouses. The plan of these poorhouses was identical with that adopted by the Lieutenant-Governor when he was Collector of Moradabad during the scarcity of 1861, and was based mainly on the principles that relief should ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food, and restricted to persons obviously in actual want; that every one should work who was not physically incapable; and that all working paupers should remain the whole day in the poorhouse.

3rd. Gratuitous relief was to be provided for persons incapable of labor; and

4th. Persons who, on account of caste or other feelings or prejudices, should refuse to accept relief on the above terms were to receive exceptional treatment.

Closing of relief works.

10. Steps were now taken for gradually introducing this change of system and for bringing the relief works to a close and dismissing the people engaged on them. Warning was given to the people that it was intended to close the works, and workhouses were established at the head-quarters of Gorakhpur and Basti: at Mithaura and Bansi in the north, and at Kasia in the east. The change was made with even less difficulty than was looked for. Towards the end of May, after a few partial showers, the demand for agricultural labor began to make itself felt in Gorakhpur, and from all the works there set in a steady flow of laborers to the fields. On the 30th May rain fell generally throughout the district, and the numbers in daily attendance on relief works, which had been 89,000 during the last week of the month, sank to 25,000 in the first week of June. The rains had now thoroughly set in, and a few days later the last relief work was closed, and the three workhouses were opened for the destitute who still claimed assistance. In Basti the number of laborers went on increasing to 127,000 daily in the last week of May. About this time wages were reduced by one-fourth, the rains began early in June, and by the 22nd of

the month the last relief work was closed. In each district the workhouses opened with about 800 inmates.

General conclusions.

11. These events completely justified the conclusions arrived at by Sir John Strachey on visiting the locality; and they deserve special and prominent record on account of the importance of their bearing on the treatment of future famines. It appears probable that in a slack season of the year the opening of Government relief works would always attract great crowds of laborers. In a season of considerable pressure, but not of absolute famine, the relief works in Gorakhpur and Basti were for some weeks daily thronged by more than 200,000 men, women, and children, who found an attraction in the light work, in the liberty of going at night to their houses after attending a sort of vast picnic during the day, and in the wages earned at a time when ordinarily they had no employment in the fields and had to live on their harvest savings. But when the wages were cut down to a mere subsistence allowance, when a full day's labor was insisted on, and when the liberty of living at their homes was threatened, these immense crowds melted away as rapidly as they had collected, and it was found that there was hardly any one who really stood in need of relief.

Distress in the southern districts. South Mirzapur.

12. For the southern districts the history of the scarcity may be more briefly told. Here distress was due not, as in the eastern districts, to the failure of a single staple, but to the fact that a series of bad seasons was followed by the indifferent autumn harvest of 1873. In South Mirzapur and in Jhansi relief works had been found necessary in 1872-73. In Hamirpur and Banda, and indeed throughout Bundelkhand generally, the spread of *kans* grass has of late years checked cultivation and impoverished the people. Throughout a great part of these districts the country is wild and hilly, and the population poor and sparse. This is especially the case in South Mirzapur, where distress made its appearance in the plateau between the valleys of the Son and Ganges as early as the beginning of December, and attained its maximum about the middle

of January, when for some time nearly 3,000 people were daily employed on relief works; but the outturn of the rabi harvest in this tract was so good that by the middle of March there remained only one work with about 300 laborers, and this closed in the middle of June. Among the hills to the south of the Son, in the Government estate of Dudhi, and the Court of Wards' estate of Agori-Barhar, the effect of the spring harvest was less marked. Various measures of relief were adopted; advances were made to cultivators and to zemindars who undertook to employ labor; grain was imported and stored, and a number of small relief works were opened, to which the wild and timid people of Dudhi were at first hardly persuaded to come. Their only other means of escape from famine was emigration to Sirguja, but as the season wore on they gained confidence or were driven to the works by want, and the number of laborers gradually rose to 1,300 at the end of May. This was the maximum. On the setting in of the rains the people found employment in the fields, and all works were closed by the third week of June.

Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, and Jalaun.

13. In Banda, Hamirpur, Jhansi, and Jalaun distress did not manifest itself so soon. Relief works were opened in Banda in the end of January, in Hamirpur in the beginning of February, in Jhansi in the beginning of March, and in Jalaun not till April; but as they lay in districts more populous than South Mirzapur, they were more numerously attended. The maximum daily average in Banda was between 7,000 and 8,000 early in March; in Hamirpur about 2,500 at the end of May; and in Jhansi and Jalaun respectively 1,000 and 180 during May. The Jalaun relief works and all the Banda works but one ceased as soon as the rains began; this one and the Jhani srelief works came to an end in the second week of July, and the last works in Hamirpur were closed by the 20th July.

Workhouses.

14. The workhouse system which was to be substituted for relief works during the rains in Gorakhpur and Basti has already been described. The same system was introduced into

Banda and Hamirpur. In Gorakhpur the number of paupers in the three workhouses reached its maximum (a little over 1,500) in the end of July; it remained at about 1,000 during August, rapidly declined after the end of the month, and before the end of September all three workhouses were closed. In Basti the average during August was 1,800, and during the greater part of September about 1,200. October opened with about 550, and by the 21st of the month all workhouses were closed. In Hamirpur the numbers in the workhouses rose from 600 to 730 during August and September, but began to fall off in October, and by the end of the month all State relief had come to a close. In Banda the workhouses opened with nearly 1,000 inmates, and the numbers gradually decreased to less than 100 by the middle of August. On the 17th of October all workhouses were closed.

Prices.

15. During the entire period of scarcity prices may be said to have followed their own course. The dearness of grain in the eastern districts during the last three months of 1873 was probably due in part to export to Bengal, but before the beginning of 1874 this had wholly ceased. In Gorakhpur and Basti the rabi grains—wheat, barley, and gram—were at first even somewhat cheaper than they had been in the same months (October—February) of the previous year; but the deficiency of the rabi outturn reversed the case from March to June. The previous year, however, was itself an unfavorable agricultural season, and does not afford a fair standard of comparison. In an ordinarily good year, between October and June, a rupee will purchase not less than sixteen seers of wheat, and for the greater part of the time not less than twenty seers. In 1874, in March and April, after the spring harvest had come into the market, fourteen or fifteen seers was the cheapest rate for wheat. The prices of barley and gram were higher than usual in a considerably greater degree. All these grains were even dearer in Ghazipur from October to February, but there the plentiful rabi outturn of March and April immediately brought prices down to about their normal level. In the case of rice, which is an autumn crop, there was of

course no such fresh supply. The price in Ghazipur between November and June varied from eleven to twelve seers the rupee. In Gorakhpur the price rose to eleven seers in February and to ten and a half from April to June; in Basti it was nine seers during February and March, and eight seers and three-quarters from April to June. In an ordinary year a rupee will buy nineteen or twenty seers from October to March, and not less than sixteen from April to June. The range of prices in the other distressed districts was less remarkable. Grain of all kinds was more or less dearer than usual, but in general prices did not reach the famine limit, and the pressure of distress was, as already explained, due rather to the impoverishment produced by previous unfavorable seasons than to the deficient harvests of 1873-74.

Rates of wages on relief works generally.

16. In the beginning of February the execution of all relief works was made over to the Public Works Department of Government. By that Department a resolution was published on 10th February for the determination of rates of wages on the following principles:—The daily wages given were to be sufficient to purchase a certain quantity of food, which was fixed according to the scale shown in the margin. It was calculated that in the district of Gorakhpur wages on the above scale would be six Gorakhpuri pice (or 1½ anna) for a man, three for a woman, and two for a child. For the other districts the wages were left to be fixed by the Magistrate in accordance with the food standard prescribed. The maximum daily rates were 1½ anna for a man, one anna for a woman, and ½ anna for a child. If it should happen (which was not expected and did not in fact take place) that the daily quantity of food which these rates could purchase fell short of the standard, orders were to be required of Government. To the scale laid down by this resolution wages paid in all districts gradually adjusted themselves. The rates at first paid in

	Adult man.	Child above 10.	Child, 10 and under.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
Flour, ...	16	12	8
Vegetables,	4	2	2

Gorakhpur and Basti were, in Gorakhpuri pice of five to the anna:—

Man.	*Woman.*	*Child.*	*Infant.*
6	4	3	3

and in Ghazipur, where four pice equal one anna,

Man.	*Woman.*	*Child.*	*Infant.*
7	5	3	0

and in the end of February they were reduced to

Man.	*Woman.*	*Child.*	*Infant.*
6	4	3	0

In Banda, on the 1st April, the rates were,

Man.	*Woman.*	*Child.*	*Infant.*
4	3	2	1

About the middle of April the Collector of Gorakhpur found it possible to reduce the wages of a man to five pice, or one anna, and the allowance for non-labouring children to two pice. This change was ordered by Government to be introduced in Basti also, and the Ghazipur rates were to be brought down to the same scale. In the beginning of May the Ghazipur rates were reduced by the Lieutenant-Governor to four, three, and two pice, and on the 12th in Gorakhpur the allowance for infants was cut down to one pice, the rate which had already prevailed for some time in Basti. Towards the end of the month the Ghazipur rates were adopted in Basti, and the change, as has already been related, was followed by the speedy dispersion of the crowds assembled on relief works.

Expenditure on relief works

17. On making over the execution of relief works to the Public Works Department in February, sanction was given to an expenditure of Rs. 70,000, as detailed in the margin. Towards the end of March the grants for Gorakhpur and Banda were each increased by Rs. 10,000, a grant of Rs. 10,000 was made for Jhansi, and Rs. 10,000 more

	Rs.
Mirzapur, ...	10,000
Basti, ...	20,000
Gorakhpur, ...	20,000
Ghazipur, ...	10,000
Banda, ...	10,000
Total, ...	70,000

were placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department for expenditure as should be judged necessary. On the 20th of April the sums shown on the margin were sanctioned, in addition to former grants, and on the 17th of June a final grant of Rs. 4,93,000 was assigned to Gorakhpur and Basti. The accounts have not yet been closed, but the expenditure has been approximately stated as follows :—

	Rs.
Gorakhpur at half a lakh per mensem for six months, ...	3,00,000
Basti ditto, ...	3,00,000
Ghazipur, ...	4,000
Mirzapur, ...	3,000
Banda, ...	15,000
Hamirpur, ...	3,000
Jalaun and Jhansi, ...	5,000
Unallotted specially to any district, ...	20,000
Total, ...	6,50,000

	Relief works and other expenditure chargeable to the State.	Expenditure on poorhouses, &c., met from the charitable relief fund.
	Rs.	Rs.
Gorakhpur, ...	3,40,195	10,894
Basti, ...	4,28,557	9,637
Ghazipur,...	13,116	6,900
Mirzapur,...	46,239	...
Banda, ...	13,249	6,026
Hamirpur, ...	9,145	6,221
Jalaun, ...	6,893	...
Jhansi, ...	925	295
Total, ...	8,58,319	37,973

Charitable relief.

18. The relief works were intended for the support of the able-bodied poor. The North-West Government adhered to the rule laid down in the famine of 1868, that the duty of Government is to provide work for those who can and will work, but that the relief of those who are unable to work is a matter which devolves properly on private charity, in which the State should assist, but should not bear the whole burden. Accordingly, as on former occasions, a Central Relief Committee was formed and the subscriptions of the public invited, an equal sum to that subscribed being contributed by Government. The amount thus collected was

Rs. 63,988, but the contribution from public funds was no more than Rs. 13,037, for the favorable turn taken after the rains of February reduced the task of the committee, and the demand for assistance made upon them, far below the original expectations; and, speaking generally, it may be said that the offer of labor on the roads and in workhouses almost met all the requirements of the case.

Rent and Revenue Bills.

19. The passing of the Revenue and Rent Acts in December, 1873, was the result of nearly two years' deliberation and labor, and forms an important epoch in the history of the revenue administration of the province.

It was mentioned in the administration report of last year (paras. 20, 21, General Summary) how the Bills after discussion in the Legislative Council in November, 1872, were postponed in order to allow of further consideration, and to give opportunity for all opinions to be heard. In the summer of 1873 a committee of North-Western Provinces' officers were engaged in deliberating on amended drafts of the two Bills. Copies of the drafts were freely circulated for expression of opinion to European and native landholders, to the officers of Government, and to many other persons interested in the questions to which the Bills related, and no criticism or suggestion was refused a patient hearing. The committee submitted their final report towards the end of the year. They recommended sundry alterations, the chief of which were the following:—*First*, to insert a provision in the Revenue Bill under which the expenditure necessary for supervising and ensuring accuracy in the village records should be met from the surplus of the patwaris' cess which is levied from the zemindars. *Secondly*, to lower the maximum percentage to be allowed to proprietors refusing settlement from 20 per cent. (as it had stood in the draft) to 10 per cent.: this was 5 per cent. above the maximum allowance under the existing law. *Thirdly*, to legalize the existing practice of placing embarrassed estates, on their owners' own application, under the Court of Wards. These and other proposals of the committee were supportedby the Lieutenant-

Governor, Sir W. Muir, and were embodied in the Rent and Revenue Acts as eventually passed. But on one or two points His Honor dissented from the recommendations made. The chief of these was the proposed concession to occupancy tenants of fixity of rent during the whole term of settlement. In Act X. of 1859 there had been nothing to debar the landlord from suing for enhancement every year, if he chose. The evil of too frequent enhancements was one which His Honor fully recognized, but it would be better, he thought, if a remedy less drastic than a thirty years' lease were applied. It appeared to him that if rents, after being once fixed by authority, were protected from enhancement for a ten years' term, it would be a sufficient boon to the tenant, and the landlord would be more fairly treated. His Honor also thought it necessary to include increase in the value of produce amongst the grounds on which a landlord could claim enhancement of rent. On the two Bills being reconsidered by a Select Committee of the Legislative Council sitting at Agra, both these amendments of the Lieutenant-Governor's were approved, and one very momentous change was introduced. The North-Western Government had proposed to confer the same advantages of "privileged tenancy" equally on all proprietors who had lost their rights in times past since the commencement of our rule and on those who should lose them in the future. In the Bill as altered by the Select Committee the beneficial provisions of the Bill were made purely prospective and confined to proprietors who should lose their rights in time to come. This change being made, there was no longer room for the objections that had been urged by many landholders against the injustice of reversing retrospectively a system of things which had long been deliberately recognized by Government, and on the basis of which rights had been acquired and expectations had been formed. When the Bills as drafted by the Select Committee were presented to the Council, though not received without criticism and comment, they were practically unopposed. They accordingly became law as Acts XVIII. and XIX. of 1873.

20. The chief innovations in the two Acts, besides those already referred to, may be summarized as follows:—

Changes made by the Acts.

The legal status of the Board of Revenue and the different Revenue Courts of appeal and of first instance was for the first time clearly defined, and clauses were introduced to prevent the recurrence of disputes and doubts about jurisdiction. Rent suits are to be heard in future in the Rent and Revenue Courts only, not in the Civil Courts. Suits for enhancement of rent (the most difficult class of all) are to be tried only by officers of experience specially empowered for that purpose by the Government. The grounds on which enhancement of rent can be decreed are made clearer and more definite. The rights of a proprietor in land are distinguished from the rights he acquires as a cultivator in the fields he cultivates, and in future the sale of the former for debt will not involve the loss of the latter, and the ex-proprietor, instead of becoming a homeless outcast from his ancestral village, will only sink into the position of an occupancy tenant of his hereditary fields, holding them at somewhat favorable rates. On an assessment being made, the zemindar is not now left to battle as best he can by tedious litigation for an adjustment of his rents in proportion to the revenue he is called upon to pay. It is made the business of the Settlement Officer to revise the rent-roll of a village at the same time as its revenue, and this saves both zemindars and tenants much trouble and expense. The custom under which, in many parts of the country, cultivators of special castes pay a lower rent than others is recognized, and where its existence can be proved it must invariably be considered when rents are determined. Tenants who are ejected from the holdings they have improved are to receive compensation for their outlay. Formerly, while the Government could, and constantly did, remit a part of the revenue in estates overwhelmed by any special calamity, such as flood, drought, or hailstorm, it could not compel the zemindar to show the same grace to his tenant. Now the tenant is protected by the law, for the Collector may

step in and remit or suspend his rent, a corresponding remission or suspension of revenue being granted to the zemindar.

Lastly, the modern practice, under which elasticity of working is obtained by taking power for the Local Government to make rules on all minor matters of practice, was largely made use of, and the drawing of the rules has constituted one of the chief occupations of the Government during the current year.

Importance of the Acts; their working.

21. The importance of these two great Acts as measures not only of reform but also of consolidation, codifying and defining the practice previously existing, as well as amending it where experience had shown it to be defective, can hardly be exaggerated. Of their working it is as yet premature to speak, but so far there has been nothing to disappoint the Government, or to show that the care and pains bestowed on them were thrown away. Flaws and obscurities, it is true, have come to light in the course of judicial and executive work, but this was to be expected. The Legal Member of Council, in speaking of the Bills, observed as follows :—"It would be a miracle if in a work of such magnitude some oversight did not occur, some error did not creep in, notwithstanding every effort to avoid them." Such errors of drafting and of detail as are detected will no doubt before long be rectified by a simple amending Act.

Village Police and Municipal Acts.

22. The other work of the Legislature which related to the North-Western Provinces was the passing of the two Acts named in the margin. The Municipal Act was merely a later edition of the original Act (VIII. of 1868) which had been the law hitherto in force, and in which no alterations of principle were introduced. The Village Police Act defined the legal status of the "chaukidars" or rural police, who are hereditary village servants in each village, but who had hitherto acted in a purely private capacity in arresting criminals or detecting crime. They are now public servants, liable to criminal punishment for any

neglect of duty; and the respective parts of the landowners and the Magistrate in nominating and appointing successors to any vacancy are provided for.

Power of certain Settlement Deputy Collectors to try enhancement cases.

23. The last year's report (para. 28, General Summary) touched on the High Court's decision by which Deputy Collectors placed by Collectors in charge of tahsils were held not to have the power conferred by the law on "Deputy Collectors in charge of subdivisions," which power they had conceived themselves entitled to exercise. Another important ruling of the High Court on a technical question of jurisdiction added still further confusion, for a time, to the intricacy in which the legal machinery of settlement work was involved, and the difficulty had to be settled by a special enactment. The point was this. Under the Rent Act (XIV. of 1863), the power of hearing enhancement suits brought against a large number of cultivators at once was given to Collectors. A notification of the Government (21st April, 1863) conferred the power of a Collector for this purpose on all officers then in the Settlement Department; and by a subsequent notification (June, 1863), the Board, with the sanction of Government, extended the power to all Deputy Collectors engaged in the settlement. This had always been considered sufficient authority for the exercise of this power by persons appointed after the date of the notification, and all Settlement Officers had taken up and passed orders in suits of this kind. The High Court, however, held that the order of the Board was not a sufficient authority, and that no officer appointed to the Settlement Department later than April, 1863, had had jurisdiction to try these suits.

24. This decision, as soon as it became known, created something like a panic in the country. The revenue laws of past days had not been drawn up with the technical precision which is their present feature, and the drafters had assumed that it was well known and understood what the powers of the regular district officials were; and subordinate officers had considered that the Collector's sanction, or their predecessor's

practice, was sufficient authority. Now a doubt was thrown on the validity of an enormous mass of decisions, involving the rights of hundreds of thousands of people; and no one knew how far the doubt extended.

25. The defect in this particular case was cured by the passing of Act I. of 1874 (the Quieting of Titles Act), the outcome of which was, speaking broadly, that every Court of this class which believed itself, or was popularly believed, to have jurisdiction, and which had exercised such jurisdiction, had done so rightly, and its decrees were valid, and every decision in an Appellate Court upsetting such decree was itself invalid.

26. The remedy provided by the Legislature went, however, beyond this special class of cases; for the attention of the Supreme Government was called by this to the importance of the question, and to the evil which technical objections of this kind must do in a country like India, where a Court is constituted by the order of Government, and the effect of its decrees ought not to turn upon a slip in the wording of those orders. Sections were introduced into the Rent Act (XVIII. of 1873) which provide an excellent system for disposing of all doubts on this head. The objection must be taken at the first hearing; the Court before which it is taken can refer the question to the High Court for a ruling: and even if it does not do this, but overrules the objection, still the Appellate Court can dispose of the case as if the jurisdiction of the first Court had been unimpugned.

The Raja of Mainpuri's talukdari allowances.

27. A correspondence which arose in 1872 and ended in September, 1873, recalled in a distant and shadowy way the conflict which went on a generation back between those who fought for the village communities and those who maintained the rights of talukdars. The latter, as is well known, succumbed, but the talukdars, struck down by the victorious party with no sparing hand, were consoled with the large rent charge or malikana of 18 per cent. on the assets of the estates they claimed.

Before long it began to be felt that this was a very heavy charge to be paid to men who performed no duties and conferred no benefits on the land, and Mr. Thomason, in 1851, proposed to treat the malikana as a personal allowance, and to hold it open to reconsideration and reduction on the death of the then incumbent. The first case in which this policy was urged was that of the Raja of Mainpuri, but the Court of Directors, in 1853, decided that the terms must last for the period of the settlement or the life of the incumbent, and could only then be reduced to 10 per cent. on the assets.

28. That Raja of Mainpuri went into rebellion in 1857 and was banished; the estate was given to a relation who was in possession when the settlement of Mainpuri expired and was renewed. This was the time for the introduction of the 10 per cent. rule, but the tide of feeling had now turned and the Board of Revenue proposed to maintain, and even to enhance, the rate which the Raja's rent charge bore to the assets. This, however, was considered unfair to the sub-proprietors, and the Government eventually determined to maintain things in *statu quo*, giving the Raja for his life-time the same amount (not the same ratio) which he had received before from each village; it being clearly understood that his successor is to receive a 10 per cent. malikana only.

The re-settlement of Pargana Bhadohi, Mirzapur.

29. The year 1873-74 saw the conclusion of a work which had dragged on slowly ever since 1863—the re-settlement of Pargana Bhadohi, which constitutes the greater part of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares. His Highness's rights in this pargana have always been of a peculiar character: he is the Collector as well as the proprietor, and the Government has always been loth to do any act which might seem to encroach on his dignity and power. One consequence of this was that very little pains was taken in making the original survey to record the rights of under-proprietors and tenants carefully, and the unsatisfactory state of the village records had long attracted attention. In 1863 it was decided, with the Maharaja's consent, that a fresh settlement should be made, involving

re-measurement of the villages and a fresh preparation of rent-rolls and all records, half the cost being borne by the Maharaja and half by the Government. The expense was then estimated at Rs. 25,000, but from one cause and another the settlement has been unduly and unexpectedly prolonged, and the total cost has been Rs. 1,20,000. The annual gain to the Maharaja, arising from increased rentals and from sources of income hitherto concealed, is estimated at Rs. 20,000.

The Manzuridars of Pargana Bhadohi.

30. Advantage was taken of this settlement to place on a firmer basis the position of the under-proprietors who are known as manzuridars. These persons are those with whom, had their lands been situated anywhere else than in the "Family Domains," Mr. Duncan would have made, in 1790, the village settlement. They retained their hereditary position, paying to the Raja what they would otherwise have paid to Government, or 80 per cent. on the assets. In 1832-35 sub-settlements were made with them which were intended to be final, but it was thought at the time unnecessary to include this stipulation, in the belief that there was no waste land left to be brought under cultivation and no possibility of a rise in rents. The former supposition was nearly correct, as the increase in the cultivated area has been only 2 per cent. since then; but the other assumption has been falsified by the great rise in rents and in the value of land. In consequence, the rights of the manzuridars have become very valuable, and the Maharaja has done all he can to buy up, eject, and dispossess them. There being no clause as to the finality of the sub-settlement, a practice arose by which an additional demand was made on account of the small area of new land not under the plough, and the manzuridars, feeling liable to new exactions, had no incitement to improve their villages. These disputes have now been arranged on a mutually satisfactory basis. The manzuridars have given up the claim of finality and accepted instead a thirty years' settlement, based on the old ratio of 80 per cent. of the assets, and at the end of this period they will be entitled to a fresh settlement at the same rate.

Progressive assessments.

31. In the settlements made in the early part of this century, when faith in the prosperity and regeneration which were to follow on the introduction of British rule was unbounded, it was the custom often to impose a progressive (or rasadi) assessment, in which the lower figure was calculated on the existing state of the village, and the maximum on the prospective improvement which was expected to take place. These expectations were never realised, and the arrangements thus made broke down so constantly that the very name of progressive assessment was discredited, and the practice was formally forbidden. There is, however, one case where a progressive assessment is highly beneficial to the people, and that is, where though the new assessment is perfectly fair, yet its sudden increase above the sum formerly paid is so great as to cripple the resources of the landowner and to seriously curtail his income. It has constantly been found that it is almost impossible for a zemindar to reduce his expenditure immediately so as to bring it within his income, and thus in the first year of a settlement which may be both fair and moderate the seeds of debt may be sown which can never be eradicated.

32. With a view to make the pressure of the revised demand more gradual and tolerable in such cases, the Lieutenant-Governor, in October, 1873, sanctioned the issue of a circular order authorizing progressive assessments in all estates in which the revised jumma was a considerable enhancement on that of the preceding settlement. Six years were indicated as the period within which the progressive assessments should reach their maximum, but within that limit the exact length of time was left to the discretion of the Settlement Officer.

Chaukidars in the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares.

33. The last year's report contained mention of the exemption of the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares from the acreage tax imposed under Act XVIII. of 1871. As this tax, in addition to other objects, was

intended to meet the cost of village police, the question arose, how the village police were to be maintained in the Maharaja's domains, and whether or not the commutation of jaghirs was to be carried out there as elsewhere. The police force, which had been established on the new system of paying the men in money wages instead of land, cost a considerably larger sum than the rental of their service lands produced, and the acreage tax being removed, there was no fund out of which the difference could come. It was obviously unfair that the taxes paid in other parts should go to supplement the payment of an establishment kept up in the Family Domains, and the only course is, if the Maharaja will not pay the difference of the new over the old scale, to revert to the former system of payment in land or in wages fixed as the equivalent of the land-rents.

Board's check on the revenue-roll.

34. A curious blot in the financial part of the revenue system of the North-Western Provinces was detected during the year. On the introduction of the present system of accounts in the year 1864, the office of the Accountant-General was relieved of the duty of checking the revenue-rolls, and its duty was confined to merely seeing that the demand, as stated by the District Collectors from year to year, was properly collected. But the task of checking and comparing those revenue-rolls was not transferred to any other authority, the Collectors were not called on to quote the sanction for every decrease and increase, and, practically, there was no provision for the continuity of the demand. Although nothing occurred to justify the suspicion that any embezzlement had taken place, it was obviously necessary to provide against such a contingency, and the duty was imposed on the Board of Revenue of checking the annual statements of the demand on account of revenue and local cesses, and of seeing that no change was made without proper sanction. They were also requested to carry back their enquiries to the year 1864, and, starting from that point, to clear up every alteration in the Government revenue-rolls that had occurred up to the present date.

Permanent marks of theodolite stations.

35. It was related in the Report for 1871-72 (General Summary, para. 35) how the work of measurement, which is the foundation of settlement, had been entrusted to the professional agency of the Revenue Survey Department, who changed their block or topographical survey into a cadastral or detailed field survey. There have been four parties in the North-Western Provinces, who are now at work in the Moradabad, Agra, Hamirpur, and Banda Districts, having finished Muttra. Looking to the great cost and the mathematical accuracy of the work done by these parties, it was natural that the question should be mooted how this survey might be made of permanent utility, and the necessity of doing it over again at the next revision of settlement avoided. All that seemed essential was that a sufficient number of permanent boundary marks should be laid down, to enable any one at any future time to recover, by the help of the map, the village outlines and the chief points of the survey, and thus without a complete re-measurement to ascertain by comparison what increase or decrease in cultivation had taken place. Hitherto the only permanent marks set up had been at the tri-junctions of villages; but the chief survey officers determined that these were not sufficient, and that it was necessary, in addition to these, to set up an additional number varying according to circumstances, but averaging about six points on the boundaries, besides four internal points. This is accordingly being done.

Landowner's rate.

36. The Canal Act (VIII. of 1873) is now in full working, and the question how to assess the owner's rate leviable under it has been the subject of some discussion. It was decided that where, when the Settlement Officer visited the estate, he found canal irrigation in full force, he should adhere to the existing practice and assess irrigated lands at irrigated rates, crediting the canal with a sum equal to the difference between wet and dry rates; but no separate owner's rate is to be actually levied. Where, however, canal irrigation is introduced into a village after assessment the owner's rate has to be imposed, and will be levied at one-third of the water-rate taken from occupiers

of lands—*i. e.*, from the actual cultivators. This rate will be collected in revenue-paying lands from the spring of 1875. The question of the manner in which the owners of revenue-free lands are to be made subject to it is still under discussion.

Question between Tarai and Bareilly.

37. The Tarai District, which lies along the north of Bareilly and at the foot of the Himalayas, is a tract of land which belongs entirely to the Government, and which has long been famous for its malarious climate and its impenetrable jungles. It is, however, being cleared by degrees, drained and opened out, and cultivated by settlers who immigrate from the adjoining districts. From time to time lately petitions have been presented to the Government by landholders of Bareilly, to the effect that they suffered great losses from their indebted cultivators absconding to the Tarai with the assistance and under the enticements of the Tarai authorities; that it was practically impossible to realize from the runaways the rents and other sums for which they were liable, or to fill their places with new cultivators at a moment's notice; and that the Government should therefore grant compensation for the losses thus incurred. The petition which more immediately elicited enquiry was submitted by one Fakr-ud-din, a zemindar of Pilibhit (in Bareilly), whose tenants, he alleged, had been induced to emigrate *en masse*, leaving their debts unpaid, and carrying with them certain property (thatch, &c.) belonging to the petitioner. The complaint was investigated under the orders of the Commissioner and the Board of Revenue, and while no specific instance of enticement or of improper official assistance was substantiated, the fact remained that cultivators did emigrate in large numbers, and did on occasions manage to evade their Bareilly liabilities. To remedy this evil, a set of rules was drawn up by the Bareilly and Tarai officials conjointly, and approved by Government, laying down certain conditions under which alone cultivators should in future be permitted to obtain land in the Tarai, and providing for the speedy adjustment of any claims lodged by Bareilly landholders against intending emigrants. Thus ended satisfactorily the question between the districts.

38. There remained however a further question, which had been raised in the complaints of the Bareilly zemindars, whether the settlement rates imposed on the border villages of Bareilly were not unduly heavy as compared with the rents taken by Government in the Tarai. The Commissioner had received a large number of appeals against the assessment of the border parganas, and it was believed that this was partly due to the imposition of rates which, though fair in themselves, were relatively too high when compared with those of adjacent villages in the Tarai. Accordingly, Government directed that Mr. Currie, Settlement Officer of Shahjahanpur, should be deputed to enquire, during the cold weather of 1873-74, into the assessment of the five parganas marginally noted which lie along the border. As regards the first three of these the results of Mr. Currie's investigation have been submitted to Government. In Puranpur it was found that the general charges of exaggeration of cultivated area and severity of assumed rates were really without foundation; but that the enhanced revenue demand had fallen due just as unfavorable seasons had commenced, and that the subsequent calamities of drought and cattle disease had seriously impoverished many of the zemindars. The remedy sanctioned gave relief by making the assessment progressive in all cases where the rise had been sudden and large, so that the landholders may become accustomed to the heavier pressure by degrees; and in one precarious and difficult tract of low-lying country between the Chuka and the Sarda by revising and lowering the assessment permanently. In the Chaumahla and Richa parganas it was considered that in the strip of land immediately adjoining the Tarai (known as the *mar* or deadly tract) the rates had been pitched too high, relatively to those current in the Tarai, and that there was room for some revision of assessment, which Mr. Currie was ordered to carry out. The result of the enquiry into the condition of the Jahanabad and Pilibhit parganas has not yet been reported to Government.

The revision of the Bareilly Settlement.

Puranpur.
Chaumahla.
Richa.
Jahanabad.
Pilibhit.

39. The parganas of Jaspur and Kashipur were separated from the Moradabad District of the Rohilkhand Division, and attached to the Tarai District of Kumaun by Notification No. 905A., of 2nd July, 1870. They were not at the time removed from the operation of the General Regulations, as it was expected that a Bill, called the Laws' Local Extent Bill—then before the Legislative Council—would provide sufficiently for the difficulty. But the passing of the Bill was unavoidably postponed, and it was found necessary to take other measures to remove the anomaly of divided jurisdiction. It was accordingly proposed that an enactment should be passed removing the two parganas from the operation of regulation law and from the jurisdiction of the regular tribunals, and stating the laws to be considered as in force and the Courts to be constituted. Two Bills were drafted embodying these points, and were submitted to the Supreme Government in August, 1873. In the meanwhile, however, Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, had been passed (in 1870) for the purpose of dealing with the wilder and more backward parts of India, and the machinery of this statute had to be employed. This necessitates (1) a declaration from the Secretary of State in Council that the Act is applicable to the tract referred to: (2) a draft Regulation to be drawn up by the Local Government: and (3) the assent to, and the publication of the Regulation by the Government of India.

*Deregulationising of Parganas Jaspur and Kashipur.

40. The declaration was duly made by the Secretary of State, and a Regulation was drawn up by the Local Government and submitted. Meantime, it became obvious that, in thus framing a Regulation for these two parganas, it would be well to bring the remaining six parganas of the Tarai District (which had been transferred previously from Regulation territory*) formally, as they were practically, within the special jurisdiction of Kumaun, in order that the whole Tarai might be placed under one uniform system of administration. The Secretary of State was accordingly

*Bazpur, ...	from	Moradabad.
Rudarpur,... Gadarpur,...	,,	Bareilly.
Kilpuri, ... Nanakmata, Bilhari, ...	,,	Pilibhit.

moved to apply the provisions of Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, to these tracts also, and this was done by a Resolution of the Secretary of State in Council dated 22nd January, 1874. The North-Western Provinces Government then sent up a comprehensive measure, in the form of a draft Regulation, for the peace and government of the whole Tarai, with rules for the administration of justice in all departments: and this is at present under the consideration of the Supreme Government. It leaves the executive revenue administration and the revenue and civil law *in statu quo ante;* but proposes the introduction of the Criminal Procedure Code, and provides for other points not contemplated by Act XIV. of 1861, which it supersedes and cancels.

Deregulationising of Tappa Chaurasi.

41. By Act XIX. of 1864 (an Act passed to remove certain backward tracts of the Mirzapur District from the jurisdiction of the regular local tribunals) the river Son was laid down as the boundary line between the regulation and non-regulation portions of the district. In accordance with this geographical division two-thirds of Pargana Agori were rendered non-regulation; while the remaining third, known as Tappa Chaurasi, was left subject to the Acts and Regulations. But the circumstances of Chaurasi (the character and condition of its people, its land tenures, &c.) were found to be precisely similar to those of the (trans-Son) deregulationized portion of Pargana Agori; and the Local Government proposed that it should be placed on the same footing. The Secretary of State was accordingly moved to apply to Chaurasi the provisions of Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, which was done by a Resolution in Council dated 18th December, 1873. A draft Regulation for the government of Chaurasi is still under consideration.

Sale of land.

42. The evil of the existing state of the law as to sale of landed rights for debt has long engaged the attention of the North-Western Government, and has often been referred to in the reports of past years; and one of the last official acts of Sir William Muir, before he left these Provinces, was to address

the Government of India upon it. He could not acquiesce in any of the heroic schemes which had been devised in various forms for the prohibition of sale by a radical change in the law, as the long prevalence of sale during nearly three-fourths of a century rendered it impossible now to stop the practice altogether; and unless sale were absolutely prohibited in execution of decree of Court, he held the difficulties in the way of any modified measure to be insuperable. The intention of the Legislature in conferring powers of averting sale on Collectors by certain sections in Act VIII. of 1859 had been good, but they had been so cut down and explained away by judicial rulings that they were almost a dead letter. The remedy was, in his opinion, to revive the original force of those sections, and as the revision of the Civil Procedure Code (Act VIII. of 1859) is under consideration, advantage might be taken of the opportunity to give power to the Collector to interpose and stay the sale, by making satisfactory arrangements for the liquidation of the debt. The Collector would be required to act under such general rules, and under such supervision from his superiors in the revenue line, as should prevent his authority from being abused, to the unnecessary inconvenience of the creditor. He should be enabled, when he sees a reasonable prospect of liquidation, to hold the land direct on the part of Government, or to farm it or let it on lease, or to mortgage it, or sell a portion of it (all of which powers are entrusted by Section 243 to the Civil Court, though seldom or never exercised). He should also be authorized (as in Section 243) to postpone the sale till the amount is raised by these means; and to pay off the debt by instalments in cases where he finds it proved that such an order is not contrary to the understanding on which the debt was incurred. In cases of sale also he should have a discretionary power to postpone the sale if a fair price is not bid, or if the attendance is small by reason of a fair, festival, or other similar cause. In the Jhansi Division however, where the practice of sale had only lately been introduced, and could be restricted without injury to vested interests, Sir William Muir recommended the special introduction of the Punjab

system, under which the sanction of the Financial Commissioner (corresponding to the Board of Revenue in these Provinces) is required for the sale of land. This system gives the revenue authorities great discretionary powers in the matter, and it is understood that its effect has been to make the sale of land by auction extremely rare, and permissible only where not injurious.

Cattle-poisoning in Gorakhpur.

43. Towards the close of 1872-73 the attention of the Magistrate of Gorakhpur was attracted to the excessive mortality among cattle in his district. The crime of cattle-poisoning had been rife that year in the adjoining district of Azamgarh, whence it had at last been driven by the police; but no suspicion was entertained of an organised system which, when broken down in one district, could be set up in another. Investigation, however, proved that such a system in fact existed. The poisoners were the village Chamars, who had a direct interest in the death of cattle whose skins were their customary perquisite; and the poison used was common white arsenic, which was administered in doses usually far more than sufficient to cause death. At first the villagers attributed the mortality among their cattle to murrain, and afterwards to supernatural causes; but at last their suspicions fell on the Chamars, and they laid their complaints before the Joint Magistrate, who was on tour in the interior of the district. The first captures furnished a clue to the tracing out of the entire system. The poison came in the first instance from a dealer in Dinapore, who imported arsenic wholesale from Calcutta and retailed it to another dealer in a town of Azamgarh, by whom it was sold in smaller quantities to a number of Chamars, who travelled throughout Gorakhpur and finally disposed of it in packets of from 12 to 16 grains, to their caste-fellows in the villages. Each of the parties through whose hands the arsenic passed made a large profit upon its sale; but there is reason to believe that this profit was not their only inducement to continue the trade, and that the moving power of the whole system was really a wealthy firm of Iraki hide-dealers of the Azamgarh District, who gave advances to the

Chamars which had to be worked off in hides. The evidence against these men, however, was wholly circumstantial, and, though furnishing grounds for more than suspicion, was not legally strong enough to support a conviction, and the prisoners were consequently released by the High Court on appeal from the sentence of the Sessions Judge. One of the chief criminals—the Dinapore wholesale dealer in arsenic—escaped for a time from the hands of the Bengal police, but was arrested in Calcutta in September last, and has been sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment. Of 158 other persons arrested, 137 were punished by various terms of imprisonment as principals or abettors, and the crime was completely stamped out by the end of the year. An important consequence of these trials, which were reported to the Government of India, was the addition of cattle-poisoning (mischief to cattle) to the list of offences for which the police may arrest without warrant. This change in the law was made by a clause in the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Act.

Criminal Tribes Act.

44. In last year's report (General Summary, para. 26) it was mentioned that the provisions of the Criminal Tribes Act (XXVII. of 1871) had been enforced against the Dehliwal Baurias of Muzaffarnagar and the Aherias and Haburas of Etah. During the year under review another tribe was brought under the Act—the Sanorias of Lalitpur, a thieving fraternity numbering about 320 males. In all four cases the object sought to be attained by proclamation is to prevent the members of the proclaimed tribes from travelling away from their homes on thieving expeditions. For this purpose each male is registered in a descriptive-roll, and forbidden to leave his village without a pass from the Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police. If the pass is granted, the holder is still under surveillance during his absence, for the pass authorises him only to go to a specified place, and he must present it on or about certain dates at all the police stations on his way, returning again to his village within a stated time. A roll-call may be held at uncertain times, by which means the absence of any one who leaves his home without a

pass is detected. The rules also give the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police power to inspect the houses of proclaimed persons and to remove any contrivance which may be intended to facilitate the concealment of stolen property. By these rules the proclaimed tribes are brought completely under police surveillance, and precluded from obtaining a livelihood by plunder. It is of course necessary that they should have some other means of living, and in no case have such means been wanting. A considerable proportion of the Sanorias hold land, and the rest can easily support themselves either by labor or cultivation, land being plentiful in Lalitpur, and the demand for labor great. The proclamation of the Sanorias was made the occasion of a revision of the rules under the Act (Section 18), and the revised rules are now in force for all the four criminal tribes.

Infanticide.

45. The operations for the suppression of infanticide continued to be actively carried on during the year. The Act was extended to three districts—Allahabad, Muzaffarnagar, and Budaun—during the year, and at the close of it there were only seven districts* in which the repressive measures were not in force in some portion or against some clan. In five of these districts the crime has been satisfactorily shown not to be prevalent, these being the four Himalayan or submontane districts and the scantily peopled Lalitpur. In Jhansi and Gorakhpur neither the prevalence nor the absence of guilt has been satisfactorily established. There were at the end of the year 3,229 villages, with a population of 394,233 souls, proclaimed under the Act. Instead of the sexes of the children being nearly equal, the boys were 84,756 and the girls 37,832. It may be presumed that among these people between 40,000 and 50,000 girls have been murdered or allowed to die by neglect or cruelty within the last twelve years, and this presumption is enough to fully warrant the strenuous prosecution by Government of the measures which have been taken to put down the crime.

*Kumaun.
Garhwal.
Dehra.
Gorakhpur.
Tarai.
Jhansi.
Lalitpur.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Police.

46. The opening of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway through the northern part of the North-Western Provinces led the Government to consider what provision should be made for the protection of the persons and property of travellers on the line. The system recommended by the Lieutenant-Governor was the same as that in vogue on the East Indian line, where a police force is maintained, which is divided into three classes: (1) the regular police employed exclusively to detect and prevent crime; (2) a mixed body who, though enrolled under the Act, are partly the servants of the Company, and are employed in supervising the traffic arrangements, &c.; (3) a body of watchmen who look after the store-houses and yards where luggage is detained. The Oudh and Rohilkhand Company, on the other hand, believed that the force which they already maintained was sufficient for all purposes. This consisted of 175 chaukidars and 17 jamadars, whose duties, however, were not exclusively those of police, and who were purely private servants of the Company, not enrolled under Act V. of 1861 (the Police Act), and consequently not having the powers of police officers. They have, however, the power which the law gives to all private persons of arresting any one committing a heinous crime in their presence and handing him over to the police, and it was alleged that this power was sufficient to meet all cases that would arise. The Company being extremely unwilling to accept a Government police, it was decided, after a lengthy correspondence, that no change should be made for the present. The Railway Company, therefore, remain free from any contribution on account of the State police, and defray the whole cost of the watchmen employed for the protection of their own premises, of the traffic upon the line, and of the property in their charge. No State police reside upon the railway premises, or are stationed there for watch and ward, under ordinary circumstances, or unless any special need for their interposition be apprehended. The Government police stationed along the line, whose general functions and responsibilities under the law of course remain unchanged, have been ordered

to afford every assistance to the railway watchmen, both in receiving criminals arrested by them and in investigating reported crimes, and the working of the system will be reviewed at the end of a year.

Special Sub-Registrars.

47. The actual work of registering deeds is done in almost all cases by Sub-Registrars. This office was formerly bestowed on the lower Civil Judges or Munsifs; afterwards it was taken from them and entrusted to the lower revenue officials or Tahsildars, whose local knowledge is far superior to that of Munsifs. It was found, however, that in several tahsils or sub-districts (notably in Pilibhit and Bareilly) an increased staff and greater facilities for registration were absolutely necessary. Accordingly it was suggested by the North-Western Provinces Government that wherever the state of work or the peculiar circumstances of the case seemed to demand it, non-official members of the old hereditary registering families (kazis and kanungos) should be appointed to act as coadjutors to the Tahsildars,—the registration of all documents involving landed property being left to the latter, and that of all other documents being entrusted to the former. The Government of India approved the general scheme, but objected to the proposed distribution of the work, on the ground that the existing law did not authorise the appointment of two Sub-Registrars to one local area or sub-district. To meet this difficulty a territorial division of the sub-district was necessary; and as all the tahsils in which the work was extraordinarily heavy had large towns in them, the registration of bonded debts in which was the cause of the excessive pressure, it was arranged that the municipal areas should be formed into special sub-districts and placed under the non-official Sub-Registrars; the remaining portion constituting (under the Tahsildar) the regular sub-district. By this plan the alleged illegality of having two Sub-Registrars in one sub-district was avoided, and yet the desired distribution of work was for the most part secured, since almost all bonds relating to land would still have to be registered before the Tahsildar, whose local knowledge and official position it was thought important to utilize. The

first of these appointments was made at Pilibhit in April, 1874, and was speedily followed by similar appointments at Bareilly, Bisalpur, Agra, Muttra, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, and Brindaban. The general principle adopted for the remuneration of these special Sub-Registrars was that each should receive 20 per cent. of fees realized, *plus* a monthly allowance of 20 per cent., and this was followed in all cases except Pilibhit and Bareilly, where a fixed salary of Rs. 50 per mensem was tentatively sanctioned. It is believed that by thus greatly increasing the facilities for registration and utilizing local knowledge and influence, the public will be induced to make a more extensive use of the undoubted benefits of the system.

Appointment of extra Judge in the High Court.

48. In December, 1873, the attention of Government was directed to the accumulation of arrears on the files of the High Court of Judicature and the great consequent delay in the decision of pending cases. The Court were accordingly addressed on the subject, and asked to state how far the result was due to increased work or other causes, and how the state of affairs could best be remedied. In March, 1874, the Court replied to the effect that they were convinced that without the assistance of an additional Judge there was no reasonable prospect of clearing off the arrears without considerable delay. The Lieutenant-Governor was therefore compelled to address the Government of India with the view of the temporary appointment of an additional Judge, and this was sanctioned on the understanding that the appointment should be primarily for a period of six months only. The necessity of further retention was left for consideration at the expiry of the period.

Release of sick civil prisoners.

49. During the year 1873 seven civil prisoners died of sickness while in confinement under decrees for debt. As the law stands, the Local Government has not the power, with regard to civil prisoners, which Section 322 of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X. of 1870) confers on it in regard to criminal convicts: the power, namely, of exercising the prerogative of mercy by

releasing them from prison, and an imprisoned debtor may die by slow disease in jail if his creditor is obstinate and inhuman enough to persist. A fresh instance of the hardship which may ensue under the existing law was lately brought to the notice of the Government, in which an old man over seventy years of age, and whose chances of surviving many days were described by the Superintendent as very small, was imprisoned in the Bareilly Central Jail under a decree for Rs. 24-2-3 only. The Government of India was accordingly moved to take the subject into consideration; and in replying to the reference to the effect that it was in contemplation to make the necessary provision among the proposed amendments in the Code of Civil Procedure, the Supreme Government raised the general question as to whether the coercion of debtors by imprisonment should be left to the option or discretion of the judgment-creditor. After consulting the High Court of Judicature and the Board of Revenue on the subject, it appeared that there was a general consensus of opinion that imprisonment on account of debt should be reserved for cases of contumacy and fraud only, but that otherwise (except in regard to the power of Local Governments to direct the immediate release of sick civil prisoners) interference was not called for. The whole correspondence is now before the Government of India.

Act XI. of 1874.

50. During the year an Act was passed (XI. of 1874) for the purpose of amending the Code of Criminal Procedure. The principal changes made in the law require no special notice here.

Revision of Grant-in-aid Rules.

51. During the year it was found that a revision of the Grant-in-aid Rules was necessary in several respects, principally in regard of the vagueness with which the former rules expressed the discretion in granting aid which must always rest with Government. This want of precision encouraged hopes which could not always be fulfilled, and created unreasonable discontent with the restrictions necessarily imposed from financial considerations. In the revised rules the discretion resting

with Government to grant or withhold aid was fully affirmed; and it was laid down that there are three main principles on which the apportionment of the Government grant should rest. The first is that the maximum grant should bear a fixed proportion, not to the income, but to the tuitional expenditure, since it is this expenditure which the Government desires to assist. The proportion is one-third in elementary and one-half in all other schools. Further, the grant must never exceed what it would cost the Government to keep up such a school itself. This proviso is necessary to guard against any extravagance in salaries, or any unduly large proportion of teaching power to the number of pupils. The second principle is that the continuance of a grant depends upon efficiency, as tested by the Inspector's visits. It has been laid down that every aided school must be examined once a year by the Inspector of the circle or his Assistant, and to secure continuance of the grant he must be satisfied that the teaching imparted is thorough and good, and that the average attendance of the pupils on the rolls is sufficient. The third principle is that the grant must bear a fixed proportion to the class of school and to the number of boys taught. In accordance with these tests the rules have been revised, the schools being divided into four classes, *viz.*, Colleges, High Schools, Middle Schools, and Lower or Elementary Schools, for each of which classes the maximum grant and the ratio it is to bear to the average number of boys taught have been separately laid down.

Appointment of a Professor of Physical Science.

52. Some of the changes which have taken place in the constitution of the Government colleges are worthy of being recorded here. The Muir College at Allahabad, which is the latest founded of the four, has made great progress in numbers and standing, and is beginning to fill the position which it was intended to take as the chief or central college of the North-Western Provinces. Its usefulness will be increased by the additional Professorships of History and Philosophy and of Physical Science which have now been sanctioned. Our colleges have hitherto been without any means of giving education in physical science, perhaps the

most important branch of human knowledge. The want had made itself practically felt, for it was impossible to carry on the instruction of pupils who chose this subject of examination, which is now allowed to be taken up as an alternative course for the B. A. degree by the University of Calcutta. Sir John Strachey trusts that means may hereafter be found for giving still further encouragement to the study of physical science in these Provinces. The increased expenditure thus incurred has been partly met by the institution of a new grade of native sub-professors, who, on less pay than would be required by a European, are very successful in teaching the subject in which they often excel—Mathematics. The three junior Colleges of Agra, Bareilly, and Allahabad have now each two English officers, a Principal and a Professor of Literature, and a Native Professor of Mathematics. The Allahabad Central College will have (with the new appointments mentioned above) a Principal, three English and three Native Professors.

Placing of Anglo-vernacular Schools under District School Committees.

53. Another change which will, it is hoped, be productive of much good has been effected by giving increased powers to District School Committees. These Committees have hitherto been chiefly consultative bodies; and as they had no real administrative power, they took, as a rule, little interest in their duties. Thus while the local influence and experience of these bodies were almost thrown away, the duty of inspection and control was vested in the higher inspecting officers of the Educational Department (three Inspectors and three Assistant Inspectors in a country of thirty millions), by whom it was impossible that the work should be thoroughly and systematically done, and as a consequence the duty was necessarily left too much to subordinates. In order to remedy this, the late Lieutenant-Governor determined to entrust the administration of the lower schools generally in each district to the local Committee, consisting of the district officers and the principal European and native residents. The provision of ways and means, the appointment, and dismissal of teachers, the building and repair of school

houses, have, as regards village schools, been entirely made over to the Committees. In a word, in respect of this class of schools the Committees have changed places with the Inspectors. The Inspectors were formerly the administrative officers, the Committees consultative bodies; the Committees have now the entire administrative power, but on all questions of importance consult with the officers of the Educational Department. In regard to other Government schools, tahsili and zila, in the management of which more uniformity of system and departmental control are required, the functions of the Committee extend to supervision and inspection, and all changes of importance are referred to them for advice and opinion. Their supervision also extends over private aided schools (except the highest class and municipal schools), and they are beginning to pay close attention to the condition of the indigenous unaided schools, the necessity for improving which has been strongly enforced by Sir W. Muir. The result of these changes has thus far been most satisfactory. The Committees have generally responded loyally and gladly to the call made upon them by the Government. The more ignorant and incompetent of the village school teachers are being replaced by men of a better stamp. Prizes are being offered to the teachers of unaided indigenous schools who pass a certain low examination. Various other plans are being tried for the improvement of this class of schools, and many native gentlemen have been induced to take an active interest in education.

Educational endowments.

54. It was remarked in last year's report (para. 498) that among the means of extending our educational system in future years we might not unreasonably reckon endowments by wealthy native gentlemen. The liberality with which many native chiefs and gentlemen have contributed towards the Muir College gives reason to believe that this expectation is well grounded. Besides the Muir College a few other educational institutions possess endowments of greater or less value, into the amount of which enquiry has been made, but the figures have not yet been entirely cleared up. The difficulty arose from

the practice which had prevailed of paying the interest of the invested funds into the hands of educational officers, who disbursed them in prizes and scholarships without passing them through the treasury. It has now been found that of the Government colleges, that of Allahabad is endowed with scholarships worth in all £209 a year, Benares with £110, and Agra with £95. Among Government schools, the zila school of Mirzapur has £100 a year from funds contributed by general subscription for the establishment of an oriental department in the school. Other zila schools are endowed with small sums which furnish a number of yearly scholarships. In five cases the income of endowments has hitherto been distributed among teachers, instead of being credited to Government, as was ordered when the schools in question were changed from aided schools to Government zila schools in 1867. The most important of these is Moradabad, which is in possession of an income of about £250 a year. This income will pay for an oriental department to be added to the school, but whether it will be taken over wholly or in part only for this object has not yet been decided. The disposal of the proceeds of endowments of some other schools is also still under consideration.

Review of Mr. Plowden's Census Report.

55. The mode of taking the census of 18th January, 1872, was described in the Administration Report of 1871-72 (paras. 10-17). Mr. Plowden's report was submitted to Government towards the close of 1873, in time to furnish statistics for Chapter I. of Part II. of the General Administration Report of 1872-73, to which the reader is referred, as the details given in that chapter have not been repeated in the present volume. The census was reviewed by Government in January, 1874, and the most important points touched upon may be briefly noted here.

Agricultural population.

56. The agricultural population was returned as 56·5 per cent. of the total population, against 59 per cent. in 1865. But this classification includes only landowners and cultivators, and

excludes the large class of laborers who live by the land. There is great difficulty in drawing the line here. Not only this labouring class, but other classes also who are connected with the land, as village watchmen and village accountants, might be classed either under agriculture or under service. Sir W. Muir stated that on a wide and liberal classification he would take the proportion of agriculturists to be much greater than 56½ per cent.

Proportions of the sexes.

57. The numerical inequality of the sexes is strikingly shown by the census returns. The general proportion is 533 males to 467 females in every 1,000 of the population; the females rising to 479 among Muhammadans and falling to 424 among Hindus. One hypothesis which may partly account for these figures is that girls of the nubile age (10 to 13) have been concealed, owing to the extreme sensibility of orientals on the subject of their females; but the amount of deliberate concealment can hardly have been large in a census so carefully tested. Another explanation is that the European law of the greater vitality of females may possibly be reversed in a tropical climate. It is also possible that early marriages may be unfavorable to female life, and this is the more likely, as the returns show that the proportion of women rapidly decreases after the marriageable age is passed. But whatever may be the reality and force of any of these hypotheses, it is certain that some other cause is at work to produce so great a numerical inequality of the sexes; and the information so widely collected in late years, together with the fact that females are more numerous among Muhammadans than Hindus, and among low castes than high castes, render the conclusion unavoidable that the disparity is (at any rate partly) due to the wide prevalence of the practice of female infanticide, including in that word not merely actual deprivation of life, but also neglect and disregard in the rearing of girls. The Government has therefore every incitement to persevere in the efforts which have been made to put down the crime, and of which the fruits are even now beginning to appear.

Division of the population by ages.

58. A numerical division of the population according to ages had never been made before in this or any other province of India, and no doubt the returns contain a considerable element of error due to inaccuracy and ignorance; but on the whole the classification may probably be taken as fairly correct. The proportion of children under twelve years of age is 33·19 per cent. So small a percentage indicates a high rate of mortality among children in these Provinces. Something must be set down to infanticide and willful neglect of infants—something possibly to the concealment of girls above the age of ten; but the main cause of the disproportion is undoubtedly, in Mr. Plowden's words, "the high birth-rate, with a higher rate of mortality and a lower average duration of life than in any country of Europe for which we have figures, except Austria and Russia." This high mortality is explained by the poor and insufficient food of the lower classes, their inadequate clothing, and the prevalence of epidemics of small-pox and fever.

General state of the poorer classes.

59. This leads to the general question of the condition of the mass of the population of these provinces. From certain cases quoted in a note by a medical officer to whom Mr. Plowden submitted the census statistics of infirmities, it has been argued that a considerable class of the people live habitually on the verge of starvation. This statement is too extreme to be accurate. The examples cited in its support cannot be taken as representing a normal state of things, and it is not warranted by the appearance and physique of the lower strata of the population. But at the same time it cannot be doubted that among large sections of the community the rates of food and wages, though fairly sufficient for livelihood in ordinary times, seldom or never provide a fund against sickness or scarcity; and it is this which renders every approach to drought and dearth a matter of anxious solicitude to the Administration of these Provinces. There is, as Mr. Plowden says, "room for an immense amount of improvement in the material well-being of the people." But their adherence to traditional habits is so obstinate, and the agency at our command so limited,

that the task indicated is beyond the power of any Government to perform. Such improvement must come from the people; it is ours only to see that no impediment is placed in their way. And Sir William Muir recorded his opinion that during the period of thirty-five years over which his experience extends, the improvement of the agricultural population in comfort and prosperity has been very considerable.

English spelling of Indian names.

60. The transliteration controversy was touched upon in para. 19 of last year's General Summary. Since then it has been brought to a close. In 1872 the Government of India and the Secretary of State resolved to adopt the so-called scientific system of spelling Indian proper names, by which the English form of the name is obtained by a uniform method of transliterating the spelling in the vernacular language of the country. In accordance with that resolution, the wisdom of which appears to Sir John Strachey to be clear, a list was made out of the names of the more commonly known places in these Provinces, spelt in English and in the Urdu and Nagri characters. This has been published for general guidance, and it will be found printed as an appendix to this volume. By this order the controversy, so far as concerns the North-Western Provinces, has been settled.

Vernacular Press.

61. The Vernacular Press deserves notice, though there is scarcely anything to be added to the remarks on it in last year's General Summary. The circulation of both newspapers and magazines, which in 1872-73 had been considerably contracted, probably by striking out all non-paying subscribers, has begun again to expand, and the subscribers to the thirty-six newspapers now number 6,425, and to the twelve magazines 2,244. The readers (who are probably five or six times as many as the subscribers) certainly comprise the most intelligent portion of the population. On the whole, the Native Press of the North-Western Provinces exerts an influence for good. The intelligence which it diffuses is often inexact, and it is extremely deficient in critical power; but its tendency is useful

in rousing a spirit of enquiry and in directing the attention of the people to public questions. Sir W. Muir has acknowledged the assistance which the Government has not unfrequently received from vernacular newspapers in the detection of faults and the correction of abuses. It must also be added that the Native Press in the North-Western Provinces is almost always on the side of loyalty and morality.

Case of disloyalty.

62. In one case, however, an exception to the general rule has occurred, and for the first time the Government has had to take serious notice of the language of a vernacular newspaper, as calculated to excite hatred and contempt of the English power, and of the administration of these Provinces. The offender was a resident of Benares, a native gentleman of some position, who edited a Hindi paper there, and whose criticism of the action of the Government had by degrees sunk to malignant scurrility. At last it was thought necessary to mark the Lieutenant-Governor's displeasure at the tone of some of his articles; the Government subscription to his paper was stopped, and the powers of an Honorary Magistrate which had been conferred on the editor were withdrawn.

Mortuary statistics.

63. The year 1873-74 was not on the whole abnormally unhealthy. Fever, the great scourge of these Provinces from June to October, was less prevalent than usual, owing to the moderation of the rains, and deaths from cholera were less than one-third of their number last year. On the other hand, the ravages of small-pox were more than three times as great as in 1872-73.

Mortuary registration.

64. These statistics are obtained by means of a system of mortuary registration, which is gradually coming into better working order, though much improvement has yet to be made. The registration is most careful in the larger towns, but that on the whole it is still very imperfect may be judged from the fact that the average duration of life in India, as estimated

from the mortuary returns, is 43½ years, or eight years more than the average duration of life in Great Britain, and some thirteen years more than the term which has been calculated for India by the best authorities on the subject.

Jails.

65. In the six Central Jails, 33 District Jails, and 22 Lock-ups 101,461 persons were confined in the course of the year, or 12,702 more than in the year before. The daily average was 18,969, against 16,788 in 1872, and the number of persons in confinement on 1st January, 1874, was 19,998, against 17,467 on 1st January, 1873. These large numbers are accounted for by the dearness of food, between which and the increase of crime there is, as has been repeatedly noted in former years, the most intimate connection. Of the entire number of prisoners 2,823 were women and 98,638 men; 3,707 of the latter were engaged in manufactures, and £8,671 were paid into Government treasuries as the proceeds of their labor. The net cost of each prisoner was Rs. 44-2-0 (£4-8-3), which is somewhat higher than in 1872, on account of the increased cost of provisions. The average mortality is a little greater than it was last year (4·9 against 4·8), which was perhaps due to the enfeebled and half-starved condition in which many of the prisoners were received during the year. Eleven jails showed an abnormally high death-rate, and these were principally in the districts most affected by scarcity. So far as the high rate of mortality is due to any defect in the arrangements of the jails, no effort will be spared to ascertain and remove the causes of it.

Dispensaries.

66. The Dispensaries are partly kept up by the State and partly self-supporting. They are managed on the principle of grants-in-aid. When the people of any place show sufficient interest in the subject to erect a suitable building at their own cost, and guarantee a fixed subscription to cover the salaries of menial establishments and the contingent expenses, the necessary medical staff is granted and paid for by Government. The number of dispensaries was 135 last year, and is now 148. Of these

102 are civil hospitals where in-door patients are received and kept under medical treatment, which for the poorer classes is always gratuitous; the 46 other dispensaries merely supply medicines to out-door patients. All these most useful institutions are under the supervision of district Civil Surgeons, directed by an Inspector-General. The medical staff varies according to the class of the dispensary; one is managed by a European Apothecary, 30 are under Assistant Surgeons who have received a scientific medical education at Calcutta or elsewhere, and the rest are under Hospital Assistants or Native Doctors who have been taught up to a lower standard. The total income of the year was £24,908, of which Government contributed £11,800 in the shape of pay of establishment, and £2,775, cost of European medicines supplied; £10,333 were made up from local receipts, such as grants from municipalities, interest of endowments and funds invested, and subscriptions and donations from Europeans and natives. The expenditure amounted to £22,541. The surplus subscriptions are regularly invested in Government funds, and the total capital of this kind (not including some endowments in land) amounted at the close of the year to £29,331.

Number of patients.

67. The number of patients lodged and treated during the year was 22,22?, or 1,055 more than last year, and of these 16,642 were cured and 2,890 died. Out-door patients have increased from 739,346 to 742,552. As usual, the commonest diseases were fever and affections of the digestive organs. The operations performed were 56,661, of which 2,731 were important or capital. Last year the number was 53,707. Ninety per cent. were successful. Besides the regular dispensaries, there are ten charitable homes for blind, lepers, and paupers. The East Indian Railway Company also maintain seven separate hospitals in these Provinces for the men whom they employ.

Vaccination.

68. The vaccination staff numbered 386, against 362 last year. These were 232 men paid by Government, 91 paid by municipalities, 46 from local funds, and 17 by native chiefs and

zemindars. The number of cases of vaccination has risen from 414,416 to 464,233; almost all of these being primary operations, of which 80 per cent. were successful. Each operator vaccinated on an average 250 persons every month of the season (the five winter months); last year the average was 239. Each successful operation cost Re. 0-4-8, or seven pence, and the cost of the entire Department was £9,127.

Progress of vaccination.

69. It was noted last year that the vaccination of infants under one year old was only about one-tenth of what it should be according to the birth returns. The proportion is not much better this year, and considering the strength of ignorance and prejudice with which vaccination has to contend, it would be vain to expect a rapid improvement. Nevertheless, the history of vaccination in the North-Western Provinces shows that real progress has been made. Next after the larger number of persons operated on, the most encouraging sign is the extent to which landholders and municipal bodies are identifying themselves with the system, by paying for vaccinators at their own expense. This practical adherence is the best test of their appreciation of the benefits of the protection which vaccine virus affords. In Kumaun and Garhwal, indeed, small-pox has been altogether extirpated as an epidemic disease.

Lunatic Asylums.

70. In the three Lunatic Asylums of Bareilly, Benares, and Agra the number of patients rose from 625 to 714, of whom 115 were cured and 55 died. The mortality was 7·7 per cent., which is the lowest rate yet reached, and a great improvement on 9·09, the figures of 1872-73. The asylums cost £4,380, against £3,934 in the year before, and £101 were obtained for the produce of the labor of the patients.

Municipalities.

71. The North-Western Provinces' Municipal Improvements Act (VI. of 1868, since repealed by Act XV. of 1873) was in force in eighty towns in 1873-74, having been extended to Shamli and Kandhla, in the Muzaffarnagar District, during the year.

These towns are governed by Committees, consisting in all of 1,089 members, of whom 325 are officials, 90 are nominated by the district officers, and 674 are elected by the residents.

The income of the municipalities, exclusive of opening balances, compares thus for the past two years:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
Octroi, ...	140,093	140,336
Tax on houses, buildings, and lands, ...	3,307	3,308
Ditto professions and trades, ...	8,409	9,195
Ditto carriages, horses, &c., ...	1,252	1,151
Tolls on carts, carriages, &c., ...	1,478	1,304
Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868, ...	956	1,904
Total income from taxation, ...	£ 155,495	157,198
Miscellaneous, ...	29,431	35,080
Total, ...	£ 184,926	192,278

The increase is mainly attributable to the fact that the Act was in force in ten towns for part only of 1872-73, and was introduced into two new towns during 1873-74.

The total expenditure amounted to £195,651, against £184,006 in 1872-73; the details are as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
Collection, ...	18,183	18,124
Head-office, ...	3,956	3,282
Police, ...	39,232	41,152
Conservancy, ...	26,385	27,864
Lighting, ...	4,899	4,656
Watering, ...	2,701	2,661
Original works, ...	46,793	42,367
Repairs, ...	20,981	23,436
Education, ...	4,012	5,391
Vaccination, ...	796	1,025
Dispensaries, ...	2,737	3,375
Other charities, ...	1,086	1,388
Miscellaneous, ...	12,245	20,920
Total, ...	£184,006	195,651

The explanation given of the increase in the income applies also to a great extent to the increase in the expenditure. In

addition, however, balances were drawn upon to the amount of £3,373, the year opening with a surplus of £37,175, which was diminished at its close to £33,802. This money was expended mainly in local improvements and in enhancing the former grants-in-aid of educational and charitable institutions.

The means by which the income is raised, and the modes in which it is expended, are more fully detailed in the municipal chapter of this Report; and amongst the appendices will be found two statements giving the receipts and charges of every municipality, and a third showing the quantity or value of the principal articles on which octroi was levied, the consumption or expenditure per head represented by the imports, and the incidence of taxation per head of the population.

Towns under Act XX. of 1856.

72. The provisions of Act XX. of 1856 were in force in 328 towns and cantonments at the close of 1873-74, against 315 in the previous year. In two towns, Kandhla and Shamli, in the Muzaffarnagar District, the provisions of the Municipal Act (XV. of 1873) were substituted for those of Act XX. of 1856. The last Act was extended to fifteen towns, therefore, during the year.

The income compares thus for the past two years :—

		1872-73.	1873-74.
		£	£
Opening balance,	... ...	8,729	8,929
Gross yield of tax,	... ...	32,711	34,312
Miscellaneous receipts,	... ...	1,161	1,033
	Total, ...	£ 42,601	44,274

The taxation fell at Re. 0-3-10 per head of the population, and at Re. 1-6-10 per assessed house. Of a total of 356,677 houses, 240,393 are assessed. The proportion is probably too large, and in reviewing the reports of the several Divisions the Government had occasion to notice that the assessments in some districts needed revision. The principle inculcated is that the assessment is more likely to be just where

many houses escape the tax and a few pay heavily, than where the majority of the houses are assessed and the average payment is light. There can be no doubt that the poorer classes often suffer under this tax, even when it is light, while it is hardly felt by the rich.

The expenditure during the past two years was as follows :—

	1872-73. £	1873-74. £
Collection establishment, ...	2,838	2,620
Head-office ditto, ...	367	295
Police ditto, ...	17,043	16,906
Conservancy ditto, ...	5,197	5,799
Local improvements and public works, ...	7,275	9,540
Miscellaneous, ...	459	1,050
Total, ...	£ 33,179	36,210

Reductions have been effected in the collection, head-office and police establishments, and increased funds have thus been available for the conservancy and general improvement of the towns.

Revenue administration.

73. The total demand on account of land revenue for the revenue year between 30th September, 1872, and 1st October, 1873, was £4,169,664, or £56,972 more than the demand of the previous year; and the collections were £4,130,102, leaving a balance of £39,562, of which £11,032 represent the merely nominal demand from land which has been taken up for public purposes, or on which a remission has not yet been formally sanctioned. Of the rest, £18,286 were in train of liquidation at the end of the year, £9,327 are set down as doubtful, and only £917 will have to be relinquished as irrecoverable. The balances outstanding on account of former years amount to only £14,307, the lowest figure reached for the last eight years.

Settlement.

74. The increase of land revenue noted in the preceding paragraph is due to the progress of the new settlements. These have now been completed in fifteen districts, and in six others have entered on their final stage.

Excise.

75. The Excise Department deals with distilled liquor, opium, and drugs. The excise on liquor is mostly collected under what is known as the sudder distillery system, under which distillation is carried on only at appointed places under the inspection of Government officers, and a still-head duty is paid on every gallon that goes out. Each still-owner has also one or more shops for the retail vend of the spirits thus manufactured, and for these he pays a yearly rent to Government by way of license. But in the wilder and less populous tracts the monopoly of sale of country-made spirits is sold by auction to the highest bidder. This latter is also the method always followed in levying the Government revenue from intoxicating drugs, with the exception of opium, the monopoly of which the Government reserves to itself. The opium is bought from the cultivators, and is sold at the Government treasuries, or by licensed vendors, at a price which leaves a large margin of profit to the State.

76. The gross receipts of the year were £199,698, against £204,014 in the previous twelve months. The cost of the Department was £10,385.

Stamps.

77. The stamp income was £279,529 from the sale of stamps used in litigation, and £88,892 from stamps used for deeds, promissory notes, and other documents under the Stamp Act. These receipts are some £39,000 in excess of the receipts of last year. The Department cost £8,701.

Police. Reports and prosecution of crime.

78. In the police returns the connection between the dearness of food and the increase of crime is very clearly marked. No less than 84,353 offences were reported (excluding offences against sanitary and municipal regulations), against 76,972 the year before; and the increase is greatest in those districts where the pressure of scarcity was most severely felt. This increase of crime has been well met by the police. The proportion of convictions to crimes reported was 27·60 per cent., and to cases brought into Court 83·73 per cent., against 25·71 and 81·52 last year.

79. The class of crime under which the greatest increase took place was petty theft—a certain accompaniment of bad harvests. Next in point of increase are the kindred offences of burglary and attempt at burglary. But the most notable point (though the actual number of crimes was few) was the increase of daring and violent dacoities. This is a crime which was believed to have been almost stamped out, but which has revived of late in an ominous and alarming way. The character of the offences committed, and the way in which they were met, are dwelt on at some length in the chapter of this Report specially devoted to Police.

Classes of crime.

80. The total strength of the police force of all kinds—provincial, municipal, and railway—was 84,064 officers and men. They cost £536,686, and the entire cost of the Department was £547,039.

Strength of Force.

81. The increase in civil litigation, 2·5 per cent., is chiefly in the smaller classes of suits, where the subject of litigation does not exceed £10 in value. There were 89,500 original suits and 13,000 appeals. The duration of cases in the Lower Courts was much the same as last year,—that is, in Subordinate Judges' Courts, 75 days for contested and 39 days for uncontested suits, and in Munsifs' Courts 45 and 25 days respectively; while in the Courts of District Judges it was sensibly less, having fallen from 101 days for contested and 66 days for uncontested suits, to 97 days for the former and 35 for the latter. The property under litigation was valued at £2,025,336, giving an average of nearly £20 per suit, and the average cost of litigation was £2-14-0, or 14 per cent. of the sum in suit. These figures, and the general manner in which the Courts did their work, do not differ much from the corresponding statistics for 1872-73. The quantity of work was somewhat greater, the quality was much the same, the percentage of successful appeals being, as last year, 29·3.

Civil justice.

82. The Criminal Courts had to deal with an unusually large amount of petty crime—small thefts and burglaries, traceable in many cases

Criminal justice.

to the pressure of want, as has already been noted under Police. We find, in consequence, corporal punishment more frequently inflicted, and a considerable increase of sentences to short terms of imprisonment; while fines are relatively not so numerous as last year. The calendar of heinous offences is larger than in 1872-73, but not more so than was to be expected from the general increase of crime; and in three out of every five cases the sentence was one of fine only. The percentage of fines realized to fines imposed was 76, the same as last year. Seven out of every ten trials resulted in conviction, and only 23·3 per cent. of appeals to the Sessions Courts were successful.

Registration.

83. The work of registration of documents in the North-Western Provinces is mainly performed by the Tahsildars or native sub-collectors of revenue, who are paid fixed monthly salaries, in addition to their ordinary pay, for performing this duty. Registration is compulsory or optional, according to the nature of the document to be registered; under the former class fall chiefly deeds of sale and mortgage of immovable property of more than £10 in value and leases for terms exceeding one year. The receipts were £32,184, against £30,932 in 1872-73, and the expenditure £14,250. 156,577 documents were registered. For 69,907 of these registration was necessary to validity, and for 86,670 registration was optional. They represented property worth altogether £3,752,564. All these figures, except those of expenditure, are considerably greater than the corresponding figures of 1872-73.

Education. General view of educational system.

84. The lowest class of Government schools in the North-Western Provinces are those which afford free elementary instruction to the village poor. They are called halkabandi schools, because each of them is meant to provide for the wants of a small circle of villages. These schools, which number now 3,637, form the ground-work of the educational system; they are intended for the poorest and most ignorant classes of the community, and the language taught in them (Urdu or Hindi, or

both) is always that which is in commonest use among those classes of the surrounding population. The next in order are the tahsili or town schools, in the smaller towns, which receive from the village schools such boys as are able to proceed beyond the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, with a little geography. These are the secondary schools, in which a middling education is given in the vernacular; their number is 496, and they teach grammar, geography, Indian history, arithmetic, algebra and Euclid, mensuration, and the elements of natural science. The central school of each district (called the zila school) collects the best scholars of the town schools. There are two classes of zila schools—inferior and superior. All of them afford instruction in English; but the former, which are in number 16, teach up to a standard between that of the town schools and the matriculation standard of the Calcutta University; while the latter, of which there 12, send up candidates to the University entrance examination. The collegiate schools attached to the four colleges also prepare boys for matriculation, and usually with more success than the superior zila schools, as they teach under more favorable conditions. The colleges at Allahabad, Benares, Agra, and Bareilly carry their students through the University examinations and up to the degree of M. A. The Allahabad College, which is the central college of the province, is provided with a chair of law and of physical science. For those who desire to study the oriental languages only, the means of acquiring a high education are furnished by the oriental branches attached to several of the zila schools and to the colleges of Bareilly and Agra, and by the special Sanskrit College at Benares. The Normal schools educate between two and three hundred candidates for the offices of teachers and assistant teachers in town and village schools. The higher grades of schools are supplied with teachers from the colleges.

Progress during the year. Government schools.

85. The progress of education noted in last year's report (para. 59) has continued throughout 1873-74. Two hundred and twenty-five new Government schools have been opened,

and as almost all of these are of the primary grade, the increase means a real extension of education among those classes who are most in need of it. The school committees, to whom the supervision of elementary education in districts was entrusted two years ago, have worked in 1873-74 with good will and success. Elementary education in municipal towns is carried on in free schools supported by municipalities, whose contributions towards them have increased during the year by 50 per cent. In the higher grades of education, the rolls of almost all the secondary schools—vernacular and Anglo-vernacular—show a considerable increase, and the same may be said of the zila schools. These latter are now nearly all supplied with boarding-houses. In the University examinations the colleges were unusually successful.

Aided institutions.

86. The list of aided institutions has been increased by 14. Their condition is much the same as it was last year. The secondary and higher schools give an education, on the whole, inferior to that which can be obtained in Government schools of the same class, but at a considerably less cost to the State. Aided schools of the lowest grade are not so efficient as the State elementary schools; and as they are more expensive, grants-in-aid to them are discouraged.

Female education.

87. In female education it can hardly be said that any progress has been made. The disinclination of the people to have their girls taught has been noticed more than once in the annual reports (see para. 66 of Report for 1872-73), and it need only be added here that no alteration in this respect has been observed.

Indigenous education.

88. A more careful enquiry into indigenous education has added 581 schools to the 4,574 native unaided schools shown last year. These schools teach the vernacular, and in the higher classes Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic, according to the traditional oriental methods, and in most cases such elementary arithmetic as is required by petty traders, and a few hundred boys receive an inferior kind of education in English.

89. A comparison of the state of education in the North-Western Provinces in 1872-73 and 1873-74 can be made from the following table:—

Comparative table.

	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	Schools	Scholars.	Cost.	Schools.	Scholars.	Cost.
			£			£
Government institutions, ...	4,363	122,770	83,098	4,588	135,663	86,24
Aided institutions, ...	373	16,104	19,344	387	17,771	19,06
Indigenous schools, ..	4,574	46,261	...	5,135	61,509	...
Total, ...	9,310	185,135	102,442	10,110	214,943	105,31

The entire cost of the Department was £140,164, against £137,928 last year; of this £129,891 was charged against Provincial Revenue, and the rest was defrayed from fees, endowments, private subscriptions, and contributions by municipalities.

90. The expenditure from Provincial Revenues on Public Works in 1873-74 was £447,233. Of this sum £67,714, or 15 per cent., is the cost of establishment; £122,884 were spent on Civil Buildings; and £202,375 on Communications. Under Civil Buildings the most notable are the Muir Central College, the Mayne and Thornhill Memorial, the Government Press Buildings, the City Hospital and City Police Station, at Allahabad; the Central Prisons of Benares, Allahabad, and Bareilly; the District Jail at Meerut, and the District Courts of Azamgarh, Orai, and Pilibhit. The outlay on Communications represents the improvement of several lines of road and the building of a considerable number of bridges, of which the largest is the Hindan Bridge on the Saharanpur and Mussooree Road. The Hathras and Muttra Light Railway has been begun, and £6,330 have already been spent. Two other works deserve special mention:—the drainage of the town and environs of Saharanpur, now nearly completed; and the restoration of the Taj and the palace buildings in the Fort of Agra.

Public Works

Railways.

91. The following are the most remarkable events in the chronicle of railway works during 1873-74 : (1) The opening in August, 1873, of that section of the Agra State Railway which connects Agra and Bhartpur. For the remainder of the year this line was worked at a trifling loss, which will, no doubt, be changed into a considerable profit as soon as the completed line affords unbroken communication between the railway system of India and the Sambhar Salt Lake of Jaipur. (2) The opening of 180 miles of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, leaving incomplete only 19 miles of the 542 miles of the entire line. (3) The institution of surveys for the junction of this line with the Scinde, Panjab, and Delhi Railway. (4) The progress made in the bridging of the great rivers which cross the railway lines. The bridge over the Ganges at Rajghat has been completed. Those over the Gumti at Jaunpur, over the Jumna at Agra, over the Ganges at Cawnpore, and over the Ramganga near Bareilly were still unfinished at the end of the year. The last has since then been opened, and the Cawnpore bridge is fast approaching completion.

Forests.

92. A few words may be said on the management of the Forest Department. The only noteworthy change introduced in the year was the opening of four depôts for timber of the second quality, in order to save the village groves of mango and other trees from the risk of being drawn upon to meet the growing demand for building timber. The measures which have been adopted for the protection of forests from trespassers and fire will, it is hoped, be completed in a few years : they were considerably advanced in 1873-74. By the sale of timber £119,762 were obtained, and the entire income of the Department was £162,950, leaving a surplus of £66,299 after an expenditure of £96,651. The timber in stock at the close of the year was valued at £52,121. The important work of supplying sleepers to the State Railways continued as usual : the total value of sleepers so supplied up to the end of 1873-74 was £255,000.

Irrigation income and expenditure.

93. It is a proof of the gradual extension of irrigation that although the rains of 1873 were not on the whole much below the average in the districts watered by canals, the area irrigated (1,049,312 acres) was, nevertheless, greater than any year since 1866, except the two years of exceptional drought, 1868 and 1869. The gross income, in cash, of irrigation works from water-rates and other sources was £252,782, besides which the Department take credit for £55,406, as representing the enhancement of land revenue on account of water-supply. The working expenses were £123,519, and the net surplus of direct revenue £129,263, giving a profit of 4·23 per cent. on the capital (£2,979,412) sunk in irrigation works as they stood at the commencement of the year. But the net surplus after payment of interest on this capital was only £38,407.

New works.

94. The year has witnessed the opening of one new canal and the beginning of another. The former is the Agra Canal, which was opened by Sir William Muir in March, 1874. Its length is about 140 miles, and it will irrigate that portion of the Agra and Muttra Districts which lies on the right bank of the Jumna, as well as part of the Dehli and Gurgaon Districts of the Panjab. The main canal itself has been finished, but there is still much work to be done on the distributaries. The work begun is the Lower Ganges Canal, which is taken off from the Ganges (on its right bank) at Narora near Aligarh, where the foundations of a weir have been laid. The remaining works of the year were of a less ambitious but not less useful nature, such as the alteration of the bed of the Ganges Canal to suit the diminished supply of water on the opening of the canal at Narora, the remodelling and extension of distributaries of the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals, and the improvement of the Rohilkhand and Bundelkhand irrigation system. To the latter an important addition will, it is hoped, be made in the course of a few years, *viz.*, the Ken and Betwa Canals, the plans for which were under preparation in 1873-74.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES. SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY. DETAILS OF THE LAST CENSUS. TRIBES AND LANGUAGE.

1. FOR the above see pages 39 to 58 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

See para. 1 of General Summary.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

2. There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

1.—Surveys.

Professional Survey Staff.

3. The professional survey staff have been working in the Moradabad, Muttra, Agra, and Hamirpur Districts, and have measured in all 1,743,248 acres. The particulars of the work are shown below :—

District.	Area measured up to 31st May, 1873.	Area measured during the year.	Total.	Remaining.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Moradabad, ...	645,543	307,906	953,449	507,238
Muttra, ...	685,702	366,688	1,052,390	...
Agra, ...	196,556	386,175	582,731	596,420
Hamirpur, ...	235,040	553,195	788,235	781,229

2.—Settlement.

Last year's work.

4. Paras. 37-49 of last year's report contained a detailed account of settlement operations during the year ending 31st May, 1873. This showed that of the four parts into which the work of settlement is divided—namely, (1) demarcation of boundaries; (2) measurement of lands; (3) inspection of villages; (4) assessment;—the two last parts remained still incomplete in some nine or ten districts, while in Banda alone had the settlement not passed beyond its first stage. For the year ending 31st May, 1874, therefore, a briefer account will suffice; it will be enough to indicate what yet remains to be done.

5. The settlement of twelve *districts had been finished before the beginning of the year. In one of these, Bareilly, a partial revision of settlement was instituted and brought to a close in the year under review. The assessments of two other districts, Muzaffarnagar and Jalaun (in the latter the two parganas only of Kunch and Kalpī) were under reconsideration last year, and the work has since then been completed in Jalaun, and in Muzaffarnagar only the fairing out of some of the village records remains to be done. The final copies of settlement records have been made in Meerut and Etawah, and they are on the point of completion in Farukhabad and Shahjahanpur, while in Bijnor and Aligarh they are not quite so far advanced, but will be ready in a few months. In Kumaun only the village field statements (khasras) remain to be faired out. Thus the year closed with settlements completed in fifteen districts, and rapidly approaching completion in six others.

Settlement completed at close of 1873-74.

*1. Dehra (except Jaunsar Bawar).
2. Saharanpur.
3. Gorakhpur.
4. Basti.
5. Jhansi.
6. Lalitpur.
7. Garhwal.
8. Bulandshahr.
9. Budaun.
10. Bareilly.
11. Mainpuri.
12. Etah.

6. The districts which were actually under revision of assessment during 1873-74, and the work done in each, are shown in the following table :—

Work done in 1873-74.

	Inspection (acres).			*Assessment (acres).*		
	Up to 31st May, 1873.	During the year.	Remaining.	Up to 31st May, 1873.	During the year.	Remaining.
Muzaffarnagar, ...	1,054,065	...	...	948,453	105,612	...
Bijnor, ...	1,211,994	...	...	769,136	93,436	...
Moradabad, ...	195,927	60,977	1,203,783	...	...	1,460,687
Muttra, ...	186,003	258,830	607,557	...	...	1,052,390
Agra, ...	...	160,123	1,019,028	...	...	1,179,151
Cawnpore, ...	535,657	434,989	527,755	...	104,054	1,394,347
Fatehpur, ...	340,100	202,409	368,917	...	132,006	879,420
Hamirpur, ...	...	138,227	1,431,237	...	...	1,569,464
Allahabad, ...	1,173,112	222,047	453,676	660,618	372,982	815,235
Azamgarh, ...	910,888	246,135	212,211	562,844	410,159	396,231
Total, ...	5,707,746	1,723,737	5,824,144	2,941,050	1,218,249	8,286,925

In Banda the demarcation of boundaries has not yet been completed. The districts of Banda, Moradabad, Agra, and Hamirpur are those in which the settlement of 1833 expired latest (on 1st July, 1872).

7. The fiscal results of the new settlements up to the 31st May, 1874, are as follows :—

Fiscal results.

District.	Former land revenue minus cesses.	Revised land revenue minus cesses.	Difference.	
			Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Dehra Dun, ...	4,020	5,779	1,759	...
Saharanpur, ...	110,067	116,553	6,486	...
Muzaffarnagar, ...	112,564	121,362	8,808	...
Meerut, ...	182,613	218,467	35,854	...
Bulandshahr, ...	111,368	125,165	13,797	...
Aligarh, ...	184,857	214,679	29,822	...
Kumaun, ...	13,205	24,585	11,380	...
Garhwal, ...	6,927	6,931	4	...
Bijnor, ...	118,201	117,890	...	311
Budaun, ...	92,822	102,944	10,122	...
Bareilly, ...	168,968	207,472	38,504	...
Shahjahanpur, ...	97,535	118,444	20,909	...
Farukhabad, ...	112,545	124,673	12,128	...
Mainpuri, ...	112,104	127,626	15,522	...
Etawah, ...	119,128	132,661	13,533	...
Etah, ...	73,246	93,922	20,676	...
Jalaun, ...	85,912	88,336	2,424	...
Jhansi, ...	55,682	45,907	...	9,775
Lalitpur, ...	15,276	13,399	...	1,877
Cawnpore, ...	16,549	16,927	378	...
Fatehpur, ...	17,988	17,146	...	842
Allahabad, ...	116,669	141,536	24,867	...
Gorakhpur and Basti, ...	208,259	283,418	75,159	...
Azamgarh, ...	106,661	133,198	26,537	...
Total, ...	2,243,166	2,599,020	368,669	12,805

3.—Waste Lands.

8. There was nothing specially remarkable in the sales of confiscated and waste lands in 1873-74. Of the former class 14,578 acres were sold, nearly all in Meerut, for £26,864, and £24,666 were paid for 66,468 acres of the latter, of which 20,402 lay in the hills, 19,541 in the Dun, and the rest in Bijnor and Gorakhpur.

4.—Estates under the Court of Wards.

Nature of the Court.

9. Under Chapter VI. of the North-Western Provinces Revenue Act (XIX. of 1873) the Board of Revenue has the powers of a Court of Wards for the superintendence of the persons and property of landowners who are disqualified from managing their own estates by being either (1) females; (2) minors; (3) of bad character; or (4) mentally or physically incapable; and the Local Government has also power to place estates under the Court on request of the proprietors, even if the latter are not disqualified as above. This power is usually exercised to save old and influential families from ruin, and in some cases the estate is mortgaged to Government for a sum sufficient to discharge a part or the whole of the claims of strangers upon it. Under the above provisions a considerable number of estates have come under the administration of the Board of Revenue as Court of Wards. They are in all cases in the charge of Collectors, who render a yearly account of them to the Board.

Number and income of estates.

10. The number of these estates is now 58, and their united income was as follows:—

				£
Demand on account of previous year,				36,829
Ditto of current year,				173,925
	Total Demand,		£	210,754
Collected,				173,478
Balance, Recoverable,		£ 27,805		
Balance, Irrecoverable,		£ 9,471		
				37,276

This income was divided in the following proportions among the five plains' divisions:—

	Demand.	Collection.	Balance.
	£	£	£
Meerut,	11,166	10,257	909
Agra,	42,088	30,209	11,879
Rohilkhand,	24,181	19,183	4,998
Allahabad,	52,766	48,316	4,450
Benares,	76,935	63,139	13,797
Jhansi,	3,618	2,374	1,243
Total,	210,754	173,478	37,276

Of the balances in the Allahabad Division more than one-half will have to be remitted as irrecoverable.

System of management.

11. It was remarked in last year's report (paras. 383, 384) that the system of management best adapted for these estates (after direct management, which is in most cases impossible, as it throws too much work on the Collector) is the leasing out of villages to the tenants themselves. This system has been introduced into the Mirzapur, Etawah, and Allahabad estates. In other cases the estates are farmed by strangers, but under the supervision of the Court, who are careful to note and check all symptoms of rack-renting and oppression. The cost of management is nowhere a very heavy charge upon the revenues: it is proportionally highest in Jhansi, where the estates are numerous and small. The divisional percentages of cost of management on actual income stand as follows for 1873-74:—

	Revenue.	Cost of management.	Percentage.
	£	£	
Meerut, ...	10,257	471	4·59
Agra, ...	30,209	1,864	6·17
Rohilkhand, ...	19,183	559	2·79
Allahabad, ...	48,316	901	1·86
Benares, ...	63,139	2,460	3·87
Jhansi, ...	2,374	278	11·72
Total, ...	173,478	6,533	3·77

Financial results.

12. The main result to show for this expenditure of £6,500 on the administration of the estates is the discharge of nearly £40,000 of debts during the year. The following table contrasts the

indebtedness of the estates in each division when they came into the Court with their present condition :—

Division.	Total initial debt.	Discharged during the year.	Still due.
	£	£	£
Meerut, ...	22,603	1,354	18,983
Agra, ...	5,431	675	944
Rohilkhand, ...	9,732	700	5,130
Allahabad, ...	1,75,352	10,133	37,132
Benares,...	2,19,673	26,317	1,20,836
Jhansi, ...	1,402	53	765
Total, ...	4,30,212	39,232	183,790

Thus during the time that the estates have been under management, besides the regular payment of interest, £247,000 of principal debts have been cleared off.

Improvements.

13. In the improvement of the estates £2,544 were spent, of which £2,100 belongs to a single district—Mirzapur. The sum is small, and the Court has been requested to point out to Collectors that the investment of capital in reproductive works is preferable to the accumulation of large cash balances. The latter, as was remarked in last year's report (para. 385) are really a source of danger, as they afford a temptation to lavish expenditure which the ward, when he comes into his property, is usually unable to resist. Works of improvement, on the other hand, are important and valuable not only to the estates themselves but as examples to neighbouring landowners. It is the desire of the Government that these estates should, as far as possible, serve as models of administration to the better class of native landlords. The works executed during the year were almost all irrigation works, and may be expected to yield a fair return for the capital sunk in them. A small

part of the expenditure in Mirzapur was on account of scarcity relief works on the Agori-Barhar Estate.

Largest estates.

14. The following table shows the names and revenues of some of the largest estates:—

District.	Estate.	Income in round numbers.
		£
1. Bijnor, ...	Sherkot, ...	13,000
2. Farukhabad, ...	Tirwa, ...	30,000
3. Allahabad, ...	Manda, ...	21,000
4. Gorakhpur,... ...	Majholi, ...	14,000
5. Mirzapur, ...	Agori-Barhar, ...	15,000
6. Ditto, ...	Kantit, ...	28,000

15. The Sherkot estate was brought under the care of the Court of Wards on the death of the owner in 1871, when the incompetency of his widow and the quarrels between her and her relatives threatened to ruin the property. A claim has been laid to the estate by an uncle of the deceased proprietor, and the case is now before the Civil Court. The Manda and Majholi Estates are hypothecated to Government as security for a large sum advanced for the preservation of the two families, both of which are very old. Both of these estates were loaded with debts when they were taken over by Government: the claims against the former amounted to £150,000, and the latter was almost as heavily burdened.

5.—Government Estates.

Government estates.

16. Besides these estates under the Court of Wards, there are a large number held under the Collector's management, as confiscated properties or escheats, and others which come under it temporarily on account of arrears of revenue.

Escheats and confiscated properties.

17. About 107 villages or portions of villages are held as confiscations, chiefly on account of the rebellion of the proprietors in 1857, but in some cases by order of the Criminal Courts. The number of the former is constantly diminishing, as they are sold or given as rewards whenever a fitting opportunity occurs,

but it will probably be very long ere the whole of them are disposed of. That of the latter may increase, but very slowly, as it is seldom that any person in the position of a proprietor of a village is guilty of an offence subjecting his property to confiscation. The income of the confiscated villages is rather over £6,000 a year. Escheats are not numerous.

Kham villages.

18. The number of villages held kham for arrears of revenue, or which, having been put up to sale for such arrears, have been bought in by Government, varies every year, but is always considerable. There is nothing particular to notice about them, and allusion is only made to them here in order to show the amount of work which falls on Collectors in managing all the different classes of properties held direct, and consequently under their immediate care.

Estates held directly under Government.

19. The last class to notice, and perhaps one of the most important of all, is that in which it has devolved on the Government to assume the duties of landlord in the absence of any person with a sufficiently clear proprietary title. Within this class fall the Dudhi Tappas in Mirzapur and a large portion of the Tarai, in both of which Government is zemindar and collects the rents from its tenants direct. These estates can hardly be called escheats, as there was no former proprietor on whose death without heirs they lapsed to Government, and they must therefore be considered as forming a separate class. The management of Dudhi is entrusted to a native Deputy Collector, under the supervision of a Deputy Collector, and that of the Tarai to a European officer.

The Dudhi Tappas.

20. The barren and stony character of the land in Dudhi has prevented it from adequately repaying the care bestowed upon it. Much has, nevertheless, been done to benefit the people and to extend cultivation by takavi advances and irrigation works; and in the last year of scarcity and distress, the tenants have had good

cause to be thankful for the interest taken in their welfare and the energy with which relief operations have been carried on.

The Tarai.

21. The Tarai has improved very considerably under European management. Irrigation has been provided, communications opened up, swamps drained, and cultivation encouraged. The good results of Government management are gradually becoming apparent, but the progress of the country is still liable to sudden checks from sickness and excessive rains.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

1.—Legislating Authority.

22. See page 68 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

2.—Course of Legislation.

23. See paras. 19 to 26 of General Summary.

3.—Police.

24. The intimate connection between the rise of prices and the increase of crime was noted in last year's review, and is remarkably illustrated by the police returns of 1873. The year 1871 was the last cheap year this province has known, and since then crime has grown by 25 per cent.

	Persons arrested.	
1872, ...	...	35,236
1873, ...	...	39,049
	No. of crimes reported.	*No. deducting sanitary offences.*
1870, ...	73,677	68,725
1871, ...	74,691	66,283
1872, ...	84,535	76,972
1873, ...	92,318	84,353

25. There are 24 districts that show an increase in crime, and 13 that show a decrease. The following are the districts in which the variation is considerable:—

Analysis of increase of crime. (*a*) Locally.

District.	Increase. *Number of crimes reported.*			District.	Decrease. *Number of crimes reported.*		
	1872.	1873.	Percentage of increase.		1872.	1873.	Percentage of decrease
Jhansi, ...	1,712	2,539	48·30	Farukhabad,	2,426	2,054	15·35
Basti, ...	1,817	2,689	47 99	Meerut, ...	2,472	2,042	17·39
Gorakhpur, ...	3,561	5,016	40·86	Bareilly, ...	6,288	5,853	6·92
Banda, ...	2,719	3,679	35·30	Allahabad,	4,026	3,756	6·70
Budaun, ...	2,547	3,446	35·29				
Ghazipur, ...	2,710	3,535	30·44				
Moradabad, ...	1,734	2,184	25 95				
Benares, ...	3,327	4,014	20·65				
Jalaun, ...	1,287	1,562	21·37				
Etawah, ...	2,285	2,691	17·77				
Hamirpur, ...	2,696	3,092	14·69				

26. Thus all the districts which show an increase are either in the Benares Division or in Bundelkhand, with the exception of Moradabad, Etawah, and Budaun; and for the increase here, as well as for the decrease in the districts in the other column, special local reasons can be shown.

27. The following table shows the classes under which the greatest increase has taken place:—

(b) By classes of crimes.

	1872.	1873.
Class II.		
Murder, ...	316	336
Rape, ...	163	191
Attempt at suicide, ...	671	777
Grievous hurt, ...	1,072	1,150
Classes III. and V.		
Dacoity,...	71	99
Robbery, ...	320	403
Serious mischief, ...	263	405
Lurking house-trespass, &c., ...	19,775	21,112
Attempts at ditto, ...	13,111	14,205
Cattle theft, ...	3,843	4,311
Thefts above Rs. 10, ...	3,853	3,942
Ditto below „ 10, ...	23,463	26,774
Receiving stolen property, ...	3,873	4,379
Class VI.		
Bad livelihood, ...	972	1,135
Sanitary offences, ...	7,562	7,965
Total, ...	79,348	87,184

28. Thus half the increase in the crime of the province is found under the head of "thefts below Rs. 10," the number of which rose by 4,600 in 1872, and has risen again by 3,300 in 1873. The balance is chiefly accounted for by burglaries and attempts at burglary, and these are crimes which chiefly prevail in times of scarcity. But there is also a decided and ominous increase in the violent offences, such as dacoity, robbery, grievous hurt, and serious mischief.

29. The following table shows the proportion between the population of each district and the number of crimes reported. The general average is 28 per cent., or rather more than one to

Proportion of reported crime to population.

every 400 people. The variations in adjoining districts are very great, and sometimes inexplicable; no doubt some districts are really more criminal than others, but the difference is oftener due to the fact that crime, and especially petty crime, is more fully reported. Thus in the Rohilkhand Division, Bareilly, Budaun, and Shahjahanpur are certainly not more criminal than Bijnor and Moradabad; but they reported twice as many crimes for their population as Moradabad, and thrice as many as Bijnor. The Bundelkhand Districts stand highest in this respect, and the Lower Doab next. Throughout the Meerut Division crime is very imperfectly reported:—

Order.	District.	Number of crimes reported, deducting sanitary offences.	Population.	Number of crimes reported per ten thousand of population.
1	Jhansi, ...	2,539	317,735	80
2	Hamirpur, ...	3,092	529,137	58
3	Banda, ...	3,679	697,611	53
4	Lalitpur, ..	1,105	212,628	52
5	Benares, ...	4,014	793,699	50
6	Etawah, ...	2,691	668,581	40
7	Bareilly, ...	5,853	1,506,801	39
8	Jaunpur, ...	3,973	1,025,869	39
9	Jalaun, ...	1,552	404,384	38
10	Budaun, ...	3,446	934,348	37
11	Shahjahanpur, ...	3,226	949,471	34
12	Cawnpore, ..	3,849	1,155,439	33
13	Agra, ...	3,399	1,094,184	31
14	Etah, ...	2,042	703,485	29
15	Fatehpur, ...	1,805	663,815	27
16	Allahabad, ...	3,756	1,394,245	27
17	Ghazipur, ...	3,535	1,345,401	26
18	Gorakhpur, ...	5,016	2,019,350	25
19	Dehra, ...	285	115,711	24
20	Mirzapur, ...	2,470	1,015,293	24
21	Farukhabad, ...	2,054	918,748	22
22	Saharanpur, ...	1,996	883,782	22
23	Moradabad, ...	2,184	1,122,131	19
24	Mainpuri, ...	1,524	765,783	19
25	Azamgarh ...	2,853	1,531,410	19
26	Aligarh, ...	2,019	1,073,108	19
27	Muttra, ...	1,614	887,355	18
28	Basti, ...	2,689	1,472,994	18
29	Meerut, ...	2,042	1,273,914	16
30	Bulandshahr, ...	1,535	936,593	16
31	Muzaffarnagar,...	1,100	690,032	16
32	Bijnor, ...	1,013	737,152	14
33	Tarai, ...	189	185,647	10
34	Kumaun, ...	120	432,888	3
35	Garhwal, ...	68	310,282	2

Number of cases reported.

30. The number of cases reported during the year, excluding offences against sanitary and municipal laws, was 84,353, and adding in those of last year which were under investigation, the number with which the Police had to deal was 85,441. Of these 72,923, or 85·34, were enquired into, which is a slight increase over the percentage of last year, 84·14. But now that every offence reported, except petty thefts under Rs. 10, has to be investigated, this test loses all its value as a mark of the activity of the Police; and those districts show worst in which there are most petty thefts reported. Thus Lalitpur appears at the bottom of the list, with 447 cases not enquired into out of 1,105. But of those 1,105 cases 589 were petty thefts under Rs. 10, which the Police are not required to investigate unless the complainant desires it. The low percentage therefore of this district must not be placed to the discredit of the Police.

Number prosecuted to conviction.

31 Of these 85,441 cases, 23,583, or 27·60 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction, against 20,040, or 25·71 per cent., last year. This is a very satisfactory improvement, though it is not surprising when we remember the large increase in petty thefts, mostly the work of the unprofessional hands of persons driven to crime by want, and easily detected. Dehra Dun, Fatehpur, and Azamgarh are the best districts; and Budaun, Bareilly, and Jaunpur the worst. The districts which show the greatest improvement over last year are Azamgarh, Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Fatehpur, Banda, and Allahabad. Those which have most fallen off are Tarai, Ghazipur, Benares, Farukhabad, Jhansi, Bijnor, Hamirpur, and Basti. Benares was one of those which had fallen off last year.

Proportion of convictions in decided cases.

32. The proportion of cases convicted to cases decided was 83·73 against 81·52 last year, the improvement being nearly the same as in the preceding para. Fatehpur and Azamgarh again appear at the top of the list, with Jhansi, Bulandshahr, Ghazipur, and Budaun at the bottom. The districts which have

improved most are Bareilly, Fatehpur, Azamgarh, Etawah, Aligarh, and Meerut; the latter fell off badly last year, and has now begun to regain ground. Those which have fallen off most are Etah, Mainpuri, and Shahjahanpur. Last year the lowest district had a percentage of 65·13, and there were five below 73·45, which is the lowest percentage this year.

Proportion of convictions to arrests.

33. So, too, in the next test—the conviction of arrested prisoners: last year the lowest percentage was 57, and there were five districts below 64, which (omitting Garhwal) is the lowest figure of this year. The general percentage is 75·97, against 72·67 in 1872, which is even a greater improvement than is recorded in the conviction of cases. Ten districts have passed the standard of 80 per cent., the highest being Jhansi, Dehra Dun, and Allahabad; the lowest are Bulandshahr, Ghazipur, and Garhwal.

Proportion of convictions to arrests by Police *suo motu*.

34. The convictions of prisoners arrested by the Police *suo motu* have reached the high ratio of 79·24, having stood at 75·75 in 1872, 74·65 in 1871, and 74 in 1870. Azamgarh, Jhansi, and Fatehpur stand highest; Mainpuri, Benares, and Meerut lowest. The districts which show the most marked improvement are Azamgarh, Dehra, Mirzapur, and Budaun, and the worst falling off is in Mainpuri.

Recovery of stolen property.

35. The recovery of stolen property would be a most important test if there were trustworthy means of applying it. There is, however, little doubt that the Police returns of property stolen and recovered are too often manufactured, by depreciating property stolen and exaggerating the value of property recovered, and in other ways, so as to yield satisfactory results. It is at present impossible to attach much weight to these returns or to any conclusions drawn from them alone.

Result of applying the six tests.

36. On the whole then, the result of the six main tests applied to the Police procedure is decidedly creditable to them. More work has been done, and it has been better done; the Government

order as to enquiries has been more strictly carried out; a larger proportion both of crimes committed and of crimes brought to trial has been convicted; fewer persons have been arrested without sufficient cause, and more stolen property has been recovered. On the other hand, it must be admitted that there was a larger number of simple crimes, easy of detection. But making allowance for this, the Lieutenant-Governor considers that the Police of the North-Western Provinces have done well, and have achieved results which are superior to those of the preceding year.

Murders.

37. The returns for the different classes of murders are as follows :—

	Year.	*Crimes.*				*Persons.*	
		Reported during the year.	Convicted	Acquitted.	Pending	Arrested.	Convicted or committed to Sessions.
Murder,...	1872,...	316	187	100	53	738	422
	1873,...	336	209	89	46	886	476

Here the increase in the number of crimes is only slight, but there has been a decided improvement over last year in the numbers convicted, and a very fair amount of success has been achieved.

Dacoities and robberies.

38. Dacoities and robberies are only separated now by a narrow technical line; that which is robbery if committed by four men being a dacoity if they are joined by a fifth. It is convenient therefore to consider them together :—

	Year.	*Crimes.*				*Persons.*	
		Reported.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Pending.	Arrested.	Convicted or committed to Sessions.
Dacoity,...	1871, ...	82	29	...	...	313	160
	1872, ...	71	28	12	11	288	147
	1873, ...	99	60	13	16	600	345
Robbery,...	1872, ...	320	107	63	12	363	193
	1873, ...	403	168	68	19	571	318

Of the 99 cases of dacoity recorded in 1873, two were river dacoities and sixty-nine land dacoities proper. The number of robberies and dacoities combined has increased by 113, or more than 28 per cent., but the proportion of convictions has risen from 31 to 41 per cent., and the number of persons convicted has almost doubled. Whatever be the causes of this increase in crime, the Police have coped with it vigorously and successfully.

Classification of dacoities.

39. Dacoities may be considered as coming under four main heads: (1) outrages committed by a known gang of outlaws whom the Police are unable to arrest; (2) violent attacks on a village or a house made (often by torchlight) by parties of men armed with guns and swords, who generally come from some distance and trust for success to overawing the villagers; (3) robberies on parties travelling by the main roads, sometimes in Government Bullock Trains, or in conveyances plying for hire, or in their own vehicles, the robbers being men who lie concealed by the roadside, and disappear immediately into the darkness; and (4) cases where pedlars returning from country markets in the evening are set upon and robbed.

Dacoities of first class.

40. There was only one gang coming under the first class, that which is composed of the men who followed, and some of whom still follow Randhir Singh. He committed nine outrages during the year in the Lalitpur District. After the great dacoity at Bijipura (26th December, 1872), when the gang revenged themselves on those who had formerly given information which led to the capture of the leader (who afterwards escaped from jail), nothing was heard of them till, in April, they plundered a village and carried off a Bania for ransom, which not being quickly paid they murdered him. In June they were very active, and six cases were reported in that month, mostly petty, but including the plunder of two villages; the earliest of these took place on the Tehri boundary, the last on that of Gwalior. Then with the coming

of the rains they disappeared into foreign territory, but returned in November and plundered two villages. On the last occasion the Police overtook them as they were retreating and killed one of their leaders, Daulat Singh, a policeman on our side also being shot. Another leader of the gang, Dhalip Singh, was shot early in the year, and a brother of Randhir's, Dariao, was captured during the rains; Parbat Singh was caught by the Jhansi Police, and two other members left the gang: only four of his followers now remain with Randhir Singh.

Dacoities of second and third classes.

41. There were 14 dacoities of the second class (violent attacks on villages), in 13 of which the criminals were brought to conviction; and 21 of the third class (highway robberies of stage carriages or on considerable parties of travellers), only seven of which were successfully prosecuted. These highway dacoities can be put down only by more careful and effective patrolling of the roads, and special measures will be taken to this end on the roads which have been most infested. The rest of the so-called dacoities were comparatively insignificant offences.

Political aspect of dacoities.

42. The attacks on villages are the only dacoities which have a serious political importance; and the re-appearance of the crime in the Central Doab in 1872 (when there were six such cases) was specially noticed in the review of that year. These outrages, committed by bodies of armed men who attempt no concealment, but enter a village with torches and with firing of guns and plunder their victims' houses at leisure, are dacoities of the old form which was thought to have been completely eradicated except in Gorakhpur, and evince a spirit of lawlessness and a fearlessness of the Police which must excite serious apprehensions. What the cause of the revival of this spirit may be Government is unable to explain. It certainly cannot arise from the impunity with which the offence is committed, since in every case but one punishment has overtaken the chief criminals. It is a highly satisfactory sign that in

six of these cases the villagers did not submit tamely to spoliation, but resisted the dacoits with more or less success.

Professional poisoning.

43. There were 19 cases of poisoning, in nine of which convictions were obtained. Most of these do not deserve the name of professional poisoning. In Moradabad, however, there seems to be some indications of the existence of a gang of poisoners, as seven cases occurred there during the year, and three at the end of 1872, eight of which took place within two miles of Chandausi. Of the ten cases six were convicted.

Infanticide.

44. The action of the Police under the rules for the suppression of infanticide will be found in the separate chapter of this report on that subject.

Kidnapping.

45. In kidnapping cases the Police have done fairly well. Seventy-four cases out of eighty-four were prosecuted to conviction, and 85 children recovered out of 90 that had been kidnapped.

Cattle-poisioning.

46. A very successful raid was made against cattle-poisoners in Gorakhpur by Mr. Spedding, and in Jaunpur, too, a large number of convictions were obtained. By the Act amending the Code of Criminal Procedure this offence has now become cognizable by the Police, who formerly could not arrest for it without warrant.

Cattle thefts.

47. There was a considerable increase in cattle thefts, which were 4,305, against 3,903 in 1872 and 3,243 in 1871. The proportion of convictions, however, also shows an increase; 29·7 per cent. of the prosecutions were successful, against 26·9 the year before. Two-thirds of the stolen cattle were recovered, obviously under the custom by which the owner compounds with the thief and ransoms his stolen cattle.

Ordinary thefts.

48. The following table shows the success in prosecuting thefts, as compared with the preceding year. Of the 3,542 convictions

by which 1873 exceeds 1872, 1,671, or nearly half, belong to this head: —

	1872.			1873.		
	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Reported.	Convicted.	Percentage.
Thefts above Rs. 10,	3,853	973	25·25	3,942	1,044	26·48
Ditto under ditto,	23,463	7,400	31·54	26,774	9,000	336·4

Burglaries.

49. As usual, this was the crime in dealing with which the Police met with least success. The disproportion also between the number of burglaries and the number of attempts at burglary, which was observed in 1872, appears again in 1873. There were 21,112 burglaries in the year under review, against 19,775 in 1872; and the percentage of convictions has risen from 11·6 to 12·6. This is not much, but still there is an improvement. The convictions obtained on account of attempts were extremely few; they are shown below:—

In 1871, out of 12,807 attempts, 2 convictions.
In 1872, out of 13,111 ditto 204 ditto.
In 1873, out of 14,205 ditto 300 ditto.

Punitive Police.

50. The year opened with Police quartered as a punitive measure in three places; from two of these they were withdrawn during the year, but in the third, Bindachal temple, Mirzapur, they were continued for a further period of twelve months. In December, 1873, another instance was added in the case of ten villages of Bulandshahr, on which punitive Police were ordered to be quartered for a year. Police were also detached from the regular force to protect about seventy fairs and other large assemblages of people.

Strength of Police Force.

	1872.	1873.
Provincial, ...	16,139	16,242
Rural, ...	57,403	58,033
Municipal, ...	5,110	5,271
Cantonment, ...	499	499
Town, ...	3,462	3,643
Railway,... ...	375	376
Total, ...	82,988	84,064

51. The total strength of the Police Force of all kinds during 1873 is shown in the margin. The year was not marked by any departmental changes worthy of note.

Punishments.

52. The number of petty officers whom it has been found necessary to punish for neglect of duty is considerably greater than it was last year, as will be seen from the following statement:—

	Officers.		Men.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Punished departmentally, ...	507	856	1,217	1,114
Ditto judicially under Police Act,	8	13	85	73

Officers.		Men.	
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
25	34	106	110

Besides these, the numbers of officers and men punished judicially for offences under the Indian Penal Code are shown in the margin.

Dismissions, resignations, and deaths.

53. There were 46 officers and 290 men dismissed, including those whose dismission was a consequence of judicial sentence. The resignations were 323; 227 men were discharged, 166 pensioned off, and only eight deserted. At the end of the year the force contained 10,697 men, or very nearly two-thirds of the whole, of ten years' service and upwards. The death-rate was less than last year, being 13½ instead of 18 per mille. The composition of the force is shown in the margin. Of the entire number there were 2,248 officers and 1,817 men, or just one-fourth of the force, able to read and write.

Christians, ...	145
Muhammadans, ...	7,257
Brahmans, ...	3,107
Rajputs, ...	2,673
Gurkhas, ...	315
Sikhs,... ...	979
Punjabis, ...	44
Jats, ...	161
Kayasths, ...	905
Other Hindu castes,	3,397

54. During the year £1,827 were paid away in rewards to 2,866 officers and men. This sum is nearly £500 in excess of the value of the rewards of last year, but it includes rewards to chaukidars, which were not comprised in the amount for 1872. Besides this, 618 officers and men were rewarded by promotion.

Rewards.

55. The cost of the entire Department during the calendar year was as shown in the following table :—

Cost.

	1872.	1873.
	£	£
Superintendence, ...	11,635	10,353
District Executive Force, ...	248,710	253,383
Thagi Police, ...	125	116
Kumaun and Tarai Civil Police, ...	1,752	2,067
Government Railway Police, ...	8,850	8,176
Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Police, ...	59,008	60,861
Rural Police, ...	190,376	212,083
	520,455	547,039

56. The expenditure was thus £26,589 in excess of that of 1872, owing chiefly to the increase in the number of district and Rural Police.

4.—Criminal Justice.

57. For information on this subject Government is mainly dependent on the annual returns furnished by the High Court which are drawn up for the calendar year. The figures given in this chapter relate, therefore, to the year 1873.

(*a.*) *Magistrates' Courts.*

58. On this subject it was remarked in last year's report that the returns of 1872 showed a considerable increase over previous years in regard to the number of offences reported and prosecuted. From the figures submitted it appears that the crime calendar of 1873 is considerably in advance of that of

A.—Statistics of crime.

the preceding year. The following statement summarizes the crime statistics in these provinces (in connection with the Magisterial Courts of original jurisdiction) for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873:—

Year.	Offences reported.	Offences prosecuted.	Persons under trial.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted or committed.	Pending at close of year.	Percentage of convictions and committals to cases disposed of.
1871, ...	108,425	56,682	107,563	31,939	74,216	1,002	69·5
1872, ...	119,569	63,239	115,949	35,211	79,146	1,242	68·9
1873, ...	138,895	70,752	128,208	36,251	90,337	1,215	70·4
Increase on 1872.	19,326	7,513	12,259	1,040	11,191	...	1·5
Decrease from 1872.	...	...	...	...	...	27	...

59. From these figures it appears that there has been an increase of 16·1 per cent. in the number of offences reported during 1873 as compared with 1872. Convictions and committals show a corresponding rise of 14 per cent. To one or other of the following causes much of this result is largely attributable:—(1) the order issued at the close of 1871 requiring the Police to investigate and prosecute all cases of theft of property above Rs. 10 in value; (2) the multiplication of offences owing to the enactment of municipal bye-laws; (3) increased accessibility of Magistrates' Courts in the mufassil and greater Police efficiency. To the above must be added, as regards the eastern districts of the province, the prevalence of scarcity and the high prices of food during the latter part of the year under review.

Graver offences.

60. The statistics of these, as against person and property, are shown below for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873:—

(a.)—*Against the person.*

	1871.	1872.	1873.	Compared to 1872.
Murder, ...	322	321	354	10 per cent. increase.
Culpable homicide, ...	263	293	285	3 ditto decrease.
Rape, ...	...	163	191	17 ditto increase.
Grievous hurt, ...	1,073	1,069	1,199	12 ditto increase.

(b.)—*Against property.*

	1871.	1872.	1873.	Compared to 1872.
Theft, ...	25,614	31,139	35,381	13·6 per cent. increase.
Robbery, ...	404	391	470	20 ditto ditto.
Dacoity, ...	80	83	118	42 ditto ditto.
Burglary, ...	20,238	19,771	23,433	18 ditto ditto.

61. While in all save one (homicide) of these classified offences the returns show an increase as compared to 1872, the chief rise is to be found in the items of theft and burglary. The causes of this increase have already been explained; as to the graver offences against the person the statistics of these crimes are liable to constant variation.

Petty offences.

62. The principal offences under this head during the years 1872 and 1873 are shown in the following statement:—

Offence.	1872.	1873.
Hurt, ...	8,848	11,695
Assault or criminal force, ...	5,681	5,940
Mischief, ...	4,539	6,370
Nuisances (Penal Code), ...	939	744
Ditto (Municipal and Police Acts), ...	4,401	4,461
Attempts, ...	5,243	5,368

63. No explanation is given of the greatly increased number of cases of "hurt" and "mischief," which are generally insignificant injuries, the charges being mainly due to standing quarrels and litigiousness.

64. The High Court make the following remarks on certain classes of crimes:—

"457 cases were reported in 1873 under the Infanticide Act, against 375 in the previous year; 2,039 offences against the Revenue Laws and 4,580 under the Municipalities' Act were brought before the Courts in the year.

"3,710 persons were dealt with under the provisions of the law for keeping the peace; 766 persons were required to furnish security for good behaviour; 314 persons were reported as vagrants, having no means of livelihood; and 5,368 attempts to commit offences were recorded. The Court has seen reason to doubt whether Magistrates have always used the powers confided to them under Chapter 37 of Act X. of 1872 with due regard to the status and means of the persons dealt with. For example, in the contiguous districts of Moradabad and Bareilly, we find that of 326 persons treated under that chapter in Moradabad one person only was confined, while in Bareilly a large number of the persons (58) so treated were thrown into prison in default of finding the required security. Again, in Benares, till lately notorious for offences against the person, these provisions of the law were worked with marked success, against 93 persons in 1873, all of whom except eight furnished the security demanded; but in the greater number of districts a considerable proportion of orders under this chapter ended in the incarceration of the persons concerned. In Farukhabad 83 persons out of 321 were imprisoned."

B.—Working of the Courts.

65. On the entire number of persons brought to trial the proportion convicted is 70·4—a considerable rise above the percentage of the previous years. This is probably due to the fact that crimes committed under the pressure of want are of a simple character, and easily detected, the offenders not being professional criminals.

Manner in which persons for disposal were dealt with.

66. On the first day of the year 1,242 persons were awaiting trial in the various Magisterial Courts; 60,511 were arrested during the year; 65,901 appeared in obedience to summonses issued;

while 544 were transferred for trial from other parts of the country. The total number of persons before the Courts for disposal was, thus, 128,208, against 115,949 in 1872—an increase of 12,259, or 10 5 per cent. The following table shows how these persons were disposed of, and collates previous statistics on the subject:—

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1871.	1872.
(1) Discharged without trial, ...	17,398	19,034	19,210	16 6	15·1
(2) Acquitted, ...	14,541	16,177	17,041	14·1	13 4
(3) Convicted or committed, ..	74,216	79,146	90,377	68·9	70·4
(4) Died, escaped, or transferred, ..	406	350	405	0·3	0 3
(5) Pending at close of year, ..	1,102	1,242	1,215	1 0	0 9

67. The proportion of persons dismissed without trial has decreased by 1·5 per cent., and this is satisfactory, as due to greater judgment in arrests on the part of the Police and in the issue of the processes by the Courts. The percentage of persons acquitted is also under that of last year, and is followed by a considerable increase in convictions and committals (1·5). The districts marginally noted show the highest percentages of convictions and commitments, and in none does the proportion fall below 55.

Cawnpore,	... 84
Azamgarh,	... 82
Mainpuri,	... 82
Kumaun,	... 79
Saharanpur,	... 77
Muzaffarnagar,	... 75
Etah, ...	... 54
Bijnor, ...	... 74
Etawah, ...	... 74

68. The High Court select Cawnpore, Mainpuri, Basti, Allahabad, Moradabad, and Bijnor for praise, as having maintained a high position for two consecutive years; while the worst districts are pronounced to be Garhwal, Hamirpur, Aligarh, Dehra Dun, and Benares, which have stood at the bottom of the list both in 1872 and 1873.

69. Of the 1,215 persons whose cases were pending at the close of the year, 724 were in custody and 491 were at large on bail or recognizance. There were 82 cases of more

than six weeks' duration pending on the 31st December, 1873, against 69 in 1872, in the following districts:—

Banda, ...	22
Jhansi, ...	21
Budaun, ...	12
Bijnor, ...	8
Dehra Dun, ...	4
Hamirpur, ...	4
Benares, ...	2
Farukhabad, ...	2
Agra, ...	2
Muzaffarnagar, ...	2
Aligarh, ...	1
Moradabad, ...	1
Mirzapur, ...	1

70. For the Banda arrears the Magistrate, whose procrastination is severely censured by the High Court, is held responsible. The Jhansi cases are chiefly (18 of the 21) in the Courts of the Gursarai Special Magistrates. The attention of the Commissioner of Jhansi has been called to this unsatisfactory state of things by the High Court.

C.—Punishments.

71. The following table shows the punishments inflicted by the Magisterial Courts during 1873 and the two previous years, with the percentage in each class. The percentage is struck on the total number of punishments inflicted, excluding the last three heads, which are rather precautionary than punitive measures:—

	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.	1873.	Per cent.
Fined, ...	44,721	68·1	43,869	62·0	48,088	59·2
Imprisoned, ...	14,901	22·7	18,837	26·6	22,719	28·0
Flogged, ...	3,280	5·0	4,652	6·5	6,550	8·0
Imprisoned and fined, ...	2,376	3·6	2,809	3 9	3,114	3·8
Ditto and flogged ..	408	0·6	582	0·8	784	1·0
Fined and flogged, ..	6	...	13	...	21	...
Security for good behaviour,	1,296	...	1,253	...	1,688	...
Ditto to keep the peace,	1,802	...	2,174	...	1,927	...
Recognizance to keep the peace.	2,370	...	1,810	...	2,276	...
Total. ...	...	...	75,999	...	87,162	...

72 The proportion of fines to the other penalties inflicted has fallen off by nearly 3 per cent. as compared with 1872; while that of imprisonment has increased by 1·4 per cent., and that of flogging by 1·5 per cent. It is probable that the scarcity which existed in the eastern districts accounts for the (comparative) decrease in fines and increase in corporal punishment.

Analysis of the foregoing; fines.

73. The total number of persons fined in 1873 (including those imprisoned and fined and those fined and flogged) was 51,223, against 46,691 in 1872. The entire amount of fines imposed during the year was Rs. 3,21,037, of which Rs. 2,45,123 (76 per cent.) were recovered. The percentage last year was the same. It is a high proportion, and shows discretion in the assessment and diligence in the realization of the fines imposed. Viewed according to amounts, fines stand as under:—

Number of persons.	*Amount imposed.*
40,180	Not exceeding Rs. 5
10,495	Rs. 5 to Rs. 50
504	„ 50 „ „ 200
49	„ 200 „ „ 1,000

Imprisonment.

74. Including persons imprisoned and fined and persons imprisoned and flogged, 26,617 persons were sentenced to imprisonment during the year—25,423 to rigorous and 1,200 to simple imprisonment. The various periods inflicted were as under:—

	Rigorous.	*Simple.*
Not exceeding 15 days, ...	3,593	560
„ „ 6 months, ...	14,349	620
„ „ 2 years, ...	7,439	20
Beyond 2 „	42	...

1,235 persons were imprisoned in default of finding security to keep the peace or for good behaviour.

Flogging.

75. This punishment is only inflicted on male adults for offences of a peculiarly disgraceful nature, as theft. Boys under 16 are liable to be flogged for any offence. A repetition of an offence punishable

with flogging brings with it the possible addition of imprisonment. The returns show that 5,635 adults and 915 juveniles were flogged in 1873. The average number of stripes inflicted was, as last year, 17.

Attendance of witnesses.

76. 287,957 witnesses, or 29,250 more than in 1872, attended the Magisterial Courts throughout the province during the year. Of these, the great majority, 272,281, were dismissed on the first day, while 14,845 were detained from one to three days, 779 from three to seven days, and 54 above seven days. Of the latter, the Banda District was responsible for 25 and the Hamirpur Courts for 22.

Duration of cases.

77. The average duration was the same as in the two preceding years—eight days. The High Court express their satisfaction at the marked improvement in the despatch of judicial work in many of the districts of the North-Western Provinces—notably in Meerut, Etah, and Allahabad, where the duration was four days only, and in Dehra Dun, Cawnpore, and Benares, where the period was five days.

Appeals.

78. The number of appeals preferred from the Subordinate to the District Magistrates during 1873 was 2,938, the results of which, as compared with previous years, are tabulated below :—

	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.	1873.	Per cent.
Number of appeals, ...	2,262	...	2,791	...	2,938	...
Rejected *in limine*, ...	145	6·5	199	7·3	182	6·0
Dismissed, ...	1,259	56·0	557	56·5	1,660	56·6
Successful (wholly or partly).	824	30·5	996	37·0	1,029	35·1
Pending, ...	34	...	39	...	76	2·3

There is a decrease of rejections *in limine*, probably due to the more careful preparation of the petition of appeal. But the

dismissals on the merits remain the same as before, though the percentage of success is only 35, to 37 of 1872. The Magistrate of Jaunpur is responsible for the large number of 36 undetermined appeals (out of the total of 76).

Special Magistrates.

79. The Special unpaid Magistrates had before them 10,549 persons (33 remaining from the previous year), against 13,194 in 1872; 20,287 witnesses attended at their Courts. Of the persons accused, 2,082 were dismissed without trial, 1,928 were acquitted, 6,493 were convicted, 43 remained at the close of the year, while three are accounted for by death or transfer. It is satisfactory to observe the very considerable decrease (34 per cent.) in the item "discharged without trial." The average duration of cases was eight days. On the whole, the work done by the special magistracy was good.

(b.)—Sessions Courts.

Committals.

80. The Sessions Courts have practically no original criminal jurisdiction. The following table shows the number of persons committed for trial to these Courts during the last three years, with the percentage of persons convicted and acquitted to the total number of committals disposed of:—

	1871.	Per cent.	1873.	Per cent.	1873.	Per cent.
Persons committed (including those awaiting trial at the commencement of the year).	3,089	...	3,148	...	3,259	...
Convicted, ...	1,998	73·8	2,022	71·8	2,258	78·
Acquitted, ...	711	26·2	772	28·2	647	22·
Undisposed of, ...	237	...	337	...	347	...

There is a general increase of success in commitments; the districts which show best in this respect are Ghazipur (95 per cent.), Azamgarh (92), Budaun (88), Fatehpur (88), Basti (85), and Moradabad (84). Azamgarh and Ghazipur are the districts with the greatest number of commitments, as well as the best percentage. Jaunpur and Bulandshahr are gibbeted by the High Court as the worst.

Punishments.

81. The number of persons punished by Sessions Judges during 1873, and the class of punishment inflicted, are shown in the following statement, with the corresponding figures for 1871 and 1872 :—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Fines, ...	26	33	22
Imprisoned, ...	1,691	1,726	1,928
Flogged, { Men, ...	6	1	2
{ Boys, ...	7	2	10
Imprisoned and fined, ...	176	159	162
Ditto and flogged, ...	6	2	9
Sentenced to death, ...	89	100	125

82. Of the persons imprisoned there were—

Sentenced to transportation for life, ..	194	170	215
Ditto to transportation for a term of years,	1	4	1

Of the persons imprisoned, simple imprisonment was awarded in 41 cases only.

Fines.

83. The fines imposed by Sessions Courts during the year amounted to Rs. 30,251, against Rs. 18,950 in 1872. They were chiefly imposed along with a sentence of imprisonment. Only Rs. 11,596 (38·3 per cent.) were realized. The percentage of recovery was 21·8 in 1871 and 46·8 in 1872. There has thus been a very considerable falling off in the matter of realization, which contrasts unfavorably with the proportion recovered (76 per cent.) in the Magisterial Courts. But it must be borne in mind (1) that the fines imposed by the Sessions Courts are far more severe—the average fine imposed being Rs. 164 against the Magisterial average of Rs. 6; and (2) that prompt action in this respect is more easily attainable in the inferior Courts.

Assessors.

84. In 1,324 cases trials were conducted in the Sessions Courts with the aid of assessors, the great majority

of *whom were drawn from the land-holding, banking, and trading classes; 46 of the assessors were fined for non-attendance. In 1,102 cases the Judges agreed with the assessors, and in 215 cases they differed.

*Bankers and traders,	...	1,157
Land-holders, ...	...	1,720
Pleaders, ...	...	110
Agriculturists, ...	...	67
Engaged in service,...	...	315
Other classes, ...	...	341

Duration of cases.

85. The average number of days occupied in the trial of committed persons was 40 in 1873, against 36 in 1872 and 30 in 1871. This includes the interval (which is often unavoidably considerable) between committal and trial).

Appeals from Magistrates.

86. The following tabular statement summarizes the result of appeals from the Magisterial to the Sessions Courts, showing the total number, the manner in which they were disposed of, and the proportion of each class for 1871, 1872, and 1873 :—

	1871.	Per cent.	1872.	Per cent.	1873.	Per cent.
Number of appeals, ...	3,647	...	3,658	...	3,572	...
Rejected in *limine*, ...	551	15·8	612	17·4	465	13·0
Dismissed, ...	2,092	60·0	2,192	60·6	2,148	60·1
Successful, (wholly or partially).	845	24·2	760	21·7	850	23·1
Pending, ...	133	...	147	...	109	3·

These results (for 1873) approximate closely to the figures of 1872; but the proportion of rejected appeals is somewhat less, and that of successful appeals (including modified sentences) somewhat greater.

(*c.*)—*High Court.*

Original jurisdiction.

87. In the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction the High Court disposed of two cases, (there were 23 such cases in 1872 and 4 in 1871), which occupied one Barrister Judge for two days. The small number of cases points to a decrease of graver crime among European British subjects.

Reference.

88. Out of 139 sentences of death referred to the High Court during the year by the Sessions Judges, 100 were confirmed, 24 were modified, and 15 were annulled.

Appeal and revision.

89. The number of cases which came before the High Court in its appellate and revisional capacity during 1873 was 875. In 541 cases the orders of the Lower Courts were confirmed; in 207 the orders were modified or the cases remanded; and in 127 the sentences were annulled.

Superintendence.

90. Under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code (Act X. of 1872) the High Court may (*suo motu*) call for the record of any case decided by a subordinate Court; and the proceedings of any subordinate Court may be brought to the notice of the High Court by the official superior of the subordinate officer, on the ground of alleged error in law or procedure. In the exercise of these powers 300 cases came before the Court in 1873, with the following result:—

Confirmed,	...	...	204
Modified,	...	...	66
Annulled,	...	...	30

These results are on the whole satisfactory when taken in connection with the statistics of appeal.

91. The following are the points affecting the general administration of justice which their review of the statistics and reports of 1873 leads the High Court especially to notice:

"In some districts the Court has seen reason to believe that the Chief Magistrates have unduly procrastinated the performance of judicial criminal work. The Court continues to be impressed with the very great advantages, direct and indirect, resulting from the practice of those Magistrates of the District who find leisure to take a substantial share in the administration of criminal justice. It is undeniable that the Magistrate of the District has also other important duties to attend to; but the High Court regrets that these duties should be so onerous as to deprive him of leisure to perform a fair share of case work; whereby he not only furnishes to his

subordinates a local standard and example of good work, but also leaves them more adequate time for the proper discharge of their labors. It was obvious, from the examination of last year's returns, that an unduly heavy burden of work was imposed on the subordinate Courts, more especially in the Jhansi and Kumaun Divisions, as well as elsewhere in these Provinces.

"The Court regrets that more general use is not made of the useful provisions of the law (Sections 115 and 146, &c., Act X. of 1872) for holding enquiries and investigations on the scene of an alleged offence by the agency of the subordinate magistracy. Moreover, it is found that the influence of the Magistrate is often more effective than the agency of the Police to unravel a crime with which the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the scene of the crime have more or less sympathized, or of which they are induced, by family or other ties, to attempt to shield the perpetrator from justice."

5.—INFANTICIDE.

92. In the year 1872-73, Act VIII. of 1870 was in operation in 25 districts of the North-Western Provinces. Since that time three other districts—Allahabad, Muzaffarnagar, and Budaun—have been added to the proclaimed list, which now includes all the districts of these Provinces except the seven marginally noted.

Jhansi.
Lalitpur.
Dehra.
Garhwal.
Kumaun.
Tarai.
Gorakhpur.

93. Before looking at the actual results attained under the Rules in these 28 districts, it may be well to compare briefly the principal figures in the 25 districts which were under the Rules during both the years 1872-73 and 1873-74. These may be summarized as under:—

Comparative results, 1872-73 and 1873-74, in 25 districts.

Year.	Number of villages.	Population.	*Births.*		Per mille per annum.	*Deaths under one year.*		Per mille per annum.
			Boys.	Girls.		Boys.	Girls.	
1872-73,...	4,959	485,938	8,756	8,794	36·1	1,745	1,937	7·6
1873-74,...	2,995	338,240	7,286	6,871	41·8	1,637	1,627	9·6

Year.	Percentage of girls' deaths to children's deaths.	*Punishments.*			*Enquiries.*		
		Chaukidars.	Mid-wives.	Heads of families.	Inquests.	*Post-mortem.*	Suspicious cases.
1872-73,...	52·6	416	11	247	1,050	634	57
1873-74,...	50·	308	23	126	1,090	288	37

NOTE.—The Agra returns are for nine months only, but the average numbers have been added to make the figures stand for the year.

94. It will be seen from those figures that the number of villages and the population proclaimed under the Act has been largely reduced in these 25 districts during the year. This is mainly due to the orders of the Government of India under which the standard of guilt has been lowered from 40 per cent. to 35 per cent.; that is, presumption of guilt was formerly held to exist in villages which had a proportion of 40 girls to 60 boys, or 2 to 3, whereas now it is only held to exist when the proportion is 35 girls to 65 boys, or very nearly 1 to 2. Besides this cause of reduction, exemptions have also been made wherever the District Officers have by local enquiries satisfied themselves of the innocence of any of the proclaimed villages of families. It will be seen that the returns for the two years are very nearly the same, the birth-rate and the death-rate being both somewhat higher,—differences which must probably occur from year to year. The deaths of boys and girls under one year old are almost equal in the returns of 1873-74, which is the more satisfactory because now only the more flagrantly guilty families remain under the Act.

Working of the Act during 1873-74 in the 28 proclaimed districts.

95. As regards the working of the Act in the 28 districts for 1873-74, the following table shows the principal results of the enforcement of the Rules among the proclaimed clans :—

Principal Results during 1873-74.

Number.	Districts.	Number of villages.	Initial population of second half-year.	*Births.* Boys.	*Births.* Girls.	Per mille per annum.	*Deaths under one year old.* Boys.	*Deaths under one year old.* Girls.	Per mille per annum.	*Punishments.* Chaukidars.	*Punishments.* Midwives.	*Punishments.* Heads of families, &c.	Number of inquests.	Number of *post-mortems.*	Number of suspicious cases.
1	Saharanpur,* ..	276	50,787	1,164	1,111	46·3	262	273	10·9	1	1	42	146	7	..
2	Muzaffarnagar,	93	22,845	335	313	56·6	52	51	9·	25	..	34	39	8	2
3	Meerut, ...	5	863	25	25	57·9	5	12	19·7	2	..	..	8	2	..
4	Bulandshahr, ..	38	11,366	311	249	49·2	70	78	13·	5	..	..	57	..	..
5	Aligarh, ..	28	3,863	93	88	46·8	21	16	9·5	9	1	3	15	1	..
6	Agra,* ..	94	15,453	408	364	36·4	115	93	9·6	7	..	8	66	9	1
7	Muttra, ..	5	1,858	57	45	54·8	10	7	9·1	..	..	..	4	4	..
8	Farukhabad,*	158	15,912	360	336	50·1	82	72	11·1	57	8	22	63	22	5
9	Mainpuri,* ..	455	51,790	794	777	48·8	147	145	9·	30	7	14	112	15	2
10	Etawah,* ..	169	9,187	233	207	34·2	38	42	6·2	12	..	3	50	15	..
11	Etah,* ..	121	12,779	338	295	45·7	102	85	13·5	7	..	9	40	40	3
12	Bijnor,* ..	84	13,215	320	299	45·5	79	71	11·	14	1	1	60	39	..
13	Moradabad,* ..	64	7,400	183	206	52·5	37	39	10·2	1	..	..	21	1	..
14	Budaun, ..	115	25,262	187	174	28·2	31	26	4·4	..	..	..	26	15	1
15	Bareilly,* ..	109	7,547	193	247	37·8	47	78	10·5	9	..	4	28	1	..
16	Shahjahanpur,*	177	13,680	286	269	40·5	73	73	10·6	62	..	2	46	38	..
17	Cawnpore, ..	217	22,986	511	461	33·6	112	120	8·	9	..	5	74	33	10
18	Fatehpur, ..	275	11,115	219	215	39·	62	56	10·6	14	1	2	35	20	..
19	Hamirpur, ..	18	5,696	92	102	34·	15	27	7·3	4	..	..	23	11	4
20	Banda,* ..	27	7,791	125	107	30·	19	16	4·5	1	..	..	16	3	..
21	Allahabad,* ..	41	1,432	39	28	37·9	4	2	3·4	..	..	..	2	1	..
22	Jaunpur, ..	214	29,468	580	565	38·8	132	127	8·7	9	..	9	77	15	1
23	Azamgarh, ..	131	14,373	215	188	28·	32	31	4·3	8	..	2	30	29	4
24	Mirzapur, ..	21	2,051	51	33	40·9	14	1	7·3	8	1	..	1	..	..
25	Benares, ..	4	888	8	25	37·1	2	5	7·8	..	..	..	5	5	..
26	Ghazipur,* ..	50	3,775	62	66	36·2	11	4	4·3	2	..	..	4	..	..
27	Basti, ..	177	13,188	270	214	36·7	59	44	7·7	32	2	..	43	34	5
28	Jalaun,* ..	78	11,235	286	286	41·7	69	79	10·8	5	1	..	53	34	2
	Total, ..	3,244	386,018	7,745	7,295	41·4	1,696	1,673	9·1	333	23	160	1,157	412	*40

Explanation.—In regard to this tabular statement it must be noted that columns 3 and 4—villages and population—represent the state of things at the beginning of the second half-year; the figures during the first half-year having been different in 14 of the 28 districts (those marked with asterisks) from what they were in the second half-year. This will account for the apparent discrepancy in population, as compared with the resultant numbers subsequently given in para. 15. In the 14 cases referred to, the population on which the births and death-rates (per mille per annum) are calculated, has been found by taking the mean between the numbers under proclamation in the first and second half-years respectively; and the general rates have been found in the same way, *viz.*, on a mean population of 389,711, adding births and deaths as under:—

To Agra, ... (1 quarter).
„ Muzaffarnagar, ... (6 months).
„ Budaun, ... (6 months).

i. e., { Births .. 8,327 boys 7,840 girls.
{ Deaths .. 1,796 „ 1,761 „

Birth-rate.

96. In reviewing these figures compiled from the district returns and half-yearly reports, the first point that calls for remark is the birth-rate. In the returns for the first half-year this general rate was found to be 38·4 per mille per annum; and as fictitious entries are highly improbable, the resultant rate

over the whole year (41·4) affords good evidence of more careful enquiry and more accurate registration. The rate itself is fairly, but by no means abnormally, high. The European average does not ordinarily much exceed 35; so that the accepted conclusion as to the existence of a high birth-rate throughout the North-Western Provinces is borne out.

97. But what cannot fail to attract attention and to merit enquiry is the unaccountable variation in the birth-rates of the various districts under review. In ordinary circumstances, it might be expected that these rates should all, more or less, approach the general average, except where the numbers concerned are very small; whereas the figures show great discrepancies,—from Meerut with its 57·9, to Azamgarh with its 28 per mille per annum. Twelve of the 28 districts exceed, and 16 fall short of the general average; and the same geographical peculiarity which was adverted to in the Review of the first half-year is again observable as markedly as before.

98. The following classification will serve to exemplify both these points and to show the local distribution of the high and low percentage:—

Class I.—Districts with birth-rate of 50 per mille per annum or upwards.	1.	Meerut, ...	57·9
	2.	Muzaffarnagar, ...	56·6
	3.	Muttra, ...	54·8
	4.	Moradabad, ...	52·5
	5.	Farukhabad, ...	50·0
Class II.—Districts with birth-rate of 40 to 50 per mille per annum.	1.	Bulandshahr,... ...	49·2
	2.	Mainpuri, ...	48·8
	3.	Aligarh, ...	46·8
	4.	Saharanpur, ...	46·3
	5.	Etah, ...	45·7
	6.	Bijnor, ...	45·5
	7.	Jalaun, ...	41·7
	8.	Mirzapur, ...	40·9
	9.	Shahjahanpur, ...	40·5
Class III.—Districts with birth-rate of 30 to 40 per mille per annum.	1.	Fatehpur, ...	39·
	2.	Jaunpur, ...	38·8
	3.	Allahabad, ...	37·9
	4.	Bareilly, ...	37·8
	5.	Benares, ...	37·1
	6.	Basti, ...	36·7
	7.	Agra, ...	36·4
	8.	Ghazipur, ...	36·2
	9.	Etawah, ...	34·2
	10.	Hamirpur, ...	34·
	11.	Cawnpore, ...	33·6
	12.	Banda, ...	30·
Class IV.—Districts with birth-rate below 30 per mille per annum.	1.	Budaun, ...	28·2
	2.	Azamgarh, ...	28·

99. Thus if 40 be taken as a fair average rate (and in view of census statistics it is so), we have 14 districts above it and 14 below it, with very considerable gradations all the way down.

100. In the returns for the 25 districts during 1872-73 the figures showed—

(1) One district with 50 per mille and upwards.
(2) Six districts between 40 and 50 per mille.
(3) Fifteen districts between 30 and 40 per mile.
(4) Three districts below 30 per mille per annum.

101. The following table shows the respective birth-rates in these 25 districts for 1872-73 and 1873-74 :—

Order in 1872-73.	Order in 1873-74.	District.	*Birth-rate in* 1872-73.	1873-74.
1	8	Saharanpur, ...	50·	46·3
2	1	Meerut, ...	48·	57·9
3	5	Bulandshahr, ...	46·8	49·2
4	10	Bijnor, ...	46·2	45·5
5	7	Aligarh, ...	44·	46·8
6	4	Farukhabad, ...	41·	50·1
7	9	Etah, ...	40·3	45·7
8	12	Mirzapur, ...	39·7	40·9
9	3	Moradabad, ...	39·6	52·5
10	14	Fatehpur, ...	39·2	39·
11	13	Shahjahanpur, ...	39·1	40·5
12	18	Basti, ...	38·	36·7
13	16	Bareilly, ...	37·6	37·8
14	11	Jalaun, ...	35·3	41·7
15	23	Cawnpore, ...	35·	33·6
16	2	Muttra, ...	34·7	54·8
17	6	Mainpuri, ...	34·5	48·8
18	19	Agra, ...	34·4	36·4
19	20	Ghazipur, ...	34·	36·2
20	21	Etawah, ...	33·6	34·2
21	22	Hamirpur, ...	31·3	34·
22	25	Azamgarh, ...	30·7	26·
23	15	Jaunpur, ...	29·4	38·8
24	17	Benares, ...	29·	37·1
25	24	Banda, ...	27·	30·

102. It is observable that 18 of the 25 districts show a higher birth-rate than in the preceding year. But in this respect, too, there are considerable variations hardly attributable to natural causes, more especially in the districts marginally noted.

Meerut.
Moradabad.
Muttra.
Mainpuri.

103. As to the geographical point alluded to, looking at the four classes mentioned in para. 7, and drawing the boundary line along the western edge of Cawnpore and Hamirpur, the following facts are apparent :—

(1) All the districts of Class I. are to the north-west.

(2) All the districts of Class II. (except Mirzapur) are to the north-west.

(3) Class III.—three are to the north-west and nine to the south-east.

(4) All the districts of Class IV. are to the south-east.

Death-rate.

104. In regard to deaths under the age of one year, the general rate on the nearest approximate population is found to be 9·1 per mille per annum, against 7·6 of 1872-73. This is a considerable variation, which may be due to more careful registration or to inaccuracies as to ages—children over one year having been registered as under; but it is impossible at present to offer any valid explanation of it. During the first six months of 1873-74 the rate was still higher, being 5·4 per mille, or 10·8 per annum. This is certainly very much too high, being nearly double the corresponding English rate (5·5).

105. Following the procedure of para. 7, the following classification shows in the death-rates, no less than in the birth-rates, a very considerable variation and a similar geographical peculiarity :—

Class I.—Districts with death-rate above 10 per mille per annum.

1.	Meerut, ...	19·7
2.	Etah, ...	13·5
3.	Bulandshahr,... ...	13·
4.	Farukhabad, ...	11·1
5.	Bijnor, ...	11·
6.	Saharanpur, ...	10·9
7.	Jalaun, ...	10·8
8.	Shahjahanpur, ...	10·6
9.	Fatehpur, ...	10·6
10.	Bareilly, ...	10·5
11.	Moradabad, ...	10·2

Class II.—Districts with death-rate from 8 to 10 per mille per annum.	1.	Agra, ...	9·6
	2.	Aligarh, ...	9·5
	3.	Muttra, ...	9·1
	4.	Muzaffarnagar, ...	9·
	5.	Mainpuri, ...	9·
	6.	Jaunpur, ...	8·7
	7.	Cawnpore, ...	8·
Class III.—Districts with death-rate from 5 to 8 per mille per annum.	1.	Benares, ...	7·8
	2.	Basti, ...	7·7
	3.	Mirzapur, ...	7·3
	4.	Hamirpur, ...	7·3
	5.	Etawah, ...	6·2
Class IV.—Districts with death-rate under 5 per mille per annum.	1.	Banda, ...	4·5
	2.	Budaun, ...	4·4
	3.	Azamgarh, ...	4·3
	4.	Ghazipur, ...	4·3
	5.	Allahabad, ...	3·4

106. Taking the average death-rate at 8 per mille per annum, we find 10 districts below, and the remaining 18 above the mark.

107. Viewed geographically, we find that districts in—

Class I. are all to north-west (except Fatehpur).

„ II. are all to north-west (except Jaunpur & Cawnpore).

„ III. are all to south-east (except Etawah).

„ IV. are all to south-east (except Budaun).

108. It will thus be seen that the districts in the north-west half of this province have an excessive mortality rate (as regards children under the one year limit) no less than an excessive birth-rate. There are some districts—such as Meerut, Muttra, and Benares—which should be excluded from this argument, because the numbers under proclamation, on which the average is struck, are small. But putting these aside and looking only at the most populous districts, there is a vast discrepancy between Azamgarh, with a death-rate of 4·3 on a population of 14,372, and Etah, which has a death-rate of 13·5 on a population of 12,779. It is to be hoped that District Officers will direct their best attention to this very important feature, brought forward so prominently and repeatedly in the

infanticide returns, and give their best aid to Government to form a reasonable solution of the enigma.

Relative numbers of the sexes.

109. Looking next to the relative numbers of the sexes, we find recorded, during the year under review, the births of 7,745 boys to 7,295 girls, in the proportion of 51·5 to 48·5, against 9,132 to 9,127 in 1872-73. The year's percentage closely approximates to the analogous English girl rate (48·9), and there is little doubt that the returns of 1872-73 were the result of inaccurate registration, arising from the impression (since explained away) that it was more important to register the births of girls than of boys. In 21 districts the births of boys exceed those of girls, in two the numbers are equal, while in the remaining five the girls preponderate.

110. Of deaths under one year, the returns show 1,696 boys to 1,673 girls, as against 1,798 to 1,996 in the preceding year. We thus get:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	*English average.*
Girl deaths, ...	52·6	50	43·6
Boy „	47·4	50	56·4

The equality of the death-rate among boys and girls is satisfactory, for it is not established that the English rule of superior female vitality applies to India: while any excess of girl deaths over boy deaths could hardly be explained, except as due to neglect, cruelty, or crime. Of the 28 districts, 10 show a preponderance in the number of female deaths, 17 in that of male deaths, and in one the numbers are equal. In no large districts are there to be found any striking discrepancies, and this points to fairly accurate registration in this respect.

111. The following table gives a close approximation (allowing for differences in the proclaimed population during the year as formerly explained) to the initial and resultant numbers of both sexes, adult and minor, for the year 1873-74, after taking into account the arrivals, removals, births, deaths, and transfers. The figures for events during the first half-

year are taken from Mr. Hobart's report on that period, but to his initial population have been added that of districts subsequently added :—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Initial population, ...	152,983	117,295	83,396	34,131	387,805
Add arrivals, ...	3,019	8,590	3,073	2,569	
„ births, ...	...	...	7,745	7,295	
„ transfers,... ...	2,787	749	...	...	
	158,789	126,634	94,214	43,995	
Deduct removals, ...	3,505	8,177	3,296	2,511	
„ deaths, ...	2,945	2,151	3,375	2,903	
„ transfers, ...	...	...	2,787	749	
Resultant population, ...	152,339	116,306	84,756	37,832	391,233
				Increase,	3,428

112. The percentages at the commencement of the year were 29 of girls to 71 of boys; at the close the proportion was 30·8 to 69·2—a very considerable improvement. While this small girl percentage points unmistakeably to the former existence of culpable neglect and wilful infanticide, it must be borne in mind that all but the worst cases of clan, village, and family have been, or are being, exempted,—leaving the resultant girl percentage at a figure which is exceedingly low, and which can only be raised by slow degrees and in a considerable term of years.

113. The numbers of the removals and arrivals call for no special remark. They all but balance each other,* and are to be ascribed not to intentional emigration with the view of evading the

*Removals, ... 17,489
Arrivals, ... 17,251

provisions of the law, but rather to the temporary and casual occurrences incident to the social life of the people,—especially to the frequent visits made by married women to their parents' homes.

Transfers.

114. In regard to transfers from minors to adults, the figures (2,787 males to 749 females) can hardly be accurate. There is considerable difficulty, however, in accurately discriminating the precise period at which the transfers should be effected in each case (a difficulty which will disappear when births have been registered for 12 years); and orders have been issued that such transfers should only be made by the District Officers themselves, so that the work is no doubt behindhand in many cases. Besides this, the boys as a rule remain at home, while the girls leave for their husbands' houses at a marriageable age, and show as removals.

115. Thus far of the results as connected immediately with the proclaimed population and their relative numbers. There remain the questions of punishments, enquiries (medical and judicial), rates, and extra police.

Punishments.

116. Under the head of punishments (for breach of the Repressive Rules prepared under the Act) the returns of the two past years may be thus compared :—

Year.	*Punishments inflicted on*			Total.
	Chaukidars.	Midwives.	Heads of families.	
1872-73,... ...	416	11	247	674
1873-74,... ...	333	23	160	516

There is thus a considerable decrease in this respect, due (it is to be hoped) to the fact that the rules are better understood and more smoothly and regularly worked than at first.

117. The marginal figures show for the two years the numbers of inquests, *post-mortem* examinations and suspicious cases. These three matters are intimately connected. If there is doubt concerning the immediate cause of death, an inquest is held; if doubt still exists, the matter is referred to the Civil Surgeon, and a *post-mortem* examination ensues; and if this leaves the case suspicious, a judicial enquiry is instituted. The inquests of 1873-74 were more numerous than those of the preceding years, but they did not result in so many *post-mortem* examinations or enquiries. Of the 40 suspicious cases in 1873-74, 20 were dismissed at the preliminary enquiry, and 20 came up for trial with the following result:—

Enquiries.

	Inquests.	*Post-mortem.*	Suspicious cases.
1872-73, ...	1,050	634	57
1873-74, ...	1,157	412	40

District.	*Number of cases.*	*Result.*
Farukhabad, ...	2 ...	2 convictions.
Cawnpore, ...	8 ...	2 convictions. 6 acquittals.
Azamgarh, ...	3 ...	3 convictions.
Basti, ...	1 ...	1 conviction.
Jalaun, ...	2 ...	1 conviction. 1 acquittal.
Etah, ...	1 ...	1 acquittal.
Hamirpur, ...	1 ...	1 acquittal.
Mainpuri, ...	2 ...	2 convictions.
General result, ...	...	11 convictions. 9 acquittals.

118. The sentences passed varied from the extreme penalty of the law and transportation for life, to imprisonment for six months. The cases occurred (as will be observed) in some of the worst infanticide districts of the province. The Azamgarh cases were peculiarly important.

119. When it is found that the task of supervision under the Rules is beyond the power of the ordinary Police, special extra Police are appointed for this work; and to meet the expenditure

Special Police.

thus incurred annual rates are imposed on the proclaimed population, averaging Re. 1 from every "especially guilty," and 8 annas from every "ordinarily guilty" family. These rates, too light to cause any appreciable pecuniary hardship, act beneficially as a general overt punitive measure, which comes more closely home to the proclaimed population than any system of registration *per se* can do. The extra Police force entertained at present is shown in the following statement, but in some districts it is undergoing, and in others it is about to undergo, considerable revision :—

District.	*Force.*	*Annual cost.*
1. Saharanpur, ...	2 Sub-Inspectors, ... 9 Head Constables, ...	Rs. 3,960
2. Muzaffarnagar, ...	7 Head Constables, ...	„ 1,460
3. Mainpuri, ...	1 Sub-Inspector, ... 13 Head Constables, ...	„ 3,372
4. Farukhabad, ...	1 Sub-Inspector, ... 3 Head Constables, ...	„ 1,182
5. Bareilly, ...	3 Head Constables, ...	„ 720
6. Budaun, ...	3 Head Constables, ...	„ 840
7. Shahjahanpur, ...	4 Head Constables, ...	„ 850
8. Fatehpur, ...	2 Head Constables, ...	„ 504
9. Cawnpore, ...	1 Inspector, ... 2 Writers, ...	„ 1,740
10. Jaunpur, ...	3 Head Constables, ...	„ 540
11. Basti, ...	1 Inspector, ...	„ 1,200
12. Azamgarh, ...	4 Head Constables, ... 1 Writer, ...	„ 750
13. Etawah, ...	2 Head Constables, ...	„ 360

It is also in contemplation to permit the entertainment of a special chaukidar in such villages as, from the extent of their proclaimed population, seem to require it.

Repression Rules.

120. The Rules of Repression (sanctioned by the Government of India in their No. 806, dated 10th February, 1871,) have been revised during the year, and are now before the Supreme Government: the only change (beyond simplification and re-arrangement) is that the proclaimed families are no longer registered according to the "chula" or "house." Several families often belong to one house; and when registered

together, it was impossible to learn anything as to their character from the bare fact that (to take an example) the house contained five men, three women, six boys, and two girls. It was necessary to ascertain how many married couples there were, and to which of them the boys and girls belonged. Accordingly, they are now registered both by houses and families. The head of the house is substituted for the old head of the family, so that the mutual responsibility and interdependence of such families as live under the same roof is not lost sight of, while at the same time the numbers and status of each are separately recorded.

Conclusion.

121. So far as can be gathered from the abstract of the various district reports, it is matter of satisfaction to His Honor to observe that the great work of stamping out the crime of female infanticide—a work which has for the last four years engaged much of the time and energy of the Government—seems to be satisfactorily progressing: and the thanks of the Government are due to the District Officers of the Province for their untiring efforts in this direction. Any material advance must, from the circumstances of the case, be slow and gradual; but the facts of an increased percentage of girls and a decreased percentage of female infant mortality (which this review of the year's returns places beyond doubt) augur well for the future.

6.—Prisons.

Staff.

122. The Jail Department was administered during the calendar year 1873 by Surgeon-Major W. Walker, Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces.

Number of Jails.

123. The number of jails in these Provinces is 39. Of these six are Central and 33 District Jails. The Central Jails are those of Allahabad, Bareilly, Benares, Meerut Agra, and Fatehgarh. There are also 22 lock-ups for the confinement of under-trial prisoners.

Number of prisoners.

124. The statistics of the prison population for 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively are shown in the following table :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Prisoners under trial, ...	36,371	40,225	3,854	...
2. Criminal and Revenue prisoners,	1,961	2,286	325	...
3. Convict population, ...	50,427	58,950	8,523	...
Total population including all classes, ...	88,759	101,461	12,702	...
DEDUCT—				
1. Number of under-trial prisoners convicted during the year, ...	18,432	22,485	4,053	...
2. Transferred for transportation, &c., and admitted *en route* to other jails, ...	335	387	52	...
3. Transferred to other jails to undergo sentence, ...	5,743	7,357	1,614	...
Net population, ...	64,249	71,232	6,983	...
Daily average No. of all classes,	18,150	20,433	2,283	...

Connection between high prices of food and the increase of crime.

125. The connection between the rise of prices beyond a certain limit and the increase of crime was traced in last year's report. It is still more strikingly shown by the returns for the present year, as the dearness of food grains was, unfortunately, more marked and general. The daily average number of convicts in our jails (excluding civil prisoners and prisoners under trial) is shown in the following table, which covers a period of seven years :—

Av. jail population in	1867,	14,749	Jail popln. on 1st Jany, 1868, 14,260
Ditto ditto,	1868,	15,278	Ditto ditto, 1869, 16,216
Ditto ditto,	1869,	18,137	Ditto ditto, 1870, 18,621
Ditto ditto,	1870,	17,707	Ditto ditto, 1871, 16,157
Ditto ditto,	1871,	15,962	Ditto ditto, 1872, 15,762
Ditto ditto,	1872,	16,788	Ditto ditto, 1873, 17,467
Ditto ditto,	1873,	18,969	Ditto ditto, 1874, 19,998

126. It will be seen from these figures that under the pressure of scarcity and high prices the number of convicts has risen to a figure hitherto unknown, and stands now higher than it did even in the disastrous year 1869. There is little doubt that the return will be still larger in the year 1874, as the average number of 1873 is less than the number in jail at the close of the year. The same explanation may be given of the larger number of persons arrested and brought to trial, which has risen from 35,236 in 1872 to 39,049. Of these 50·6 were convicted and imprisoned in 1872, and 55·8 in 1873. The petty crimes which spring from want are always easier of conviction than the graver offences committed by the criminal classes.

Civil prisoners.

127. It might have been expected that the same influences would not have affected the numbers of civil prisoners. A bad and dear season is hardly the time when a sagacious creditor would harass a poor and honest debtor; he would lie by till things are better and the man has more chance of being able to pay. The facts, however, do not bear this out. With two exceptions, the numbers of civil prisoners have risen and fallen with the number of convicts, *i.e.*, with the severity or prosperity of the seasons. This seems to show that to a great extent debt is involuntary, arising from inability to pay, and that our jails are largely used by creditors as a means of coercion or of revenge, regardless of the fact that the debtor cannot liquidate his debt. The Lieutenant-Governor does not think that this state of things is right. In a recent correspondence with the Government of India, His Honor has urged that the punishment of debt

Number of civil prisoners admitted.		Increase or decrease compared with preceding year.	Increase or decrease in average number of convicts compared with previous year.
1867,	1,550	...	...
1868,	1,731	Increase,...	Increase.
1869,	1,502	Decrease,...	Ditto.
1870,	1,854	Increase,...	Decrease.
1871,	1,633	Decrease,...	Ditto.
1872,	1,847	Increase,...	Increase.
1873,	2,143	Ditto, ...	Ditto.

by imprisonment should be abolished, except when the debt is due to fraud or is accompanied by contumacy.

128. The number of convicts during the year, and the manner of their disposal, are shown in the following table:—

Disposal of convicts.

	1872.		1873.		*Increase.*		*Decrease.*	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remained in confinement on 1st January.	15,042	720	16,704	763	1,662	43	..	..
Imprisoned during the year.	27,029	1,558	31,679	2,060	4,650	502	..	..
Net population, ..	42,071	2,278	48,383	2,823	6,312	545	..	..
Received from other jails to undergo sentence.	5,502	241	7,110	247	1,608	6	..	..
Received from other jails for transportation, &c., *en route* to other jails.	301	34	337	50	36	16	..	..
Total population, ..	47,874	2,553	55,830	3,120	7,956	567	..	..
Transferred to other jails to undergo sentence.	5,506	234	7,233	247	1,727	13	..	..
Transferred to other jails for transportation beyond seas, &c.	248	35	327	52	79	17	..	..
Transported beyond seas,	187	16	70	10	..	..	117	6
Released on appeal, ..	816	11	858	19	42	8	..	..
Ditto on expiry of sentence.	20,961	1,377	24,155	1,759	3,194	382	..	..
Ditto on payment of fine.	2,374	63	2,626	57	252	..	..	6
Ditto by Government order on account of sickness.	90	13	177	27	87	14	...	..
Ditto by order of Government for good conduct.	161	9	313	26	152	17	..	..
Transferred to Lunatic Asylums.	6	..	6	2	..	2	..	..
Escaped, ...	36	1	22	..	..	..	14	1
Executed, ...	68	4	99	2	31	..	..	2
Died, ...	717	27	840	25	123	..	..	2
Remaining on 31st December.	16,704	763	19,104	894	2,400	131	...	..
Aggregate number of prisoners during the year.	5,859,095	285,245	6,621,085	302,527	761,990	17,282	..	..
Daily average number of prisoners during the year.	16,008·50	779·50	18,136	833·	2,127·50	53·50	..	..
	16,728		18,969		2,181		..	..

129. The net convict population of 51,206 was classified according to religions as follows :—

Religion of convicts.

Hindus, ...	...	42,668, or 83·3 per cent.
Muhammadans,	...	8,458, or 16·5 „
Christians, ...	...	78
Other sects, ...	...	2
		51,206

130. Last year the percentage of Hindus was 81·87, and of Muhammadans 17·98. The difference between the figures for 1872 and 1873 is probably due in part to the uncertainty of classification among some of the lower castes (especially in the eastern districts), where the line between Hindu and Muhammadan is very faintly drawn.

131. The number of convicts belonging to each of the main classes into which the population of these Provinces may be divided in respect of occupation is shown in the table following:—

Occupation of convicts.

	1872.	1873.
Of independent means, ...	889	707
Agriculturists, ...	21,216	21,216
Laborers, ...	8,662	8,662
Shop-keepers and traders, ...	2,727	2,727
Artizans, ...	1,068	1,068
Domestic servants, ...	2,897	2,897
Belonging to a profession, ...	1,687	1,687
Government servants, ...	1,706	1,706
No occupation, ...	1,259	1,259

132. The number of Europeans imprisoned is shown in the margin. Of these 22 were confined in the Allahabad Central Prison. Of the remainder, five were imprisoned for one day only, one was released on appeal, and two were confined for a month and five days in the Bareilly District Jail.

1870-71, ...	... 37
1871-72, ...	... 33
1872-73, ...	... 24
1873-74, ...	... 30

Female prisoners.

133. The number of women convicts was 2,823, of which 2,618 were married. In last year's review mention was made of the dangers to which female convicts are exposed on discharge from jail. Durirg the present year it was sought to obviate those dangers by providing that women whose term of imprisoniment had expired should, as far as possible, be given over to their relatives or friends at the jail door. The result has been that of 1,158 female prisoners released in 1873-74, 566 were taken home by their friends and 592 left the jail unattended. An attempt was made to discover the subsequent history of some of these latter; and it was found that 56 of these inquired after were living with their friends, that 16 had not returned home, and that 38 could not be traced at all. These figures show, it is feared, that the fears expressed last year of the demoralizing influence of the jail were well-founded. But, at present, Government seems to have done all that is possible in the matter.

It was noticed that 27 women were imprisoned for debt during the year, and enquiries were ordered into these cases to show how it was that a woman, instead of her husband or nearest male relative, was proceeded against by the creditor.

Prisoners under age.

134. The number of prisoners under 16 years of age was 752—697 boys and 55 girls—against 512 last year. There was thus an increase of 45 per cent. Of these 621 were transferred to the reformatories attached to five out of the six Central Prisons. The remainder, who were girls, or boys, sentenced to very short terms of imprisonment, or in bad health, were retained in District Jails.

Teaching in reformatories.

135. In the year under review an attempt was made to teach the boys blacksmith's and carpenter's work, in the place of weaving, basket-making, and similar trades, which are of little use to them when they leave the jail. This is a change attended with

much difficulty. There are no reformatories in the true sense of the word, for no boy can be detained beyond the term of his sentence, and this is often too short for any effective instruction. Again, to admit a boy to the jail workshop is to run serious risk of his contamination by association with older and more hardened criminals. The results of the experiment have not been very encouraging, but it will be continued during 1874, and, it is hoped, with more success.

Length of terms of imprisonment.

136. The table in the margin shows the classification of terms of imprisonment according to their length, and the several portions of the whole convict population whose sentences fell under each class. These proportions have remained almost unchanged for the last three years. The percentage of persons sentenced to simple imprisonment was 7·04, against 9·44 last year. This falling off is presumably one of the good effects of Act X. of 1872, under which men convicted of being bad characters can be punished with hard labor.

	1872.	1873.
	Per cent.	Per cent.
A.—Not exceeding one month,...	19·25	19·03
B.—Between 1 and 3 months,	15·38	15·46
C.— Ditto 3 and 6 „ ...	15·45	15·25
D.— Ditto 6 and 12 „ ...	16·05	16·86
E.— Ditto 1 and 3 years,...	20·15	20·08
F.— Ditto 3 and 5 „ ...	5·77	6·64
G.— Ditto 5 and 10 „ ...	5·43	4·66
H.—Above 10 years, ...	1·55	0·90
I.—Transported beyond seas, { For life, ...	0·67	0·78
{ Shorter period,	0·14	0·13
J.—Executed, ...	0·16	0·21
Total, ...	1·00	1·00

Habitual criminals.

137. The punishment of habitual crime is hardly yet sufficiently severe. In many cases this is no doubt to be ascribed to the difficulty of proving a former conviction; but instances are not wanting where even in the face of such proof the sentence awarded has been unduly light. The matter will continue to occupy the attention of Government, and it is hoped that an improvement will be shown in the returns of next year.

Classification of prisoners.

138. A new classification of prisoners was introduced towards the end of the year. Prisoners are now divided into four classes. The first class contains recaptured prisoners and those who have been convicted of the graver offences against the person, of robbery or dacoity, or who have been sentenced to imprisonment for more than two years for theft, or have been sent to jail as bad characters. The second class contains habitual criminals. These two classes are, as far as possible, kept completely apart from the rest of the prisoners, both by day and by night. In the third class are all other criminal prisoners except those who have earned a place in the fourth class, which consists of prisoners who have acquired a certain number of good conduct marks. Promotion into this class may be made also from the first of the four classes, but not from the second. The third and fourth classes are allowed to labour together during the day, but have separate dormitories wherever there is room enough. The new classification is an undoubted improvement, and as care will be taken to discriminate between convictions which imply no moral turpitude (as for simple assaults or sanitary offences, &c.) and those which do, the separation of previously convicted prisoners into a class by themselves, with no hope of escaping from the severest forms of jail drudgery, will add much to the terrors of imprisonment for the criminal classes.

Releases under the good conduct rules.

139. The number of releases under the good conduct rules has risen from 33 in 1870 to 112 in 1871, 170 in 1872, and 339 in 1873. This is mainly due to the rules having been distinctly formulated, and their working enforced as a matter not of special but of general application. His Honor, however, is apprehensive that in many cases too much is left in the hands of darogahs and prison underlings, and that those convicts who get the most marks are often the worst scoundrels. A strict supervision is needed to guard against undue easiness in the release of prisoners under these rules. They are applicable only to those convicts whose sentences are for terms of more than two years.

Releases on account of sickness.

140. The following table shows the numbers of convicts who have been released on account of sickness, divided into four classes :—

	1872.	1873.
Class I.—Released on account of an epidemic breaking out in jail.	9	121
„ II.—On account of old age, ...	10	8
„ III.—On account of extreme bodily infirmity,	7	15
„ IV.—On account of dangerous or hopeless illness.	77	60

The great increase is under Class I. There was only one slight outbreak of cholera in 1872 at Mirzapur; in 1873 there were two,—one at Banda and one at Benares. The jails from which the releases on account of mortal sickness and infirmity and old age took place were mostly in the east. The total number of prisoners released on these grounds was 83, against 94 last year. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that these releases should be granted very rarely, and only on highly exceptional grounds. He does not think that it is ordinarily any reason for releasing a prisoner under sentence for a heinous crime that he will probably die if he is not allowed to go to his home.

Escapes.

141. The subjoined table shows the improvement which has been made in the guarding of prisoners during the last three years :—

	Number of jails from which escapes were made.	Number of convicts who escaped.	Number recaptured.
1871-72, ...	27	66	33
1872-73, ...	23	40	25
1873-74, ...	17	22	12

142. The figures for 1873-74 are the more satisfactory, as the total average daily population of the jails was so much larger than in 1872-73—being 58,950, against 50,427. Of the 22 escapes of 1873-74, 15 were from inside the jail walls and seven from gangs employed in extramural labour.

143. During the past eight years 246 prisoners have escaped from the jails of the North-Western Provinces; of these 131 have been recaptured. The number recaptured during the year under review was 19.

Offences.

144. The number of offences committed by prisoners, and the punishments inflicted, are shown below for each of the last two years:—

Offences.	1872.	1873.	Punishments.	1872.	1873.
Criminal offences,	19	38	Solitary confinement.	403	432
Wilful disobedience,	617	1,216	Ditto in irons,	131	36
Assaults, ...	172	123	Ditto with reduced diet.	426	729
Threatening, ...	66	73	Flogging. Under 10... 611 stripes	1,255	751
Indecent behaviour,	278	125	Flogging. 10 to 20 ... 514		846
Wilful disablement,	143	88	Flogging. 20 to 30... 130		240
Refusal to work, ...	214	271			1,837
Cutting irons, ...	5	9			
Idleness, ...	333	584			
Mismanagement of work.	114	127	Hard labor, ...	66	33
Damaging property,	289	399	Additional imprisonment.	22	30
Conspiring to escape,	53	44			
Total, ...	2,303	3,097	Total,...	2,303	3,097

145. No jails were without offences this year. Those in the margin had the fewest, and of these only Muzaffarnagar need be noted as having a disproportionately small number, though somewhat more than last year.

	1872.	1873.
Almora, ...	...	5
Muzaffarnagar, ...	4	7
Dehra Dun, ...	...	8
Muttra, ...	8	21
Moradabad, ...	12	23

Punishments.

146. The number of offences altogether has increased faster than the population, and the number of floggings bears a larger proportion than before to the whole number of punishments—being 59 instead of 49 per cent. There is great

	1872.	1873.
Offences, ...	1,284	2,059
Punishments,...	2,423	3,099
Flogging, ...	1,255	1,837

difference in the procedure of different jails in this respect. In some jails the sole punishment was flogging; in others only one-third of the offenders were flogged. The more frequent use of the cane is to be regretted. Flogging is the *ultima ratio* of punishment, and should not be indiscriminately inflicted for all sorts of offences. Little has been done towards providing cells for solitary confinement. The difficulty of ensuring sufficient ventilation has been surmounted in only two Central Prisons, and there not completely. His Honor, however, would not wish to see solitary confinement used as a common punishment, since that has sometimes as bad an effect as corporal chastisement.

Education.

147. Of 31,096 convicted prisoners received into jail during the year 90·30 per cent. were totally uneducated, and of the remaining 9·70 per cent. 7·40 per cent. could read and write a little, and 714 prisoners, or 2·30 per cent., could read and write well. The number of prisoners who were taught reading and writing in jail was 6,140. In some jails the education of convicts appears to have received very little attention, the entire prison population being classed as either too old or too stupid to learn. This sweeping kind of classification has repeatedly been noticed by Government with disapproval, and it is hoped that fewer examples of it will be met with in the returns of next year.

Cost.

148. The total gross cost of the Jail Department in 1873-74 was £94,530, against £80,748 in 1872-73, and the net cost, after deducting the cash earnings of convicts, was £85,764, against £71,944. The increase is due to the higher prices and larger jail population of the year, and to extensive alterations and re-constructions in some jails. The principle has been laid down that it is cheaper in the end to construct the outer boundary walls of jails of pucka masonry than to build them of earth or pisé work, which requires constant repairs. In several jails the reconstruction of the outer wall has already been pushed on and has made much progress. The average cost of

a convict during each of the last three years, with the various heads of expenditure, is shown in the following table :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of convicts, ...	7,62,413	6,19,923	6,95,782	7,71,079
Repairs to jails,... ...	52,473	36,948	66,005	1,27,557
Spent on education, &c., ...	19,409	16,018	839	848
Superintendence, ...	44,415	46,659	44,853	45,715
Total gross cost of convicts,	8,78,710	7,19,548	8,07,479	9,45,299
Average gross cost per head,	48-9-2	45-1-3	48-1-7	49-13-5
Cash earnings of convicts, ..	92,187	86,281	88,043	87,654
Total net cost of convicts, .	7,86,523	6,33,267	7,19,439	8,57,645
Average number of convicts,	* 18,089	15,962	16,788	18,969
Average net cost per head,	43-7-8	39-10-9	42-13-8	45-3-5

149. If the under-trial prisoners be included, the average gross cost per head is Rs. 48-6-5 and the average net cost Rs. 44-2-0.

Maintenance of convicts.

150. The increase in the cost of rations was Re. 0-12-4½ (about 1*s.* 6½*d.*) per head. Considering the great rise in prices, this increase must be held to be extremely moderate.

151. The clothing and bedding of each convict cost on an average Rs. 3-0-9½ (about 6*s.* 1*d.*) The average of each of the three preceding years is shown in the margin. In some jails there was an unusually large outlay on clothing, which in certain cases (especially in the two Bareilly Jails) was unnecessary, and in others was justified by special circumstances; and in a few jails (as that of Muzaffarnagar) there is reason to believe that the expenditure on clothing was unduly small; but on the whole the results of the year are satisfactory.

1870.	1871.	1872.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
3 11 0	3 4 0	2 15 0

Employment of prisoners.

152. The following table shows the proportions in which the several kinds of productive labor were distributed among the convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. The entry under the head

* Including Ajmir.

exempted" represents the deduction to be made from the working strength on account of the cessation of all work on Sunday :—

Employment.	Percentage of population 1871.	Percentage of population 1872.	Percentage of population 1873.
Jail servants, ...	7·6	7·9	6·7
Buildings and repairs, ...	27·5	30·8	34·9
Grinding wheat and making clothing for prison use.	8·0	8·0	8·6
Extramural, including Alfred Park Gang.	2·0	1·4	0·6
Prisoner-warders, lumberdars, &c., &c.	6·3	6·1	5·6
Jail gardens, ...	3·5	3·4	3·4
Manufactures, ...	24·2	21·5	20·2
Ineffectives, ... Convalescent, ...	3·6	3·4	2·8
Ineffectives, ... Sick and old, ...	4·9	4·8	4·8
Ineffectives, ... Exempted, ...	12·4	12·7	12·4
Total, ...	100·	100·	100·

153. Besides these varieties of productive labor, there are other kinds of severe labor provided for prisoners who are sent to jail for very short terms, and who cannot find employment in the factories. Labor of all kinds is so regulated as to be strictly penal; the convict is kept constantly at work during the whole of the working day, and a full tale is exacted. In His Honor's opinion, the primary object of imprisonment is the punishment of the offender; everything else should be looked upon as secondary to this.

Penal labor.

154. The distribution of the prisoners over the different classes of employment has been almost the same as last year, except that the percentage employed on building is greater, and that on manufactures is less. The actual average daily number of prisoners engaged in manufactures is, however, larger—3,707, against 3,469; and it is unsatisfactory to find that not only has the estimated value of their labor fallen from Rs. 33-7-0 to Rs. 32-7-0 per head, but the cash profits paid into the Treasury were less by Rs. 498 than in 1872. Thus the work of a larger number of men brought a smaller return to the State.

Distribution of employment.

Profit made in jail workshops.

155. The following table shows the profit made on the capital employed in the workshops of each jail :—

Number.	Jails.	Cash payment into Treasury. 1872.	Cash payment into Treasury. 1873.	Total profits of the year.	Total capital employed.	Percentage of column 4 on column 5.	Average profit per convict employed in manufactures.			Remarks.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7			8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	a.	p.	
1	Meerut Central Prison.	4,000	6,000	3,130	28,720	10·8	10	1	4	
2	Bareilly, ...	3,488	2,234	—4,427	56,888	—7·77		...		Loss.
3	Agra, ...	30,000	26,489	31,876	105,799	31·6	50	12	6	
4	Fatehgarh, ...	2,000	2,500	2,241	12,849	17·4	28	0	2	
5	Allahabad, ...	7,000	5,000	5,872	52,340	11·3	12	10	4	
6	Benares, ...	2,500	6,500	4,480	36,934	12·1	15	12	8	
7	Dehra Dun District Jail.	150	450	174	1,574	11·05	8	5	11	
8	Saharanpur, ...	750	1,250	1,200	4,776	25·1	30	13	7	
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	500	500	1,759	3,595	48·9	43	6	11	
10	Meerut, ...	...	...	—101	88	—114·8		...		Loss.
11	Bulandshahr, ...	600	600	—102	1,817	—5·6		...		Loss.
12	Aligarh, ...	4,000	2,500	2,082	7,989	26·1	28	8	11	
13	Bijnor, ...	500	800	316	2,756	11·5	5	9	6	
14	Moradabad, ...	1,500	702	408	2,871	14·2	11	1	10	
15	Bareilly, ...	...	...	...	...	...		...		
16	Budaun, ...	500	1,000	1,090	3,480	31·3	12	12	8	
17	Shahjahanpur, ...	200	...	99	854	11·6	4	6	1	
18	Muttra, ...	736	1,000	549	2,597	21·1	13	14	8	
19	Agra, ...	1,000	2,000	2,916	5,189	50·1	41	6	8	
20	Etawah, ...	1,700	1,700	1,109	4,769	3·2	18	15	10	
21	Mainpuri, ...	2,100	2,200	2,634	6,791	38·8	11	9	11	
22	Etah, ...	750	700	371	2,855	13·	19	11	2	
23	Fatehgarh, ...	3,000	2,500	1,012	8,379	12·1	14	7	8	
24	Cawnpore, ...	1,100	1,000	1,098	8,233	13·3	14	11	10	
25	Fatehpur, ...	1,000	2,100	1,605	6,494	24·7	18	0	10	
26	Allahabad, ...	5,130	2,200	538	16,897	3·2	18	0	10	
27	Banda, ...	1,300	800	608	2,311	26·3	7	9	5	
28	Hamirpur, ...	250	250	205	1,208	16·8	6	15	2	
29	Jaunpur, ...	...	1,200	449	2,620	17·1	15	9	5	
30	Mirzapur, ...	1,100	800	436	2,694	15·8	13	0	10	
31	Benares, ...	1,500	3,500	1,505	12,729	11·8	10	75	4	
32	Ghazipur, ...	1,000	1,000	1,497	8,046	18·6	11	2	1	
33	Azamgarh, ...	900	1,150	1,212	6,002	20·2	14	2	5	
34	Gorakhpur, ...	5,000	4,000	3,827	16,969	22·5	36	6	0	
35	Basti, ...	...	...	—10	835	—1·2		...		Loss.
36	Almora, ...	200	180	—383	1,188	—32·2				Loss.
37	Orai, ...	250	300	366	1,727	21·2	14	4	8	
38	Jhansi, ...	800	1,300	1,060	3,973	20·7	15	0	11	
39	Lalitpur, ...	700	300	131	2,130	6·1	4	4	11	
	Results for the whole Province.	87,204	86,706	73,987	441,966	16·7	19	15	4	

156. These results are very startling, showing as they do the widest discrepancies between the profits obtained by different jails. The most flagrant defaulter is the Bareilly Central Prison, which, working on a capital of Rs. 56,888, has managed not only to earn no profits but to realize an absolute loss of Rs. 4,427. The entire labor of a gang of 93 prisoners has been thrown away, and the articles manufactured have been sold at actually less than the raw materials had cost. The other jails which have been worked at a dead loss are the District Jails of Meerut, Bulandshahar, Basti, and Almora. In all these places, as well as at Bareilly, the labor of the prisoners would have been more profitable to the State if they had been working at a crank or shut up in solitary cells. Of the District Jail, omitting Agra, those whose manufactures have been most profitable are—

Discrepancy of workshop accounts of different Jails.

1.	Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	48·9
2.	Mainpuri, ...	...	38·8
3.	Budaun, ...	...	31·3
4.	Aligarh, ...	...	25·9

The rate of profit earned by each working convict varies from nothing (or less than nothing when loss has been incurred) to Rs. 48-0-10 at Fatehpur. Agra, which works a profitable printing press, should be excluded from this comparison; but all other jails are much on the same footing.

157. It is evident that in many jails the interests of Government have been much neglected, and the manufactures have been carried on without the intelligence and zeal which Government expects. This matter has been brought to the notice of the Inspector-General, and it is expected that the returns for next year will present no such surprising anomalies, or that they will be accounted for wherever they occur. At present Superintendents of District Jails are remunerated at a fixed rate varying only with the average number of prisoners under their charge. It may be necessary in future to alter this system, so as to give them a direct interest in the profits derived from their workshops.

Mortality.

158. The following table shows for each of the last three years the comparative prevalence of the commonest forms of disease in our jails and the total number of deaths from all causes:—

	1871.		1872.		1873.	
	Admission.	Deaths.	Admission.	Deaths.	Admission.	Deaths.
Fever, intermittent,	6,139	30	6,015	26	6,092	46
Dysentery, ...	1,473	216	1,935	244	1,815	271
Diarrhœa, ...	1,187	118	1,229	141	1,323	113
Fever, remittent, ...	350	76	367	35	106	26
Ulcer, ...	687	3	989	1	1,443	17
Cholera, ...	2	1	73	43	55	30
Phthisis, ...	22	12	42	23	55	31
Debility, ...	96	19	172	43	133	37
Total number of admissions and deaths.	13,880	662	15,885	744	11,022	571

159. The returns of sickness are slightly better than last year, but the death-rate is almost exactly the same. This may be called an improvement when we consider the crowded state of the jails in the eastern districts, and the weakly condition of many of the people imprisoned for offences committed under the pressure of want. The gradual increase of mortality in the jails (as shown in the margin) is, however, a very serious matter, and every effort is to be made to find out its cause and the best means of prevention.

	1872.	1873.
Proportion of sick to whole population, ...	31·4	28·3
Ditto deaths to ditto, ...	1·6	1·57
Ditto ditto hospital admissions,	5·1	5·55
Ditto ditto average strength,	4·8	4·88

	Percentage of deaths on whole population.
1869,...	... 0·79
1870,...	... 1·04
1871,...	... 1·47
1872,...	... 1·6
1873,...	... 1·57

Jails with heaviest death returns.

160. The jails in which the death returns are the heaviest are the following:—

	1872. Per mille.	1873. Per mille.
Meerut Central Prison, ...	121·3	76·7
Ditto District Jail, ...	126·7	105·5
Bareilly Central Prison, ...	55·5	87·2
Ditto District Jail, ...	38·3	60·9
Shahjahanpur, ...	30·8	87·7
Fatehpur, ...	35·7	65·5
Banda, ...	7·12	106·3
Jaunpur, ...	11·12	71·2
Mirzapur, ...	5·53	81·4
Gorakhpur, ...	13·77	75·1
Basti, ...	5·05	143·9

161. Basti, with its 58 deaths in an average population of 403, has now taken the place of Meerut, which last year headed the list with a death-rate of 121·3 and 126·7 per mille. The drainage of the two Meerut Jails has just been improved, but appears still to be insufficient to carry off a heavy rainfall.

Subordinate jail establishment.

162. The subordinate jail establishments presented, on the whole, no improvement during the year. The total number of punishments inflicted on the European hands was somewhat less than in previous year; and the number of dismissals was five on a strength of 39, against seven last year on a strength of 42. The intramural guard numbered 1,228, against 1,039 in 1872, and of these 34 were imprisoned, 171 dismissed, and 28 degraded. The total number of jail servants of all kinds was 1,519, and the total number of punishments inflicted (fine, dismissal, degradation, suspension, transfer, and imprisonment) was 994.

Remodelling of jail establishment.

163. The difficulty of finding an effective remedy for this state of things was noticed last year. The scheme then under consideration for the reform of the establishments of the Central

Jails has been approved by the Government of India during the current year, and has come into force in the beginning of 1874-75. A particular account of the character and working of the scheme must be reserved for next year, but it may here be noted that the prominent features are,—first, a reduction of the numbers of the European officials, and an increase of their pay; and, second, a more extensive employment of convicts as intramural guards. The objects sought to be attained by these changes are the securing of a better class of European officers, and the giving the lower native officials a greater interest in the faithful discharge of their duties. It is hoped that under the working of the new scheme there will be a considerable improvement to be noticed in next year's review.

7.—Civil Justice.

164. As at present constituted, the Civil Courts of these Provinces are of two classes,—those immediately subordinate to the High Court, and those under the direct control of Government. Under the first class come the Courts of the regulation districts of the North-Western Provinces and in the Jhansi Division; under the second, those of the non-regulation districts of Kumaun, Garhwal, and the Tarai. For the former Act VIII. of 1859 is the general procedure law; the latter are governed by special rules prepared under the authority of the Local Government. For the regular Civil Court returns Government is indebted to the annual statements (prepared for the calendar year) submitted by the High Court. The figures for the Kumaun Division are furnished by the Commissioner. The present chapter will thus be divided into—(I.) Courts subordinate to the High Court, and (II.) Courts not subordinate to the High Court. To these are added a third head, (III.), on Civil litigation to which Government was a party.

I.—Civil Courts subordinate to High Court.

Grades of Courts.

165. The regular staff of these Courts consists of three grades,—District Judges, Subordinate Judges, and Munsifs. The two last

are Courts of original jurisdiction; the Court of the District Judge is mainly a Court of appeal. But it is in the power of the District Judge to withdraw suits from the subordinate Courts for trial before himself, and he has also the power of referring appeals from the decisions of Munsifs to the Court of the Subordinate Judge.

Small Cause Courts.

166. Besides these regular Courts there are a number of Courts of summary jurisdiction called Courts of Small Causes. Their decisions are final and admit of no appeal, but their limit of jurisdiction is £50, and full powers to this extent are not always granted. At Allahabad and Agra there are special Judges for these Courts; at Benares, Cawnpore, Meerut, Saharanpur, Bareilly, and Farukhabad the office of the Subordinate Judge is amalgamated with that of the Small Cause Judgeship. In cantonments to which special Magistrates are appointed the Cantonment Magistrate has usually Small Cause Court powers, though not always up to the full amount of £50.

Number of suits instituted.

167. In 1873 the civil suits (original and appellate) amounted to 102,518—an excess of 2,554 over the total of the previous year.* Of this number 89,410 were original suits and 13,108 appeals. Both items show an increase over the figures of 1872. While, however, litigation in general is thus shown to be on the increase, the number of suits instituted in the districts marginally noted has diminished.

	Original suits	Appeals	Total.
* 1872, ...	87,640	12 324	99,964
1873, ...	89,410	13,108	102,518
Percentage of increase, ...		2·5	

Aligarh
Moradabad
Shahjahanpur.
Banda.
Azamgarh.
Mirzapur.
Ghazipur.

Disposal of suits.

168. The Courts finally disposed of 103,545 suits and appeals, against 98,477 in 1872. This increase in cases disposed of (five per cent.) is more than commensurate with the increase in cases

instituted (two and a half per cent.), and it is distributed fairly over the cases decreed by consent and the cases determined after contest in Court. Of the total, 51,094 were disposed of without contest and 41,892 after trial. The percentage of contested cases (on cases disposed of) was 40 in 1873, against 39 in 1872 and 40·5 in 1871. At the close of the year there remained undisposed of 7,418 cases, or 903 less than the pending file at the close of 1872, and that on a considerably increased litigation. It is satisfactory to find that only 16 of these have been pending for more than a year.

	1872.	1873.
Without contest, ...	50,092	51,094
After contest, ...	38,594	41,892

169. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases in each class of Court is given in the following table for the years 1872 and 1873 :—

Duration of cases.

	1872.		1873.	
	Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.
Judges' Courts, ...	101	66	97	35
Subordinate Judges' Courts,	72	39	75	39
Munsifs' Courts, ...	41	25	45	23
Small Cause Courts, ...	12	13	14	12

It will be observed that in respect of the Judges' Courts the figures show a marked improvement, those in the remaining classes standing at much the same figure as last year. It must be remembered that the duration of a case is reckoned from institution to final disposal, and is not limited to the mere hearing of the case in Court.

170. Te total value of suits, original and appellate, disposed of in 1873 was £2,025,336, against £2,147,528 in 1872. While, therefore, the number of suits has increased, the value involved

Total value of suits.

in these suits has diminished by £122,192. The following table summarises the number of suits and appeals disposed of, total value and average value per suit for the last two years:—

	1872.	1873.
Number of suits and appeals disposed of, ...	98,477	103,545
Value, ...	£2,147,528	£2,025,336
Average per suit, ...	£22 (nearly)	£20 (nearly)

Cost of litigation.

171. The total cost of civil litigation of all kinds disposed of in 1873 amounted to £283,833, against £278,107 in 1872—an increase of £2,726 (or 2 per cent.) The increase in cases disposed of (over last year) is 5 per cent; the decrease in total value is about the same (5·7), while the increase in cost is 2 per cent. This is to be accounted for by the fact that the chief increase in litigation was in respect of cases where the subject value ranged from £10 and downwards.

172. The figures for the two years are:—

	1872.	1873.
Suits not exceeding £1, ...	3,014	3,391
Ditto ditto £2, ...	17,342	19,215
Ditto ditto £10, ...	50,269	51,540

173. A small variation in the average sum, while appreciably lowering the total value, would not (in many cases) affect the costs involved. The percentage of costs to value in 1873 was 14, against 13 in 1872, and the average cost per suit stood at Rs. 27, against Rs. 28 in the preceding year. Stamp charges of all kinds aggregated Rs. 12,26,061, against Rs. 12,08,955 in 1872, being an increase of Rs. 17,106 over the preceding year.

174. The subjoined statement shows the number of suits in each of the main classes of cases for the last three years :—

Nature of litigation.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Simple money suits, bonds or ordinary debts, &c.,	63,824	69,027	69,841
Suits for immovable property, ...	11,642	11,720	12,739
Other suits, ...	5,151	6,594	6,567

175. The chief increase, it will be observed, is in suits for immovable property, which have increased by 1,019, or 8·6 per cent. Suits for money (bond debts, loans, wages, and the like) stand at almost the same figure as last year.

176. During the year 1873 the proportion of suits for money due on contract to the total civil litigation was 78 (79 in 1872); that of suits for immovable property was 14 (13 in 1872). The districts of Agra, Ghazipur, and Moradabad* contributed the largest number of suits for immovable property; but the proportion of suits of this class was (as has always been the case) by far the highest in the Benares Division, where the permanent settlement, and the consequent absence of any periodical revision and correction of records, result in a greater complicity of rights and interests in connection with landed property. Of the several districts of the Benares Division, Ghazipur shows 32 per cent., Gorakhpur 24 per cent., Jaunpur 23 per cent., and Azamgarh 22 per cent. of this class of suits as compared with their total litigation. The lowest proportion of suits for immovable property is to be found in Lalitpur (5), Mainpuri (8), and Allahabad (9). The divisional figures marginally noted show the percentages of such suits in 1873 over the North-Western Provinces for the regulation Courts.

Relative proportion of money suits and immovable property suits.

* Agra, ... 1,222
Ghazipur, ... 1,201
Moradabad, ... 1,198

Meerut, ... 13·5
Rohilkhand, ... 12·6
Agra, ... 11·7
Allahabad, ... 9 9
Benares, ... 23 3
Jhansi, ... 9·9

177. The following table shows, so far as the returns are available, the result of appeals from the Subordinate Civil Courts to the respective superior Courts during the two years 1872 and 1873 respectively :—

Civil appeals.

Class of Court.	Total number of cases on file.		Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off		*Decided on trial.* For appellant (in whole or in part).		*Decided on trial.* For respondent.		Remanded.		Total decided and remanded.		Pending.		Average duration per case.	
	1872	1873	1872.	1873.	1872	1873	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873	1872	1873.	1872	1873.	1872.	1873.
(1.) Appeals from Munsifs heard by Subordinate Judges.	7,540	7,542	190	192	2,026	2,044	4,143	4,143	417	373	6,686	6,560	664	700	55	55
(2.) Appeals from Munsifs and Subordinate Judges heard by District Judges.	9,83[illegible]	10,23[illegible]	6,936	6,699	539	778	1,240	1,571	177	122	1,956	2,471	942	1,061	99	114
(3) Regular appeals heard by High Court.	206	194	7	5	59	31	64	74	7	4	130	109	69	80	9[illegible]	120
(4) Special appeals heard by High Court.	2,191	2,259	13	6	32[illegible]	262	1,034	882	163	116	1,519	1,260	659	983	1[illegible]	19

178. The following table shows for 1872 and 1873 the comparative proportions of appeals (1) decided in favor of appellant; (2) decided in favor of respondent; and (3) remanded, to the total number of the three classes disposed of in the various appellate Courts:—

		1872.	1873.
	(a.)—Appeals from Munsifs heard by Subordinate Judges.		
(1.)	For appellant, ...	31·8	31·2
(2.)	For respondent, ...	62·0	63·
(3.)	Remanded, ...	6·2	5·8
	Total, ...	100·0	100·0
	(b.)—Appeals heard by Judges (from Munsifs and Subordinate Judges).		
(1.)	For appellant, ...	27·5	31·5
(2.)	For respondent, ...	63·5	63·6
(3.)	Remanded, ...	9 0	4·9
	Total, ...	100·0	100·0
	(c.)—Regular appeals heard by High Court.		
(1.)	For appellant, ...	45·4	28·4
(2.)	For respondent, ...	49·2	67·9
(3.)	Remanded, ...	5·4	3·4
	Total, ...	100·0	100·0
	(d.)—Special appeals heard by High Court.		
(1.)	For appellant, ...	21·2	20·8
(2.)	For respondent, ...	68·1	70·0
(3.)	Remanded, ...	10·7	9·2
	Total, ...	100·0	100·0

179. The general results approximate pretty closely to those of last year and call for no special remark. It is noteworthy, however, that while the percentage of judgments reversed by the District Judges has increased by four (from 27·5 to 31·5), that of regular appeals successful in the High Court has fallen from 45·4 to 28·4—a very satisfactory result. The special appeal returns show a slight advance over those of 1872.

Decrees.

180. The number of decrees passed by the Civil Courts during the year 1873 was 79,673, against 76,141 in 1872. The Courts had before them 122,727 applications for execution of decrees; and the following table shows the manner in which these applications were disposed of, compared with the corresponding figures for 1872:—

	1872.	1873.	Percentage on total number. 1872.	1873.
Number of applications for execution of decree.	111,971	122,727		
Number pending at close of year, ...	12,370	13,090	11·05	10·79
			Percentage on number disposed of 1872.	1873.
Disposed of	99,601	109,637	...	...
Fully executed, ...	24,046	25,827	24·1	23·6
Partly executed, ...	21,979	24,255	22·1	22·1
No execution, ...	53,576	59,555	53·8	54·3
			100·0	100·0

181. While there has been a considerable increase (9 per cent.) in the number of applications made as compared with last year, the percentage of the number pending at the close of the year has fallen from 11·05 to 10·79; while of applications pending beyond a year there are only nine.

Coercive processes.

182. The nature and number of the various coercive processes put into operation for the execution of decrees are shown in the annexed table for the years 1871, 1872, and 1873:—

Nature of process.	1871.	1872.	1873.	Percentage. 1872.	1873.
Sale of immovable property, ...	7,928	8,573	8,893	63·3	64·6
Sequestration of immovable property.	94	75	115	0·6	0 8
Sale of movable property, ...	...	3,603	3,467	26·6	25·2
Imprisonment, ...	...	1,231	1,282	9·5	9·4
Total, ...	8,022	13,532	1,3757	100·0	100·0

183. The number of sales of immovable property in execution of decree is larger than last year, the districts marginally noted showing the largest numbers of such processes both in the present and the two preceding years. Sequestration or temporary alienation of landed property continues as little popular as ever, being used in twelve districts only, and mainly in the Jhansi Division and the Aligarh District. The remaining methods, distraint and sale of movable property and imprisonment, show much the same figures as in 1872. But it is remarkable that decrees capable of execution (wholly or partially executed) have increased very considerably (50,082 to 46,025), while the number of coercive processes employed stand at almost the same figure (13,757 to 13,532).

In the year 1873.

Farukhabad,	...	816
Aligarh, ...	...	765
Agra, ...	...	727
Shahjahanpur,	...	669
Saharanpur,	...	646
Mainpuri,...	...	627

184. The following table shows the number of miscellaneous cases instituted, decided, and pending in the various Civil Courts during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873 respectively :—

Miscellaneous cases.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Instituted, ...	19,612	17,548	17,778
Decided, ...	19,697	17,236	17,465
Pending, ...	1,792	2,018	1,985

185. The figures are much the same as those of last year. Saharanpur still heads the list of pending cases with 258 undisposed of; Mirzapur (202) and Moradabad (184) coming next in order. Of cases pending above one year, Moradabad shows 16, Benares 9, Jaunpur 4, and Meerut 2.

186. In the Small Cause Courts of these Provinces 11,336 cases were instituted in 1873, against 10,345 in 1872 and 10,352 in 1871. The total number of cases on the files of these Courts, including such as remained from 1872, was 11,642. The following

Litigation of Small Cause Courts.

table shows the manner in which these were disposed of, leaving 398 pending at the close of the year: —

	1872.	1873.
Withdrawn, transferred, or struck off, ...	1,607	1,938
DECIDED.		
(a)—*Without contest.*		
(1) Ex-parte, ...	2,122	2,306
(2) By confession of judgment, ...	2,756	2,995
(3) Compromised, ...	632	600
(4) By arbitration, ...	218	292
	5,728	6,193
(b)—*After contest.*		
(1) For plaintiff, ...	1,972	2,171
(2) For defendant, ...	893	942
	2,865	3,113
Total, ...	10,200	11,244

187. The percentage of cases decided on their merits to the total of cases disposed of was 27·7 in the Small Cause Court, against 44 in the regular Civil Courts: and the percentage of cases settled without contest was 55·1. This is accounted for by the fact that the Small Cause Courts are almost wholly occupied with suits to recover bond and simple debts and money due either under contract or as rent or damages.

High Court.

188. In the exercise of its original jurisdiction (which includes equity, ecclesiastical, and testamentary cases) the High Court had before it eight suits,* two of which were settled on the merits, one case being heard by a Barrister Judge, while the other was disposed of by one Civilian and two Barrister Judges.

Original jurisdiction.

Remaining from 1872, 4
Filed in 1873, ... 4
Total, ... 8

189. The following table shows the appellate work before the Court (including arrears of previous years) in 1872 and 1873 respectively, and the amount disposed of and pending :—

Appellate jurisdiction.

	Before the Court.		*Disposed of.*		*Pending.*	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Regular appeals, ...	206	194	137	114	69	80
Special ditto, ...	2,191	2,259	1,532	1,276	659	983
References from Small Cause Court.	27	16	27	15	...	1
Miscellaneous orders, ...	2,236	2,369	2,180	2,287	56	82

190. The institution figures exhibit little variation from those of last year, but there is a decrease in the amount of work disposed of and a corresponding increase in arrears.

191. A synopsis of the number of appeals, regular and special, admitted in the High Court each year since its creation in 1866 is given below, and shows that 1873 had a smaller number of regular appeals than any of the seven, and a greater number of special appeals than any of the five preceding years :—

	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Regular appeals,	280	314	285	209	253	234	206	194
Special ditto, ...	2,832	2,343	2,060	1,768	1,792	2,083	2,191	2,259

192. The regular and special appellate business of the Court was disposed of as follows during 1873 :—

	Regular.	Special.
Dismissed in default, ...	...	3
Adjusted or withdrawn,...	5	13
Confirmed, ...	74	882
Amended, ...	14	64
Reversed, ...	17	198
Remanded, ...	4	116
Total, ...	114	1,276

193. The income of the Civil Courts is composed of the following items:—Value of stamps (deducting refunds); penalties for insufficiently stamped documents; fines; surplus from talabana and amins' fee funds. The following tabular statement shows the results for 1872 and 1873:—

Financial result of Civil Courts.
(*a*) Income.

	Value of stamps filed.	Penalties and fines.	Surplus talabana.	Surplus amins' fees.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1872, ...	15,95,036	6,758	96,846	81,776	17,89,416
1873, ...	16,64,949	5,813	1,07,647	95,305	18,73,715

194. Or as the expenditure of the Courts throughout the year amounted to Rs. 15,68,694, the result is a net gain to Government of Rs. 3,05,066, against Rs. 2,00,808 in 1872. The High Court (included in the above figures) cost the Government Rs. 2,02,251; the income being Rs. 98,029, against an expenditure of Rs. 2,98,280.

(*b*) Expenditure.

II.—Courts not subordinate to High Court.

195. These Courts are in the districts of Kumaun, Garhwal, and the Tarai. The following table shows the number of suits instituted, disposed of, and pending at the close of the years 1872 and 1873 respectively:—

Extent of litigation.

District.	*Instituted.*		*Disposed of.*		*Pending.*	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
Kumaun, ...	2,522	2,719	2,456	2,813	410	328
Garhwal, ...	1,309	1,324	1,324	1,263	120	89
Tarai, ...	514	478	478	303	67	35
Total, ...	4,345	4,214	4,258	4,379	597	452

196. It appears from these figures that while litigation has increased in Kumaun, it stands at almost the same figure for Garhwal and has decreased in the Tarai. On the whole the number of cases disposed of is greater, and of pending cases less, than in the preceding year.

Disposal of cases.

197. The following table shows synoptically the number of cases disposed of in each of the modes specified, and the percentage these bear to the total number of decided cases for the three districts in the years 1872 and 1873 :—

How disposed of.	Kumaun.				Garhwal.				Tarai.			
	1872.		1873.		1872.		1873.		1872.		1873.	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Ex-parte, ..	607	42·1	647	38·5	74	10·3	100	10·6	30	7·6	8	3·7
By confession of judgment, ...	194	13·5	169	10·1	39	5·4	33	3·5	96	24·3	41	18·8
By compromise, ..	147	10·2	173	10·3	151	20·9	332	35·5	113	23·4	70	32·1
By arbitration, ..	57	3·9	41	2·5	5	0·7	..	..	7	1·8	10	4·6
On the merits, ..	436	30·3	649	38·6	453	62·7	473	50·4	150	37·9	89	40·8
Total, ..	1,441	100·	1,679	100·	722	100·	938	100·	396	100·	218	100·

198. Thus, of the cases in which decree passed (2,835), 12,11, or 42·6, were decided on the merits, against a percentage of 47·4 decided without contest. In 1872 there were 1,039 cases decided on the merits, or 40·5, out of a total of 2,559. The percentage of cases decided on the merits has decreased in Garhwal and increased in the other two districts—notably in Kumaun (30·3 to 38·6). In Kumaun litigation is chiefly carried on by the merchants of Naini Tal and Almora, who frequently arrange with their opponents after the issue of summons and allow their cases to be struck off or come to a private agreement. This accounts for the comparatively small proportion of Kumaun cases decided on the merits, and the large proportion of *ex-parte* decisions.

Duration of cases.

199. The average number of days during which each case lasted in the several Courts of the Kumaun Division during the year under review and that preceding is shown in the following table :—

District.	Designation of Court.	1872. Average number of days during which each case lasted. Contested.	1872. Uncontested.	1873. Average number of days during which each case lasted. Contested.	1873. Uncontested.
Kumaun.	Senior Assistant Commissioner,	...	...	50	46
	Officiating ditto, ...	44	27	34	41
	Assistant ditto, ...	40	32	45	19
	Junior Assistant ditto, ...	72	35	94	26
	Officiating ditto, ...	...	...	107	60
	Officiating Extra Assistant ditto,	...	...	79	80
	Cantonment Small Cause Court Judge.	2	3	2½	1½
	Cantonment Assistant Commissioner.	4	3	2	1
Tarai Garhwal.	Sudder Amin, ...	21	26	19	21
	Tahsildar, ...	13	18	18	12
	Senior Assistant Commissioner,	...	...	39	28
	Officiating ditto, ...	46	30	69	47
	Officiating ditto, ...	...	...	48	29
	Extra Assistant ditto, ...	15	30	35	39
	Sudder Amin, ...	46	32	43	29
	Superintendent, ...	35	38	26	25
	Officiating ditto, ...	...	...		
	Assistant ditto, ...	29	24	40	22
	Commissioner, ...	103	...	106	...

200. On the whole the returns tend to show an increasing duration in the conduct of contested cases. This is in part due to the frequent changes of officers during the year, and the delay incident to these changes. The Courts of both the Sudder Amins show improvement, but that of the Commissioner again exhibits an increased period.

Commissioner's Court.
Contested cases.
1871. 1872. 1873.
63 days. 103 days. 106 days.

201. The percentage of decrees completely executed in Kumaun and Garhwal is somewhat higher than last year, and in the Tarai somewhat lower. The divisional percentages for 1872 and 1873 are as under :—

Execution of decrees.

Completely executed.		Partially executed.		No execution.	
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
25·8	27·7	11·1	11·1	47·1	46·2

202. For the several districts, the following table shows the number of applications for execution of decrees and the manner in which these were disposed of during the year 1873 :—

	Completely executed.	Partially executed	No. execution.	Pending.	Total.
Kumaun, ...	392	147	712	252	1,503
Garhwal, ...	122	59	162	34	377
Tarai, ...	49	21	63	18	151
Total, ...	563	227	937	304	2,031

203. Altogether, of the 2,031 applications before the Courts, 937 were struck off, probably because settlement had been come to in some other way; 563 were completely and 227 were partly executed ; while 304 remained pending.

Coercive processes.

204. These are shown below for the years 1872 and 1873 respectively :—

	1872.				1873.			
	Sale of immovable property.	Sequestration of immovable property.	Sale of immovable property.	Imprisonment.	Sale of immovable property.	Sequestration of immovable property.	Sale of movable property.	Imprisonment.
Kumaun, ...	12	18	81	42	11	30	67	23
Garhwal, ...	...	...	26	...	...	7	27	...
Tarai, ...	10	7	12	2	6	12	4	...

205. These figures afford little room for remark. In Kumaun only was recourse had to imprisonment, and there only in 23 cases, against 42 in 1872 and 79 in 1871. On the other hand, sales of movable property have increased (in Kumaun) from 18 to 67, and sequestration of immovable property from 18 to 30.

206. The percentage of successful appeals on the total number of appeals preferred was as follows :—

Appeals.

	1872.	1873.
Court of Sudder Amin, Kumaun, ...	26	27·3
Ditto ditto, Garhwal, ...	33	17·2
Ditto Assistant Superintendent, Tarai, ...	11	10·

207. The marked improvement in Garhwal is most satisfactory; and on the whole the Lower Courts seem to have done their work carefully and well.

208. The total value of property which was the subject of original and appellate litigation, the total cost of litigation, and the average cost per suit were as follows for the Kumaun Division :—

Value and cost of litigation.

	1872.	1873.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total value of property under litigation.	27,408 0 0	28,676 0 0
Total cost of litigation, ...	3,176 0 0	3,542 0 0
Percentage of cost to value, ...	11·52	12·35
Average cost per suit, ...	0 13 9½	0 14 11½
Average value per suit, ...	6 8 0	6 10 7½

209. It will be observed that the percentage of cost of value and the average cost per suit have slightly increased as compared with the figures of 1872.

210. The annexed statement shows the income and expenditure of the Sudder Amins' Courts of the Kumaun Divison :—

Income and expenditure.

	Income.	Expenditure.	Net gain to Government.
	£	£	£
Kumaun, ...	656	431	256
Garhwal, ...	458	309	148
	1,115	741	374

211. The net gain to the Government from these Courts was thus Rs. 3,738 over the year 1873.

III.—Litigation to which the Government was a party.

Number of suits.

212. The total number of suits in which the Government was concerned during the year was 273—a considerable decrease as compared with the 411 of 1872-73. But while this seems partly due to decreased litigation (a very desirable result), it is partly to be accounted for by the new principle adopted, under which miscellaneous applications (of which there were 56) are no longer counted as suits, and the same case is never entered twice, the whole proceedings, from institution to final decision in the highest court of appeal, being shown as one suit.

Their results.

213. The following table shows, for the present and previous years, the total number of suits in which the Government was concerned, the part played by the Government as plaintiff (or appellant) and defendant (or respondent), and the respective percentages under these :—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Year.	Total number of suits.	Government plaintiff.	Government defendant.	Percentage of 3 to total.	Percentage of 4 to total.	Percentage of suits in which Government was successful.
(1.)—Average of four years ending 1871-72.	244	86	158	35·2	64·8	67
(2.)—1872-73, ...	411	97	314	23·6	76·4	83
(3.)—1873-74, ...	273	66	207	24·1	75·9	79
Decided, ...	187	43	144	23·0	77·0	
Pending, ...	60	...	...	...	...	...
Compromised, ...	26	...	...	...	...	...

214. Excluding pending cases, the number of instituted suits stood, during the last three years, as under—

Decrease of litigation.

1871-72,	...	...	189
1872-73,	...	...	351
1873-74,	...	...	163

It is gratifying to observe this decided decrease in litigation to which the Government was a party, the more so as 61 of the 1873-74 suits (being claims to contest orders of confiscation) were of an exceptional character.

215. Out of the total of 273 cases, 26 were settled by compromise; 187 were finally decided after contest in Court; and 60 were left undisposed of in the original and appellate Courts. Of the 187, the Government was successful in 147 (79 per cent.), and unsuccessful in 40 (21 per cent.), as against 83 and 17 per cent. respectively in the preceding year. Considering that the successful returns of last year were swelled by 147 confiscation suits (dismissed on the preliminary plea of limitation), this result may be fairly considered as satisfactory. The following figures show the part played by Government in the litigation (including compromises) in which it was concerned, and the respective results, in the Courts of first instance :—

Disposal of suits.

	Total number of suits.	Gained.	Lost.	Pending.
Government plaintiff or appellant.	66	49	6	11
Government defendant or respondent.	207	136	47	24
	273	185	53	35

Twenty-five of the decided cases are still pending in appeal. The result of original suits (the Government successful in 80 per cent.) is highly satisfactory. Of regular appeals, 14

were instituted by, and 73 against the Government. As appellant, the Government won one and lost nine cases; as respondent, 54 appeals were given in its favor, and 7 against it. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that the Government appealed too much, and that in future it will be more discreet, as a rule, to be content with the decision of the first Courts. The percentages of success in these appeals for the last three years* show a falling off, which is to be regretted. The special appeals were 20 in all; four being instituted by, and 16 against, the Government. Of the former, one case was decided (against the Government), leaving three undisposed of; of the latter, eight were dismissed, two were decreed, and six were pending at the close of the year.

* 1871-72. 29 per cent. 1872-73. 70 per cent. 1873-74. 10 per cent.

216. The financial results may be briefly summarized as under. Out of £12,446 claimed by, the Government in Courts of first instance, decrees have been given for £10,718 (86 per cent.); while of £165,723 claimed from Government, £4,745 (2·8 per cent.) have been finally decreed, and £7,134 (43 per cent.) finally dismissed, leaving £89,638 (54·2 per cent.) pending. As £199 (though pending in appeal) have been decreed against the Government, it appears that £4,944 (or nearly half a lakh) have been awarded against the Government during the year by the lower Courts, against £10,718 given in its favor. Including miscellaneous applications for execution and compromises, the financial result may be approximately exhibited as under:—

Financial results.

Decreed for the Government,	£	10,700	Decreed against the Government, ...	£	4,950
Gained by compromise,	„	100	Lost by compromise,...	„	1,050
Execution granted on previous decrees, ...	„	1,561	Execution, ...	„	5,105
	£	12,361		£	11,102

So far the result may be considered as satisfactory; but the amount which the Government will recover will probably be considerably less than that which it has paid (or will have to

pay), owing to the difficulty experienced in recovering the amounts due.

217. In the realization of sums decreed in favor of the Government, the following are the results attained up to the close of the year under review :—

	Decreed.	Recovered.	Remitted.	Balance.	*Of balance.*		
					Irrecoverable.	Doubtful.	Under recovery.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(*a.*) Recovery by application to the Courts, ...	1,587	4,836 (30·6)	167 (10·0)	934 (58·8)	525 (56·2)	167 (17·9)	241 (25·9)
(*b.*) Recovery otherwise than by application,	10,379	709 (6·8)	93 (0·9)	9,576 (92·3)	*Nil.*	8,086 (84·4)	(1,490) (15·6)

218. The following table summarises the extent of litigation under each of the three departments into which it can most conveniently be divided : —

Nature of litigation.

	The Government plaintiff.		*The Government defendant.*	
	Number of suits.	Value.	Number of suits.	Value.
		£		£
Court of Wards, ...	42	11,069	32	93,862
Government, ...	22	1,667	160	73,549
Municipal, ...	2	21	15	213

The bulk of the initiative litigation of the Government was thus undertaken in its protective capacity as Court of Wards, suing on mortgages and bonds ; the bulk of litigation against the Government was in the same capacity, under the head of ejectment; and here the Hearsey suit alone contributed 5½ lakhs.

219. Summing up the general results of the present as compared with those of the preceding year, the following are

the percentages of success attained by the Government in the different phases of its litigation :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Original suits	82 per cent.	84 per cent.
Regular appeals, ...	90 „	77·8 „
Special appeal,s, ...	85 „	72·8 „

220. On the whole, it may be concluded that most of the litigation to which the Government was a party was forced on it, and that in all departments (save that of regular appeals instituted by Government) the results were satisfactory.

8.—Registration.

Receipts and expenditure.

221. The following table shows the financial results of the Department for the year 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively, according to the returns furnished by the Inspector-General :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1872-73, ...	30,923	14,756
1873-74, ...	32,184	14,250

222. The profit to the Government for 1873-74 was thus £17,933, against £16,175 for 1872-73; and the corresponding percentages of charges to receipts were 44·2 and 47·7. The receipts consist mainly of registration and copying fees.

223. The total number of documents registered during the year under review was 156,577, against 144,772 in 1872-73—an increase of 11,805, or 8·1 per cent. This increase extends to all the districts of the Provinces except those marginally noted. In 1872 only two districts had fallen off; of these Bareilly has partly recovered its former numbers (owing mainly to the excellent sugar crop), while Lalitpur shows the same figures as before. It is not apparent whether the diminution in these five districts

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Meerut, ...	14,015	13,901
Allahabad, ...	4,483	3,466
Cawnpore, ...	4,968	4,783
Jhansi, ...	563	550
Family Domains, Benares.	2,477	2,282

in 1873 is due to the increased number of bonds executed, or to a growing sense of the protection which registration affords.

224. The following table exhibits the chief classes of documents registered, the amount of fees realized, and the average fee per document in regard both to movable and immovable property, for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74 respectively:—

Class of Deed.	Number of Deeds.				Amount of Fees.		Average Fee per Deed.	
	1872-73.	Percentage.	1873-74.	Percentage.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
					£	£	s. d.	s. d.
(1.) Sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property over Rs. 100 in value.	55,144	38·	57,379	36·	14,004	14,519	5 0¾	5 0½
(2.) Obligations for payment of money.	30,995	21·	36,164	23·	2,138	2,373	1 4½	1 4
(3.) Sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property under Rs. 100 in value.	30,088	20·	33,655	20·5	1,511	1,687	1 0	0 10½
(4.) Compulsory leases other than perpetual.	6,543	4·4	7,621	5·	322	342	0 11½	0 10¾
(5.) Other optionally registrable documents.	5,874	4·	5,103	3·25	760	728	3 5¾	2 10
(6.) Conveyances of movables, and receipts for the same.	4,694	3·	3,765	2·4	286	241	1 2½	1 3½
(7.) Leases for one year and less.	2,116	1·4	2,588	1·66	83	96	0 9¼	0 8¾

225. The order in which the various classes stand is thus exactly the same as that of last year; and in each of the classes of documents an increase is apparent, except in the case of Nos. 5 and 6.

226. The number of deeds affecting immovable property stands at 111,008,* as against 102,699 in 1872-73. The increase is less than it was in 1872-73, and consists, as then, chiefly in the extension of optional registration. The principal items of which these totals are

	1872-73.	1873-74.	Percentage of increase.
*Compulsory,	66,454	69,907	5·2
Optional, ...	36,245	41,101	13·4

composed are the following, for the present and the three preceding years:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
Sale and mortgage of immovable property over £10 in value.	38,717	46,338	55,144	57,379
Sale and mortgage of immovable property under £10 in value.	19,953	22,794	30,088	33,665

227. The large and continuous advance in the number of registered deeds of sale and mortgage attracted the attention of Government, and enquiries were set on foot with the view of testing the value of the conjecture that an explanation might be found in the additional burden imposed by the enhancement of revenue under the re-settlements in progress. This hypothesis, discredited at the time by Government, has been shown by further correspondence and investigation to be untenable and unsound. But no adequate solution has yet been offered as to what the cause of the increasing number of transactions or registrations really is.

228. In the districts of Meerut, Allahabad, and Cawnpore, and in the Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares,* the number of deeds affecting immovable property has decreased, but the decrease in Meerut is in respect of optional registration only. The districts in which the increase is most marked are Saharanpur, Agra, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Benares, and Gorakhpur. It may be remarked, with reference to the preceding paragraph, that while two of these six districts (Mirzapur and Benares) are permanently settled, in two others (Saharanpur and Gorakhpur) settlement operations, so far as revenue assessment is concerned, were finished several years ago, and the revision of assessment has not yet begun in Agra, and in part of Azamgarh alone has the assessment been recently raised.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
*Meerut, ...	11,103	10,798
Allahabad, ...	3,914	2,890
Cawnpore, ...	3,994	3,883
Family Domains, ...	2,153	1,999

229. The following table shows the total number of documents registered as sales and mortgages of immovable property, and the value of the property registered, during the years 1871-72, 1872-73, and 1873-74 :—

Number.	Districts.	Number of Documents.			Value of Property.		
		1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
					£	£	£
1	Dehra Dun,	249	254	288	42,957	85,498	68,765
2	Saharanpur,	3,190	4,298	4,853	135,942	179,999	167,990
3	Meerut,	6,009	8,640	7,510	321,314	343,620	407,880
4	Aligarh,	3,381	3,255	3,234	157,733	175,696	165,612
5	Agra,	6,536	7,286	8,615	221,536	245,780	284,115
6	Farukhabad,	3,863	2,987	2,871	83,965	84,210	113,553
7	Mainpuri,	4,324	5,222	5,602	152,477	181,474	187,674
8	Moradabad,	5,419	6,338	6,934	238,594	293,072	305,467
9	Bareilly,	1,787	2,141	2,139	142,174	166,793	141,569
10	Shahjahanpur,	4,826	5,668	6,131	168,198	211,540	219,160
11	Tarai Parganas,	137	158	199	2,630	4,683	4,219
12	Allahabad,	2,504	3,231	2,722	180,412	247,258	204,546
13	Cawnpore,	3,024	3,472	3,416	157,315	169,820	214,736
14	Banda,	1,919	2,142	2,549	59,950	67,396	67,871
15	Jaunpur,	1,861	2,142	2,235	105,803	147,710	84,571
16	Azamgarh,	2,798	3,988	4,204	125,331	138,008	125,079
17	Mirzapur,	2,322	2,374	3,078	104,106	85,272	146,132
18	Benares,	3,366	3,986	4,451	162,812	229,505	243,910
19	Ghazipur,	3,730	4,493	4,631	141,305	153,934	173,246
20	Gorakhpur,	4,075	5,923	7,045	244,440	286,317	304,598
21	Jalaun,	813	876	1,052	31,276	31,306	39,447
22	Jhansi,	415	454	457	15,996	15,994	14,543
23	Lalitpur,	91	97	99	1,139	1,466	4,501
24	Kumaun,	588	682	699	54,967	14,273	23,265
25	Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares.	1,603	1,822	1,688	44,591	43,294	40,103
	Total,	67,863	81,959	86,702	3,076,972	3,603,729	3,752,564
	Details.						
	Sales,	23,131	27,186	27,873	1,143,840	1,330,462	1,458,863
	Mortgages,	44,732	54,773	58,829	1,933,132	2,273,266	2,293,701

230. The increase in total value of property effected is thus about 4 per cent. over that of last year, while the increase in number of documents is nearly 6 per cent. This accounts for the lower average value involved in each deed (as marginally shown) during the year under review. Of the 4 per cent. of increase the greater portion is due to sales, the rise being pretty equally divided between the compulsory (over Rs. 100) and the optional (under Rs. 100) transactions.

Average value.		
1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
45 4	44 0	43 6

231. Leases of immovable property are registered as compulsory or optional according as the term of lease exceeds or does not exceed the limit of one year. The following table shows the figures for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74, and exhibits a very marked increase in the number of registrations under this head :—

Leases.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Percentage of increase.
(1.) Compulsory—			
(*a.*) Perpetual, ...	543	718	32·2
(*b.*) Temporary, ...	6,543	7,621	16·4
(2.) Optional, ...	2,116	2,588	22 3
Total, ...	9,202	10,927	18·7

232. The increase in compulsorily registrable leases is most marked in Meerut and Agra, and the decrease in Allahabad. The Agra figures are attributed by the Judge to the progress of settlement operations ; landholders (it is alleged) executing fresh leases in order to vitiate the rights of occupancy tenants. It is not obvious how, with reference to the law on the subject (*vide* Section 8, Act XVIII. of 1873), any such effect can ordinarily be produced. Unless the occupancy tenant is induced specially to throw up his rights and thus contract himself out of the law, the mere grant of a lease for a term of years will not be detrimental in any way to his status.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Meerut, ...	1,460	2,025
Agra, ...	666	1,020
Allahabad, ...	561	76

233. There were 45,032 documents registered affecting movable property, as against 41,563 in 1872-73. These may be classified as under :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
(1.) Conveyances and receipts, ...	4,694	3,765
(2.) Obligations for payment of money, ...	30.095	36,164
(3.) All other documents, ...	5,874	5,103

234. It will be seen that the increase is only in the case of documents of the second class,—obligations for the payment of money; and here Agra and Bareilly are conspicuous. Advances on the sugar crops satisfactorily account for Bareilly, but the increase in this class of instruments in Agra is not explained. The total value of the movable property thus registered stands at Rs. 89,01,656, to Rs. 80,37,678 in 1872-73—an increase of about nine lakhs; but the difference in the average value per deed is very trifling, the figures being £19-14-0 in 1873-74 to £19-6-0 in the year preceding.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Agra, ...	3,996	4,862
Bareilly, ...	6,811	9,988

235. The average fee paid for registration was 3*s.* 8*d.* per deed, against 3*s.* 9*d.* in the preceding year, which is an improvement. It has repeatedly been laid down that the object of Government is not to utilize and encourage registration as a source of revenue (though this is a legitimate aim, and one not to be lost sight of), but to afford a security—at once easy and inexpensive—to transfers of property. The late notification (No. 246A., of 16th April, 1874), under which no fee is charged for copying documents containing less than 500 words, was issued with this object. The charges for copying in 1873-74 were about 10½*d.* per document, so that the cost of registration should be reduced to about 2*s.* 10½*d.*

236. The number of *wills* has increased from 488 last year to 525, and Benares still stands foremost in this class of documents, contributing 54 per cent. of the total number. From a letter from the Registrar of Benares, it appears that the general rule with regard to the wills of Hindus in these Provinces is that they are only good so long as they do not contravene the Hindu law: and that (in the case of Benares) about 50 per cent. of the wills executed direct a devolution of property contrary to the laws of inheritance. But one point still remains unanswered—how far disputed wills are upheld, and in what proportion wills contrary to Hindu law are accepted without dispute.

237. In regard to the special non-official Sub-Registrars lately appointed, whose jurisdiction extends within municipal limits only, the reform was introduced with the avowed object of facilitating registration in populous places where the Sub-Registrar (*i. e.*, the Tahsildar) has more than enough to do, and of bringing it to the people's doors through the agency of a class of men who have a hereditary right to the position. There are now seven such special (non-official) Sub-Registrars* at work in these Provinces under the new system, selected from the old kazi and kanungo families of the localities.

*Pilibhit. Bareilly. Bisalpur. Agra. Jaunpur. Muttra. Bindraban.

238. This Department continues to be managed more economically in the North-Western Provinces than anywhere else in India. In 1871-72 the percentage of expenditure to receipts (56·8) was the smallest of any; in 1872-73 that percentage fell to 47·7; and in the year under review it has reached the very low figure of 44·2. This result is most satisfactory.

9.—Municipal.

239. The only difference between the statements now submitted and those which accompanied the report for 1872-73 is that a column has been added to No. II. (Expenditure) showing the refunds of octroi allowed on the re-export of goods.

240. In 1872-73 seventy-eight towns were administered under the North-Western Provinces' Municipalities Improvements Act (VI. of 1868, since repealed by Act XV. of 1873). During the year under report it was extended to Shamli, Kandhla, and Kairana in the Muzaffarnagar District, but has not yet been put in force in the last-named town. The present report, therefore, treats of the administration of eighty towns.

241. In the two new municipalities of Shamli and Kandhla the octroi was adopted as the means for raising funds. In the following towns the system of taxation was modified during the year. At Bagpat the octroi on sugar was abolished in April, 1873, as it was found impossible to protect the through trade effectually, a toll on carts entering the limits of

the municipality laden with saccharine substances being substituted. On the 15th June, 1873, the octroi was altogether abandoned at Dhanaura, and a toll on carts unlading in the town substituted. At Gorakhpur, in March, 1874, a license-tax was imposed on brick and tile makers. At Mau Ranipur the cost of repairing causeways, for the use of which tolls were levied by the municipality, having been transferred to Local Funds, the committee agreed to abandon this source of income.

242. In most municipalities the members of the committees are elected by the inhabitants. In paragraph 6 of the report for 1872-73 it was shown that the franchise had been widely extended, and a still further extension has taken place in 1873-74, as the following statement shows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Number of towns in which the non-official members are appointed wholly by popular election, ...	58	62
Number of towns in which appointment is partly by election, partly by nomination, ...	14	12
Number of towns in which appointment is wholly by nomination, ...	6	6

243. A comparison is made in the margin of the number of towns in which the ordinary systems of taxation have been in force during the past two years. Naini Tal and Mussooree are the only municipalities in which taxes specially sanctioned by the Supreme Government are levied. The nature of these taxes was explained in paras. 5 and 7 of last year's report.

Tax.	*Number of Towns.*	
	1872-73	1873-74.
Octroi, ...	70	71*
House-tax, ...	10	10†
License-tax, ...	9	10‡
Tax on carriages and animals.	5	4§
Tolls on ditto, ...	7	6‖

* Excluding Dhanaura, where the octroi was abolished during the year.

† Excluding Ghazipur, where arrears only were collected; and Bareilly and Orai, where the tax falls on houses in the European station only.

‡ Excluding Ghazipur, where arrears only were collected; and Allahabad, Mau Ranipur, and Gorakhpur, where the tax is only imposed on particular trades.

§ Excluding Ghazipur, where arrears only were collected.

‖ Excluding Mau Ranipur, where tolls have been abolished.

244. The income from all sources, exclusive of the opening balances, compares thus for the past two years :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Income by taxation, ...	15,54,959	15,71,980
Miscellaneous, ...	2,94,306	3,50,802
Total, ...	18,49,265	19,22,782

245. There is thus an increase of Rs. 17,021 in the income by taxation. The increase is mainly due to the fact that in 1872-73 the taxes were levied in ten towns for part of the year only (Rs. 32,693 more have been collected from these in 1873-74 than in the previous year), and two new towns have paid octroi during 1873-74. The collections, therefore, in the older established municipalities have slightly fallen off. The reason for this will be remarked upon hereafter, when considering the incidence of the octroi.

246. The income from each tax and the percentage of realization from each to total income from taxation are given below for the past two years :—

Species of tax.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Realizations.	Percentage.	Realizations	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Octroi, ...	14,00,932	90·09	14,03,354	89·27
House-tax, ...	35,228	2 27	33,080	2 11
License-tax, ...	81,932	5 27	91,954	5·85
Tax on carriages and animals,	12,523	·8	11,510	·73
Tolls on ditto, ...	14,785	·95	13,041	·83
Special taxes, ...	9,559	·62	19,041	1·21
Total, ...	15,54,959	100·	15,71,980	100·

247. The falling off in the percentage of the octroi receipts to the total income from taxation is due to the exemption from duty of many articles in municipalities where more than local consumption had been taxed in previous years. In the case of the house-tax the decrease is purely nominal, the Ballia Municipality having in 1872-73 included under this head the receipts from the license-tax. The actual receipts from the house-tax in the several municipalities which levy it show

but little variation during the past two years. There are increases at Mussooree and Sahaswan, due in the former case to the enhancement of the rate from 3 to 4 per cent., and in the latter to the fact that the tax was only in force for six months of 1872-73. The most marked instances of increase in the receipts from the license-tax are noted on the margin, against which must be placed Rs. 13,960, realized at Ghazipur in 1872-73, where the tax has now been abolished. The explanations given above of the variations in the receipts from the house-tax at Sahaswan and Ballia apply also to the license-tax. At Cawnpore all persons who were assessed at Rs. 2 or less were exempted, but the decrease thus caused was more than counterbalanced by assessing persons deriving an income from land or houses who had escaped taxation before. Some part of the increase is also owing to the year of assessment having been changed from the calendar to the financial year. In 1872-73 the income (Rs. 5,253) from the tolls levied on persons and animals entering the limits of the Mussooree Municipality was shown as ordinary tolls under column 13 of Statement I.; but as these tolls were imposed under the special sanction of the Supreme Government they have now been entered in column 14. There is thus really an increase in the receipts from tolls in 1873-74, which is due to the fact that in most municipalities they were only levied during a portion of the previous year. Great variations may be expected in the income from the special taxes, as they are only in force in the hill stations of Naini Tal and Mussoorce, the population of which fluctuates considerably. In 1873-74 these stations were very full.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sahaswan, ...	1,691	6,004
Cawnpore, ...	55,304	69,598
Ballia, ...	*Nil.*	3,090
	56,995	78,692
Increase, Rs., ...		21,697

248. The octroi was levied in all but the nine municipalities noted on the margin, and in fifty municipalities it was the only tax in force. The population which paid it had been 2,046,068 in 1872-73, and was 2,065,430 in 1873-74.

Dehra, Mussooree, Dhanaura, Sahaswan, Cawnpore, Ballia, Jhansi, Naini Tal, and Kashipur.

249. The total receipts from the octroi after deducting refunds, the proportion contributed by each of the eight classes to the whole, the general incidence of the tax per head of the population who pay it, and the particular incidence of the receipts in each class are compared in the following statement for the past two years :—

Classes.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Receipts.	Incidence	Receipts.	Incidence.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs.	Rs. a p.
I. Articles of food and drink for men and animals, .	8,50,626	0 6 8	8,46,901	0 6 7
II. Animals for slaughter, ...	33,791	0 0 3	40,946	0 0 4
III. Articles used for fuel, lighting, and washing, ..	72,811	0 0 7	79,046	0 0 7
IV. Articles used for the construction of buildings,	73,140	0 0 7	71,985	0 0 7
V. Drugs, gums, spices, and perfumes,	71,216	0 0 7	60,379	0 0 5
VI. Tobacco, ..	38,436	0 0 4	52,452	0 0 5
VII. Cloth, ...	1,70,747	0 1 4	1,66,044	0 1 3
VIII. Metals, ...	42,632	0 0 4	39,021	0 0 4
Total, ...	13,53,399	0 10 8	13,56,774	0 10 6

250. When it is remembered that in nine municipalities the octroi was only in force for a portion of 1872-73, one would expect to see a higher average incidence per head in 1873-74, whereas the reverse is the case. The explanation of the decrease, which is mainly in Classes I., V., VII. and VIII., is to be found in the fact that in municipalities where there is a large trade in articles falling under these classes the duty has either been entirely abolished or largely reduced.

251. The average incidence of the tax was 10 annas 6 pie per head; the maximum, at Hathras, Re. 1-1-4 ; and the minimum, excluding towns where duty is not levied on all articles liable to taxation, 4 annas 5 pie, at Chandpur.

252. In paras. 15 and 16 of last year's report, the six towns where the incidence was heaviest, being over 12 annas per head, were enumerated, and the measures taken to reduce the rate noticed. It will be seen from the following table that the hope then expressed that these measures would result in a material diminution in the incidence has been realized:—

Towns.	1872-73.		1873-74.		Explanation of decrease.
	Income.	Incidence.	Income.	Incidence.	
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	
Shahdara,	6,530	0 14 4	*a* 2,226	0 4 11	*a*. Duty on grain abolished, that on sugar largely reduced. The latter has since been abolished also.
Chandausi,	21,218	0 14 5	*b* 17,543	0 11 11	*b*. Duty on most articles largely reduced, that on tat patti abolished. Sugar has since been exempted from duty.
Hathras,	51,912	1 9 8	*c* 34,968	1 1 4	*c*. Duty on sugar, grain, tobacco and ghi reduced; that on drugs, spices, gums, and metals abolished.
Bilsi, ...	6,662	1 0 4	*d* 5,011	0 13 1	*d*. Rates on grain, gur, rab, cloth, and metals reduced, and further reduced since.
Kalpi, ...	12,103	0 12 2	*e* 11,162	0 11 2	*e*. Rates largely reduced. Duty on oilseeds since abolished.
Dhanaura,	4,480	0 13 6	*f* 935	...	*f*. Levied for 2½ months only, when the octroi was entirely abolished.
Total,...	1,02,905	...	71,845	...	

253. The reductions in the tariff in these towns alone resulted in a loss of Rs. 31,060. There have also been exemptions and reductions in other municipalties, where interference with the through trado has been found to exist, and this accounts for the loss of income mentioned in paragraph 244 above.

254. In one town only, besides Hathras, did the incidence rise above one rupee per head. This was at Saharanpur, where the rate was Re. 1-0-9 per head. The income rose more than 20 per cent. over that of 1872-73, owing to an increased

importation of food grains, khand, cloth, and metals. As these imports were abnormal, no reduction in the tariff was ordered. At Ghazipur however, where the incidence per head was 15 annas 5 pie, interference with the through trade has been apprehended, and during the year under report the rates on grain were reduced to two-thirds, on refined sugar to one-twelfth, and on cloth to one-fourth of the maximum duties allowed where local consumption alone is taxed.

255. In paragraph 17 of last year's report a list of fifteen municipalities was given in which the incidence was less than eight annas per head in 1871-72, and it was noted that in 1872-73 twelve showed an improvement. That the committees concerned continued to pay attention to the proper collection of the octroi is evidenced by the following statement, which shows for 1873-74 an increase in the incidence as compared with the previous year, except in the cases of Firozabad and Ujhani, and even here the rate is higher than in 1871-72 :—

Towns.	1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Income.	Incidence.	Income.	Incidence.	Income.	Incidence.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Deoband, ...	4,050	0 3 4	5,568	0 4 7	8,784	0 7 3
Baraut, ...	4,505	0 6 8	4,351	0 8 6	4,866	0 9 3
Bulandshahr, ...	6,586	0 7 1	6,712	0 7 3	7,684	0 8 3
Anupshahr, ...	3,706	0 6 4	4,591	0 7 10	4,693	0 8 0
Sikandra Rao,	4,890	0 6 6	6,218	0 8 0	6,348	0 8 1
Atrauli, ...	5,626	0 5 8	5,319	0 5 4	7,992	0 8 0
Fatehpur Sikri,	4,195	0 7 10	3,378	0 6 4	3,818	0 7 2
Firozabad, ...	5,211	0 6 1	6,968	0 8 1	6,295	0 7 4
Bijnor, ...	3,800	0 4 9	5,184	0 6 6	5,848	0 7 2
Chandpur, ...	2,585	0 3 6	3,287	0 4 4	3,336	0 4 5
Nagina, ...	4,471	0 3 8	6,657	0 5 5	8,036	0 6 6
Budaun, ...	12,912	0 6 2	13,420	0 6 5	14,003	0 7 2
Ujhani, ...	3,416	0 7 2	4,112	0 8 6	3,495	0 7 4
Bisalpur, ...	2,605	0 4 4	2,319	0 3 11	3,291	0 5 7
Gorakhpur, ...	16,426	0 5 1	23,946	0 7 7	27,814	0 8 10

256. Besides the towns named above, those noted in the margin show an incidence of less than eight annas per head in 1873-74. At Ghaziabad, Shahdara, Sambhal, and Almora the octroi does not fall on all articles liable to taxation. At Kunch the low incidence is partly due to a reduction of the duties on grain, rice, and sugar. The octroi was only introduced into Pilkhuwa, Marehra, Aliganj, Tilhar, Fatehpur, and Orai during 1872-73, and it is hoped that the collections will improve during the current year.

Towns.	*Incidence.* Rs. a. p.
Ghaziabad, ...	0 5 10
Shahdara, ...	0 4 11
Pilkhuwa, ...	0 7 8
Marehra, ...	0 6 4
Aliganj, ...	0 6 4
Amroha, ...	0 6 3
Sambhal, ...	0 6 10
Tilhar, ...	0 7 3
Fatehpur, ...	0 6 9
Orai, ...	0 6 5
Kunch, ...	0 6 9
Almora, ...	0 0 11

257. The refunds granted in 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 46,580, against Rs. 47,533 in the previous year, when Rs. 26,846 were allowed in Hathras alone. Large as it was, this amount was not nearly large enough: the majority of the exporters would not take the trouble to apply for drawbacks, and the system failed to protect trade. The only alternative was to abolish the octroi on articles which were imported in quantities in excess of local requirements. Of course drawbacks were no longer allowed on exports of articles which had been exempted from duty on importation, and the refunds given in this town in 1873-74 fell to Rs. 8,343.

258. Deducting, then, the figures for Hathras for the two years, we find that in 1873-74 Rs. 38,237 were granted in refunds, against Rs. 20,687 in 1872-73. The municipalities which paid away more than Rs. 1,000 in drawbacks are noted on the margin, but the incidence of the net receipts shows that in some cases the system has not altogether sufficed to protect the trade. At Muzaffarnagar and Shamli especially there is a large trade in sugar and metals respectively, and

Towns.	*Refunds.* Rs.	*Incidence of net receipts from octroi.* Rs. a. p.
Hardwar, ...	1,657	0 11 6
Muzaffarnagar, ...	4,806	0 13 5
Shamli, ...	3,278	0 12 7
Hathras, ...	8,343	1 1 4
Muttra, ...	3,425	0 12 2
Agra, ...	2,324	0 12 8
Etawah, ...	4,179	0 8 6
Kasganj, ...	1,068	0 12 8
Allahabad, ...	4,522	0 13 7
Benares, ...	6,055	0 10 10

these articles have since been exempted from taxation, as even if the refund system were worked effectually, so that local consumption should alone be taxed, the inconvenience caused to merchants by the necessity of making constant applications for refunds would probably have the effect of diverting trade.

259. It is satisfactory to find that the returns for 1873-74 give better promise of a successful system of refunds being eventually worked out. The Government has always insisted that refunds must be granted without limit as to the time when or person by whom the goods are re-exported, and whether or not they have broken bulk or changed their form. The difficulty has been to get the traders to understand this, and when they understand it, to take the necessary trouble to apply for a refund, the system of giving which must be somewhat complicated, as checks and counter-checks are required to prevent fraud. As a sample of the system generally in force, the following account by Mr. Sladen, President of the Municipal Committee of Shamli, is quoted:—

"It may be well, perhaps, here to describe how the refund system in this and other municipalities in this district is worked. Under the collection rules, one member is always on duty for issuing orders for such refunds, each taking a week's duty in rotation; either he is at the head-office when the application for refund is brought, which is usually between 10 and 12 A.M., or at his house; if at the latter, the applicant learns at the head-office who the member for the week is, takes his application to him, and files with it the receipt for the duty paid. If the exporter be not the actual importer, as is frequently the case, but a person who purchases for export from a broker who has paid the duty, he gets the receipt from the broker, who certifies thereon that so much of the goods on which he has paid the duty have been sold to the bearer for export. Having received the application and receipt, the member on duty orders the muharrir to compare the receipt with the registers and report. The member then examines the goods intended for export, and, if he finds all correct, issues an order to the superintendent to refund the duty after seeing that the goods are actually exported beyond municipal bounds; and the way the

superintendent satisfies himself on this point is this, that a blue pass on plain paper, as per subjoined form :—

Foil.	*Counterfoil.*
Number of rawanna.	Number of rawanna.
Name of proposed exit chauki.	Name of proposed exit chauki.
Name of exporter.	Name of exporter.
Description of goods, with weight and value.	Description of goods, with weight and value.
Amount refunded.	Amount refunded.
Date of proposed export.	Date of proposed export.
To where exported.	To where exported.
Signature of sudder office muharrir.	Signature of sudder office muharrir.
	Signature of exit chauki muharrir.

is given to the man by the superintendent. The man then takes his goods outside the barriers. The outpost muharrir certifies to the export upon the counterfoil of pass given to the man, who brings back the same to head-office and gets his refund."

260. The average consumption of the various articles liable to octroi, and the uses which are made of a general scale in considering the returns of individual municipalities, have been so fully discussed in the annual reports for 1871-72 and 1872-73, that the subject need not be entered into here at any length. The consumption per head represented by the total net duty-paying imports of the chief article is compared, in the following table, for the past two years with the standards adopted by Government :—

Article.	Average of 1872-73.	Average of 1873-74.	Government standard.
	M. s. c. Rs. a. p.	M. s. c. Rs. a. p.	
Grain, ...	6 1 12+ 2 8 7, say 7½ mds.	7 7 4+1 2 7, say 7⅞ mds	7 maunds.
Refined sugar.	0 14 0+ 1 3 2 „ 19 seers.	0 14 7+0 10 9 „ 17 seers.	From 5 to 6 seers.
Unrefined sugar.	0 29 3+ 1 10 5 „ 46 „	0 34 13+0 6 0 „ 39 „	15 seers.
Ghi, ...	0 4 0+ 0 10 1 „ 4½ „	0 3 11+0 3 1 „ 4 „	From 3 to 4 seers.
Oil, ...	0 1 9+ 0 2 6 „ 2 „	0 1 8+0 0 6 „ 1½ „	4½ seers of oil.
Oilseeds,	0 3 3+ 0 3 0 „ 12 „	0 15 8+0 1 0 „ 16½ „	
Drugs, &c.	... + 1 6 3 ...	0 2 2+1 4 2 ...	From Re. 1 to Re. 1-4
Tobacco,...	0 3 2+ 0 1 9 „ 3½ „	0 4 9+0 1 6 „ 5 „	4 seers.
Cloth, ...	... + 10 5 9 ...	... +10 9 10 ...	From Rs. 4 to Rs. 6.
Metals, ...	0 4 0+ 1 7 3 „ Rs. 4-7-3	0 1 15+1 5 1 Rs. 2-12-4	From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2

261. At first sight the above figures would lead to the conclusion that more than the local consumption of many articles had been taxed, and this is acknowledged to be the case in many municipalities, the difficulty being met by reducing the rate of duty on the principle which has been explained in

previous reports. An examination of Statement III. shows that in most towns the consumption is fairly in accord with the standards already adopted by Government, but Sir John Strachey is not prepared to say that he is satisfied that the octroi is in all cases what it ought to be—a tax on local consumption only.

262. A reference to paragraph 244 above will show that the receipts from miscellaneous sources during 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 56,496 more than in the previous year. A great part of the increase is due to the sale of land under the rules sanctioned by the Supreme Government (No. 11, dated 4th January, 1873, Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce). In Hathras alone Rs. 23,010 were realized from this source. In many municipalities larger rents were received for lands, and especially from shops which they had constructed. The sale of manure also brought in over Rs. 5,000 more than 1872-73. The income from fines amounted to Rs. 15,441, against Rs. 13,010 in the previous year. These fines are classed under three heads :—

Fines for nuisances and other acts forbidden by the by-laws.
Fines for smuggling or evasion of the octroi.
Fines for gambling.

Of the total sum realized, Rs. 6,999 only were imposed as penalties for nuisances, Rs. 5,477 for smuggling, and Rs. 2,965 for gambling.

263. Under "miscellaneous receipts" are also shown a sum of Rs. 23,855 taken by the municipality of Saharanpur, and Rs. 8,000 by the municipality of Kosi, under the Local Public Works Loan Act (XXIV. of 1871).

264. The total income from all sources, the total expenditure, and the reserves compare thus for the past two years :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure	Reserve.
	Rs	Rs	Rs.
1872-73, ...	22,05,615	18,40,059	3,65,556
1873-74, ...	22,94,529	19,56,510	3,38,019
Increase, ...	88,914	1,16,451	...
Decrease, ...	...	...	27,535

265. The increase in the income and expenditure is mainly owing to the fact that the Act was only in force in ten towns during 1872-73 for part of the year, and to its extension to two towns during 1873-74. Some part of the increase in the expenditure, however, and the decrease in the reserve, is due to balances having been drawn upon for local improvements. This is in accordance with the wishes of Government, as it is not desirable to leave any sums lying idle beyond a margin sufficient to meet any ordinary sudden demand. As a rule, this principle was generally observed during 1873-74, and there was a deficit in only one municipality, Mau Ranipur, amounting to Rs. 188. The accumulation of balances for the execution of some large scheme of local improvements is discouraged, as such plans are apt to be forgotten when the original projectors cease to belong to the committee.

266. The total expenditure and the proportion borne by each item to the whole are compared in the following statement for the past two years :—

Head.	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs	
Collection, ...	1,81,832	9·88	1,81,235	9·26
Head-office, ...	39,554	2·15	32,817	1·68
Police, ...	3,92,318	21·32	4,11,523	21·04
Conservancy, ...	2,63,849	14·34	2,78,642	14·24
Lighting, ...	48,990	2·66	46,661	2·38
Watering, ...	27,013	1·47	26,612	1·36
Total Establishments,	9,53,556	51·82	9,77,490	49·96
Original works, ...	4,67,993	25·43	4,23,667	21·65
Repairs, ...	2,09,804	11·4	2,34,361	11·98
Education, ...	40,118	2·18	53,911	2·75
Vaccination, ...	7,960	·43	10,252	·53
Dispensary, ...	27,373	1·49	33,752	1·73
Other charities, ...	10,862	·59	13,879	·71
Refunds, ...	Included with	Miscellaneous.	46,580	2·38
Miscellaneous, ...	1,22,453	6·66	1,62,618	8·31
Total, ...	18,40,059	100·	19,56,510	100·

267. It is satisfactory to find from the above figures that there has been a general reduction in the cost of establishments, and that the savings thus effected have been devoted to the enhancement of grants-in-aid of education and charitable institutions.

268. The actual amount spent during 1873-74 on collection is less than in 1872-73, although an increase might have been looked for as the establishments were maintained in some municipalities during part only of the latter year. The decrease is due to a reorganization of the establishments in the older established municipalities, and the effect is seen in the fact that the cost of collection amounted to 11·4 per cent. of the proceeds of taxation, against 11·6 per cent. in the previous year. The octroi is a tax the collection of which must generally be very expensive, but if in any municipality the cost is found to exceed 16 per cent. of the proceeds, the committee is called upon either to reduce the establishment, or, if it is found that this cannot be done without impairing its efficiency, to substitute a tax which can be collected with a cheaper agency.

269. The head-office charges have been generally revised, with a resulting saving of nearly Rs. 7,000. The cost to municipalities has been reduced by utilising the services of the local funds establishments of the several districts. These establishments receive the vernacular reports and accounts from all the municipalities in the district, translate into English for report to the Commissioner and Government, and from English, when orders are received, draw up the budgets and expenditure reports and accounts, and prepare such other papers as may be required by the Commissioner or Government. For these services the municipalities pay the clerks a small addition to their salaries proportioned to the extra work they are called upon to do. While the establishments were being revised on this principle, it was found that the pay of many officials was charged to "head-office" which should have been charged to "collection," as their entertainment was necessitated by the octroi. It was therefore ordered that all

expenses of establishment necessitated by the octroi should be charged to "collection," and that only such charges as are incurred in preparing the accounts and reports required by Government, and are not in any way peculiar to the octroi system, but would be required under any system of town taxation, should be debited to "head-office."

270. The actual amount expended on the police force was larger than in 1872-73, when the establishments were entertained in ten towns for part of the year only, but the percentage of cost to the total expenditure is less. The force compares thus for the past two calendar years:—

Rank.	Year.	
	1872.	1873.
Constabulary.		
Inspectors, ...	3	3
Sub-Inspectors, ...	12	13
Head-constables, ...	231	232
Mounted ditto, ...	1	1
Foot ditto, ...	2,120	2,129
Non-Constabulary.		
Jamadars, ...	172	182
Daffadars, ...	9	9
Chaukidars, ...	3,061	3,201
Total, ...	5,609	5,770

271. In para. 42 of last year's report it was shown what progress had been made towards rendering the expenditure on conservancy reproductive by the sale of manure and sweepings: Rs. 21,278 were then realized, but this included a sum of Rs. 8,025 refunded to the Cawnpore Municipality by the road-sweeping contractors. In 1873-74 the contractors did the work for nothing, and paid the municipality Rs. 600 in addition for the privilege of removing the sweepings, and this sum only appears in the accounts. The total receipts from the sale of manure and sweepings in 1873-74 amounted to

Rs. 18,592, against Rs. 13,253 in the previous year, after deducting the Rs. 8,025 for Cawnpore. The increase is satisfactory, but much yet remains to be done, especially in the larger municipalities, where the cost of conservancy is a heavy burden on the funds. At Cawnpore for instance, although the committee make a profit out of the road sweepings, the conservancy charges absorb over 19 per cent. of the total expenditure; while in the municipalities noted on the margin the cost is over 20 per cent., and the realizations from the sale of manure, which are specified in each case, are not nearly as much as they ought to be. The Sanitary Commissioner has been authorized to attend meetings of municipal committees with the view of advising them in sanitary matters, and it is to be hoped that by degrees the efficiency of conservancy arrangements will be increased, while their cost will be reduced.

Municipality.	Percentage of conservancy charges to total expenditure	Sale proceeds of manure.
		Rs.
Meerut, ...	25	3,128
Farukhabad *cum* Fatehgarh.	22	233
Fatehpur, ...	36	224
Banda, ...	22	9
Jaunpur, ...	20	43
Allahabad, ...	27	1,022
Mirzapur, ...	27	195
Chunar, ...	30	*Nil.*
Azamgarh, ...	20	,,
Naini Tal, ...	32	,,

272. The expenditure on lighting and road watering is less than in 1872-73, but the number of municipalities which devoted some portion of their funds to these objects is slightly larger. The streets were lighted in forty-nine towns and the roads watered in thirty-three, against forty-seven and thirty-two respectively in the previous year.

273. In most municipalities great progress has been made in paving and draining the streets, and these are perhaps the most important works that the committees can undertake, as they assist materially in keeping the towns clean, and therefore conduce to the health of the inhabitants. In many places, too, the ventilation has been improved by the opening out of broad thoroughfares on the sites of narrow lanes. At Kosia large market-place is under construction, towards the cost of which a loan of Rs. 12,000 has been given. Twelve shops

have been completed already, and let at an average monthly rental of Rs. 2-10-0. At Saharanpur, the drainage works, described in para. 46 of last year's report, were briskly carried on, and they are now approaching completion. The Cawnpore drainage works were completed at a total cost of Rs. 2,12,529, against the original estimate of Rs. 2,69,540. The committee state that they are satisfied that this diminution of expenditure has not in any way decreased the benefit expected to be derived from the original project. Some subsidiary drains have, however, still to be constructed before the system can be pronounced really complete, and these cannot be undertaken at present, as the resources of the municipality are crippled by the repayment of the loan with which the main scheme was carried out. Difficulty has also been experienced in flushing the new drains, owing to the height of most of the city above the water level of the canal and rajbaha, and funds are not available with which to erect the necessary reservoirs and machinery.

274. The assistance received from municipalities during 1873-74 by the Educational Department has been considerable, their grants amounting to Rs. 13,793 more than in 1872-73. This money has been chiefly expended in the tuition of the children of the poorer classes, thus supplying townspeople with advantages similar to those afforded to villagers by the halkabandi schools. In addition to the expenditure on education shown in column 13 of Statement II., Rs. 3,185 were spent in the construction of school buildings: this sum is included under the head of "original works."

275. Of the eighty municipalities, seventy-five either entertained vaccinators themselves or shared the services of a man with a neighbouring town. The number of men employed in 1873-74 was ninety-one, against eighty-four in the previous year. On the whole their work was good, the average monthly number of operations being 188, of which 87·43 per cent. were successful.

276. Rs. 6,379 more were contributed towards the support of dispensaries than in 1872-73, when twenty municipalities

gave no grant, a number now reduced to seven. In twelve municipalities there is no dispensary, but of these no less than nine aided the funds of the institutions in neighbouring towns. Of the sixty-eight municipalities in which dispensaries are located, all but four, against twelve in 1872-73, contributed to the funds.

277. The amount expended in the support of blind and leper asylums, poorhouses, and similar objects was Rs. 3,017 more than in 1872-73. Contributions for such purposes were made by twenty-nine municipalities, against twenty-six in the previous year.

278. The expenditure on refunds and miscellaneous charges shows an increase of Rs. 86,745 over that of 1872-73. The rule that the sale proceeds of land, if amounting to more than Rs. 100, must be either funded or invested in some permanently reproductive work, partly accounts for the increase under this head. In some municipalities also the surplus of the ordinary income has been invested:—*e. g.*, at Chandausi, where Rs. 36,180 were expended in the purchase of Government paper. Another large portion of the increase is due to the repayment by the Cawnpore Municipality of Rs. 16,390 on account of the loan taken for the drainage works. As a rule there has been no extravagance in petty expenditure. Where the debits are abnormally large, an explanatory note, giving the principal items, has been inserted in the "Remark" column of Statement II.

279. In para. 53 of the report for last year the system under which births and deaths are registered in municipalities was described. Many committees, with the view of securing accurate returns, have offered small rewards for verified reports of births, and the results are often fairly correct. The returns, as a whole, are, however, defective, the birth-rate being 30·34 per mille, against a death-rate of 34·84 per mille; but this is a great improvement on the returns of 1872-73, when the births registered amounted to only 22·6 per mille.

10.—Military. 11.—Marine.

280. These two chapters are blank.

CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution.

1.—Agriculture. 2.—Weather and Crops.

281. An account of the agricultural aspect of the year is given in the General Summary. The weather was as follows:—

The part of the year which preceded the rains included all the months of April, May, and June, as the rains did not set in till the 2nd of July.

In April the weather was as usual dry and hot, warm winds from a westerly quarter blowing through the day. There was an unusual absence of storms, and all through the month the air pressure was abnormally low. On the very last day of April, and on through the first eight days of May, cloudy wet weather was observed, accompanied with a rising barometer and a falling temperature. The 6th and 7th of May were especially wet days. There was again a return of this wet weather in the last five or six days of May well marked in all the divisions of the province except that of Meerut. The month of May, therefore, was exceptionally moist and cool.

The weather of June was also exceptional; instead of the rains setting in about the middle of the month, as is the case in the majority of years, they held off until the beginning of July. There was, however, a kind of outbreak of rain from the 11th to the 15th and from 18th to the 21st, but the showers that then fell were the *sequelæ* of dust-storms. During the last ten days of June there was a return of hot westerly winds, which, coming after the wet period just mentioned, made the increased temperature very trying.

The rains set in on the 2nd of July and lasted till the 18th of September: they were thus late in beginning and early in closing; but what was worse, they were deficient in amount, except in Roorkee, Meerut, Agra, and Jhansi. In these places, and especially in Agra, the amount of rain exceeded the average. The rain was most deficient in Gorakhpur and

the eastern districts. On account of the shortness of the rain the monsoon season had a higher temperature than usual.

From the 18th of September to the 18th of December there were only two cloudy periods, and in these very slight falls of rain. These periods were 12th, 13th and 14th of October, and from 10th to the 16th of November. The rain in these was also very partial. Taking the period from the 18th September to the 18th December as a whole, the weather in it was dry, with clear skies and a steadily falling temperature.

The cold-weather showers fell on the 17th and 18th, 21st and 22nd, 26th and 27th of December, and 1st, 21st, 22nd and 23rd, 28th and 31st of January, and in the first ten days of February. In each of these groups of wet days the sky was clouded, the temperature was low, and a tendency towards winds from an easterly quarter prevailed. The coldest days of the cold weather were the 8th, 11th, 12th, and 13th of January. On one or other of these the cold was very great, and thick deposits of hoar frost were observed.

The temperature during February and March was on the whole one or two degrees less than in former years: this was due to the greater amount of clouds and slightly larger quantity of rain. In February, as has been said, the rain fell in the first ten days; it also fell in March in the first ten days, but in addition to that period of wet weather, there was another on the 16th and 17th: in this there were storms accompanied with hail and rain. In the rest of March the weather was normal.

3.—Horticulture.

282. There are three Botanical Gardens in these Provinces, *viz.*, the Saharanpur Garden in the plains and the gardens of Mussooree and Hawal Bagh in the hills. They are under the care of a Superintendent, and are useful—(1) as nursery gardens for the province; (2) as a store of medicinal drugs; and (3) as a means of making experiments in cultivation and in the naturalization of foreign plants.

Number of gardens; their use.

283. The figures noted below will show how the first and second of these functions were discharged in 1873-74 :—

Distribution of plants, seeds, and medicinal drugs.

Trees, shrubs, and seeds distributed.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Fruit trees, ...	37,393	34,094
Flowering shrubs, ...	156,766	151,840
Parcels of seeds, ...	5,530	9,201
	199,689	193,135

Drugs forwarded to Medical Depôts.

	1872-73. lbs.	oz.	1873-74. lbs.	oz.
Extract of hyoscyamos, ...	207	0	232	12
Hyoscyamos leaf, ...	224	0	112	0
Aconite, ...	1,409	8	2,075	0
Oak bark, ...	148	0	43	0
Kumaila powder, ...	64	0	46	8
	2,052	8	2,612	4

284. The Canal Department alone received upwards of 98,000 fencing plants and nearly five and a half tons of seeds. To public gardens were sent more than a thousand fruit trees, 20,000 shrubs, and 305 parcels of seeds. Six thousand fruit trees and nearly a ton of seeds was distributed among soldiers' gardens. Parcels of seeds were also sent to the great public gardens of Calcutta, Kew, Edinburgh, and Dublin, in exchange for seeds received from them, and 75 large parcels were despatched to the Secretary of State for distribution to various private persons and public institutions. The value of the medicinal drugs supplied by the Gardens is sufficiently shown by the increasing demand for them.

285. Of the experiments in horticulture the following deserve special notice :—

Experiments in horticulture.

(1.) Rhea cultivation is maintained on a large scale; but no mechanical contrivance has yet been devised for properly teasing the fibre, and until the introduction of some cheap and effectual machine for this purpose, the plant must remain comparatively valueless. But it is hoped that when the difficulty of preparing the fibre has been overcome, rhea

will take its place beside the jute of Bengal as one of the fibrous staples of India.

(2.) The most useful kinds of mulberry will grow freely in the Dun and Kohistan up to 5,000 feet above the sea level. The Government has now two large plantations,—one in the Dun and the other in the Kumaun Hills. For the last few years much care has been bestowed upon the rearing of silk-worms in the Dun, and with so much success that it is believed there would now be no difficulty in ensuring a large supply of cocoons. But skilled silk-reelers are still wanting, and until the Government has some definite result to show, it is not to be expected that the experiment will be taken up by private enterprise.

(3.) It is hoped that in a few years the sweet chestnut will be a common tree in the Dun and the Kumaun Hills. Parcels of English seeds are yearly received from the Secretary of State, and a regular supply of seedlings can now be furnished by the Mussooree and Hawal Bagh Gardens.

(4.) In these Gardens also the best kinds of potato seed, sent from England, are carefully grown to meet the demand from the plains, where in many districts new seed is wanted to prevent the degeneration of the plant, which has by this time become throughout the province an important staple of food.

Tea.

286. The Government has now entirely withdrawn from tea cultivation, but a considerable quantity of tea, chiefly of the coarser kinds, is still on hand as the remains of the stock of former years. Between sixteen and seventeen tons of this were sold during the year, and about eleven tons are yet to be disposed of. The net proceeds of the tea sold were £969. The private cultivation of tea in the Dun and in Kumaun has lately received great encouragement from the opening of the Central Asian market, and the large demand of Afghan traders, who visit all parts of the country to buy up tea.

Receipts and expenditure.

287. The donations to the Gardens were much larger this year than in former years, and comprised 1,100 flowering shrubs, besides

seeds, &c. From the sale of garden produce £458 were obtained, as shown in the margin. This is £38 less than the receipts of last year. The gross cost of the Gardens is shown in the following table :—

	£
Saharanpur, ...	345
Mussooree, ...	43
Hawal Bagh, ...	70
	458

	Saharanpur.		Mussooree.		Hawal Bagh.	
	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Establishment, ...	1,486	1,102	79	108	509	280
Contingent expenses,	887	829	61	45	49	70
Total, ...	2,374	1,931	140	153	558	350

The total net cost to the State of all the Gardens, including superintendence, was £3,176, against £4,017 in 1872-73.

4.—FORESTS.

Receipts and expenditure of the year.

288. The gross receipts during the year 1873-74 were £162,950, and the expenditure £96,651, leaving a net profit of £66,299, or £955 less than was realized in the year 1872-73.

Sleeper operations.

289. From the Jaunsar and Bhagirathi Divisions, since the supply of sleepers began to the 31st March, 1874, ten lakhs of sleepers have been delivered to the State Railways, at a total value of about £255,000, and at a profit to the Forest Department of about £45,000.

Timber in stock.

290. The value of timber on hand on the 31st March, 1874, is estimated at £52,121, or £231,487 in excess of that of the previous year. The value of timber in stock has been increasing yearly, and contrasted with 1869-70 shows an increase of £36,032.

291. During the year under review timber depôts were established at Moradabad, Meerut, Cawnpore, and Kalpi in the plains, but there was not sufficient time to stock them and commence sales. The object of these depôts is to throw into the market, at convenient places, timber inferior to sâl, yet

good for building purposes, to meet a demand which was said to have the effect of inducing the people to cut their mango and other groves.

Timber sales.

292. The value of timber sold in the log amounts to £26,483, and compared with 1869-70 shows an increase of £10,076. Other descriptions of timber—such as scantlings, golas, ballas, fuel, &c.,—realized in the aggregate £93,278. The sale of timber in the log has increased as compared with the previous year, and there appears to be no doubt that the timber trade in the North-Western Provinces is improving, and that prices will hold good.

Conservancy.

293. The usual annual fires have done much damage to many of the forests, but protective measures have been begun and reserved, and valuable forests are gradually being isolated by cutting and clearing lines round and through them, and thus making compact blocks in which no trespasser is admitted. Until these measures are completed, which is expected to be in a few years, the keeping out of fires is looked upon as a hopeless task. In Dehra Dun the portion of forests divided into compartments have been kept free from fires for the past three years.

In the Dun much has been done towards the removal of creepers. Some of the forests have been quite freed from these pests; and those cut three years ago have made but little way yet.

Plantations.

294. The management of the Ranikhet plantations continues to be very successful. On account of the drought last autumn, the ordinary work of the nursery was unusually trying. The following shows the results of the year's working:—

	Planted out.	For sale and distribution.	Distributed gratuitously.
Apples of kinds, ...	68	350	254
Apricots, ...	180	1,000	108
Cherries, ...	111	1,000	113
Pears of kinds, ...	530	1,500	269
Plums, ...	07	500	57
Total, ...	959	4,350	801

The following ornamental trees have also been distributed gratuitously :—

Gums,	...	...	760
Acacias,	...	...	2,946
Deodar,	...	...	272
Walnuts,	...	...	144
Chestnuts,	...	...	116
Pinus excelsa,	...	...	117
Willows,	...	...	236
	Total	...	4,591

Several forest plantations have been formed in forest land and are doing well.

Maps and boundaries.

295. The forest officers are now in possession of topographical survey maps of their forests, and, under the orders of the Superintendent of Forest Surveys and Working Plans, valuation surveys are in progress and in contemplation.

Roads and Bridges.

296. The following works were carried out during the year, at a cost of £410 :—

(1.) Cart-road from Aurdanda to Bijrani, and
(2.) Sauldi to Gurjia Sot, each three miles long twelve feet wide.
(3.) Road from Durani to Kailo, nine miles long four feet wide.
(4.) Ditto to Kanasar, six miles long four feet wide.
(5.) Ditto Kutian to Koti, three miles long two feet wide.
(6.) Forest chauki at Dabipur in the Dehra Dun.
(7.) Godown at Chakrata.
(8.) Rest-house at Maindraut on the Tons river.

Some rocks were also blasted on the Jumna near the rafting station of Dag Pather, Jaunsar Division, and the river cleared to make channels for rafts to pass when the water is low. The cost of the operations was £22-10-0.

297. Under this head there were altogether 257 prosecutions, of which 171 were either successful or are still pending; 371 persons were implicated, of whom 276 were convicted or are still under trial.

Breach of Forest Rules.

5.—Mines and Quarries. 6.—Manufactures. 7.—Trade.

298. There are no materials for these chapters.

8.—Public Works.

Abstract of expenditure.

299. The grant and outlay for the year 1873-74 were as follows :—

	Provincial Imperial.	Provincial Local.	Local.	Famine.	Total.	Grand Total.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Grant ...	18,75,000	20,60,000	3,81,966	4,10,000	44,26,966	
Civil Buildings—						
Original Works,	9,13,358	...	36,841	...	9,50,199	
Repairs, ...	2,66,427	...	350	...	2,66,777	
						12,16,976
Communications—						
Original Works,	82,100	4,77,258	31,762	98,700	6,89,820	
Repairs, ...	2,96,000	12,74,315	11,075	371	15,82,161	
						22,71,981
Miscellaneous Public Improvements—						
Original Works,	...	7,046	62,329	7,429	76,804	
Repairs, ...	...	7,313	1,116	9,618	18,447	
						95,251
Establishment, ...	3,17,432	3,80,670	40,625	...	...	7,38,727
Tools and Plant, ...	18,283	20,735	...	5,641	...	44,659
Profit and Loss, ...	...	18	...	...	...	18
Railway, ...	...	...	63,304	...	...	63,304
Total, ...	18,93,600	21,68,155	2,47,402	1,21,759	...	44,30,916
Deduct decrease in stock balance.	19,324	...	...	...	...	19,324
Net Expenditure,	18,74,276	21,68,155	2,47,402	1,21,759	...	44,11,592
Savings on grant, ...	724	...	1,34,564	...	1,35,288	...
Excess over grant,...	...	1,08,155	...	11,759	1,19,914	...
Net Saving,...	...	...	...	...	15,374	...

Besides the foregoing, the Provincial Public Works Establishment dealt with outlay on the Imperial account amounting

to Rs. 3,15,675, and with contributions to the extent of Rs. 1,98,115. Hence the Public Works Service of these Provinces in 1873-74 aggregated Rs. 49,25,382. Of this Rs. 17,72,987, or 15·7 per cent. (excluding Ferry and other collection establishment) was the cost of the establishment employed.

WORKS IN PROGRESS.

300. The important works completed and in progress during the year under report are as follows :—

Benares Division.

The additions to the Collector's Kutcherry at Azamgarh, estimated at Rs. 20,999, is approaching completion.

The Central Prison at Benares, which will hold 1,572 prisoners, has had Rs. 2,52,712 expended on it.

The new Lunatic Asylum at Pandeypur has had Rs. 32,596 expended on it.

The expenditure on the Basti Jail has been Rs. 75,351.

The Faizabad and Gorakhpur Road, in the Basti District, which is being raised and metalled ; the Koana Bridge on this road and the diversion of the road in the Gorakhpur District have cost to date Rs. 1,20,173.

Allahabad Division.

The Muir College, Allahabad.—The design for this building has been procured from the well-known architect Mr. W. Emerson, and is estimated to cost Rs. 6,13,987, of which Rs. 1,50,000 have already been realized by private subscriptions. The foundationof the building was laid by His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Baron Northbrook on the 9th December, 1873, and the plinth is completed.

The Thornhill Memorial, Allahabad.—This building is also being erected on a competitive design, which was furnished by Mr. R. R. Bayne, of Calcutta ; and the portion now under construction, which is intended for the accommodation of the Public Library of these Provinces, is estimated to cost Rs. 1,19,540, of which Rs. 23,478 were raised by private subscriptions. The west wing is now almost ready to receive the roof.

The tower, which is a part of the design, is being erected to the memory of the late Mr. F. O. Mayne, C.B., and for this purpose Rs. 16,810, raised by the public for the "Mayne Memorial," have been assigned ; and the whole structure is to be called the Thornhill-Mayne Memorial.

The City Hospital at Allahabad, which will also be a building of note, is being erected on a design furnished by Mr. Bayne, of Calcutta, and is estimated to cost 2½ lakhs of rupees, of which Rs. 15,000 have been contributed by His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, for the erection of a tower which is to be called after him. The foundations are completed.

The Government Press at Allahabad, for which the estimate is Rs. 4,45,069, is fast approaching completion.

The City Police Station of Allahabad, which is also being built on a handsome design, and is estimated to cost Rs. 75,308, including the cost of the land, which was Rs. 23,040, is well in hand, and will be completed during the current year.

The Central Prison, which will hold 2,126 prisoners, and has to date cost Rs. 3,11,933, is well in hand, and is approaching completion.

The alterations to the District Jail, estimated to cost Rs. 71,444, are progressing satisfactorily.

The Memorial Church at Cawnpore, on which an expenditure of Rs. 1,50,150 has been incurred, is fast approaching completion. The interior fittings and decorations are yet to be done, an estimate for which, amounting to Rs. 15,166, has been sanctioned.

The road from the Civil Station of Allahabad to Phaphamau has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 50,324.

The bridge over the Sasur Khaderi Nadi, on the Rajpur Road, District Allahabad, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 24,524 ; as also the bridge at Sikandra, on the Phulpur Road, at a cost of Rs. 13,281.

On the Banda and Manikpur Road, which is an important Railway feeder, Rs. 63,312 have been expended on metalling and bridges.

The Sengar Nadi Bridge, on the Cawnpore and Jhansi Road, has had Rs. 47,380 expended on it.

The Nun Nadi Bridge, on the Cawnpore and Kabrai Road, has been undertaken, and Rs. 11,058 have been expended on the collection of materials.

The road to connect the City with the Railway Station at Jaunpur has cost to date Rs. 26,980, including, of course, the cost of land, which was Rs. 20,600.

Metalling 2nd section of the Fatehpur and Banda Road has cost to date Rs. 59,813.

The reconstruction of the Jaunpur Jail, estimated at Rs. 56,341, is well in hand.

Jhansi Division.

The Deputy Commissioner's Kutcherry at Orai has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 69,728.

The metalling of the Lalitpur section of the Cawnpore and Jhansi Road has cost to date Rs. 72,462. This road will eventually be carried up to Sagar.

The Malanga and Kunch Bridges, on the Jalaun and Gwalior Road, which are under construction, have cost to date Rs. 17,224.

The Patrai Bridge, on the Jalaun and Sagar Road, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 10,392.

Agra Division.

The late Lord Mayo, on his visit to Agra in October, 1870, recorded a minute in reference to the necessity for restoring the palace buildings in the Fort of Agra, which were fast going to ruins. In accordance therewith repairs were entered upon and have been satisfactorily carried out. The estimate was Rs. 1,25,928, and embraced—

(1.)—The restoration of the Diwan-i-Khas and re-erecting the west verandah of the Saman Burj. Both works have been completed, at a cost of Rs. 22,279.

(2.)—The restoration of the pavilion on the north side of the quadrangle of the Jahangir Mahal. Completed, at a cost of Rs. 3,491.

(3.)—Re-erecting the marble cupola in the Machi Bhawan—a work of peculiar semi-European design and of great beauty. Completed, at a cost of Rs. 2,573.

(4.)—Restoring the Diwan-i-Am, which was formerly used as an Armoury. Completed, at a cost of Rs. 2,248.

(5.)—Re-roofing the outer wall of the Khas Mahal and general repairs to the marble work of the whole building. Completed, at a cost of Rs. 7,080.

The repairs of the Taj, at an estimated cost of Rs. 70,926, have also been undertaken, and embrace (1) the restoration of the eastern façade; (2) the removal of broken marble and substitution of new pieces in the vaulted opening; (3) restoration of the inlaid-work; (4) removing and re-guilding the copper pinnacle (30 feet high) surmounting the dome; (5) pointing the dome and minarets at the corners of basement with Portland cement; (6) re-erecting pinnacles of gateway.

It may be noted, as a matter worthy of interest, that on taking down the pinnacle, item 4 above, the following inscription was found on the crescent:—

"*Joseph Taylor*, 1811."

It is said by an old man who remembers Colonel Taylor that this officer re-erected the pinnacle, which was blown down, and did some repairs to the building.

The extension of the Central Prison; the new District Jail; additions and alterations to Lunatic Asylum; which are all large and important works, on which an expenditure of Rs. 2,41,362 has already been incurred, are in progress. The Central Prison at Fatehgarh, which is designed for 1,136 prisoners, is progressing satisfactorily, and has already cost Rs. 1,61,128.

Meerut Division.

The work of first importance in this division is the drainage of the city of Saharanpur. The details of the work undertaken are as follows:—

(1.) Pandoi Nadi, District Saharanpur. In progress. Estimate, Rs. 85,294. Expenditure to date, Rs. 70,919, of which Rs. 41,974 are from contributed funds.

(2.) Drainage works of the city of Saharanpur. Estimate, Rs. 91,253. Expenditure, Rs. 80,835.

This expenditure comprises—

(*a.*) City Main Drains. Completed.

(*b.*) City Minor Works. Part completed.

(*c.*) Craigie Nala. In progress.

(*d.*) Northern Drainage Cut, City Saharanpur. Completed.

(*e.*) Raiwala Tank, City Saharanpur. Completed.

(*f.*) Main Drain and Road, City Saharanpur. Completed.

(3.) Kadirabad Drainage Scheme, Meerut District. Estimate, Rs. 16,197. Expenditure, Rs. 13,236.

(4.) Pucka drain under Girder Bridge in connection with the Kadirabad Drainage and Chuyha Nala drainage, which is also a part of this scheme. Expenditure, Rs. 6,385.

(5.) Draining certain lands near Muzaffarnagar. Completed, at a cost of Rs. 28,644.

The District Jail at Meerut, which will hold 508 prisoners, has been far advanced, at a cost of Rs. 1,20,344.

The Zila School at Meerut has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 12,062.

The Gogalheri bridge, of nine 75-feet arches, over the Hindan River, on the road from Saharanpur to Fatehpur and Mussooree, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 1,22,769.

Rohilkhand Division.

The Joint Magistrate's Kutcherry at Pilibhit, estimated to cost Rs. 40,480, is fast approaching completion.

The Central Prison at Bareilly, which is being erected for the accommodation of 1,128 prisoners, is progressing satisfactorily. The expenditure on it amounts to Rs. 1,94,235.

The Boarding-housefor the Bareilly College, on which Rs. 13,437 have been expended, is eight feet above plinth.

The road from Moradabad to Naini Tal has been metalled for 17 miles, at a cost of Rs. 69,243; but this communication can never be altogether satisfactory till the river Kosi be bridged, which it has not been considered worth while to do till it be settled whether a line of railway is to run from Moradabad to Ramnagar.

The bridge over the river Sot, on the Moradabad and Sambhal Road, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 10,448.

The metalling of the Jalalabad and Shahjahanpur Road and Katra and Shahjahanpur Road is in progress, and has cost to date Rs. 59,893; so also the Kosi, Ramganga and Rampur sections of the Rohilkhand Trunk Road, with an expenditure of Rs. 36,328.

The bridge over the Ajitpur Nala, on the Rohilkhand Trunk Road, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 17,982.

The bridge over the Parghalia Nadi, on the Pilibhit Road, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 17,993; so also the bridge over the Maha Nala, on the Shahjahanpur and Pilibhit Road, at a cost of Rs. 14,950.

Kumaun Division.

The Naini Tal Girls' School, estimated to cost Rs. 20,612, of which Rs. 11,873 have been subscribed by the public, promises to be a handsome and substantial building, and is fast approaching completion.

The Almora and Ranikhet Cart Road has been opened throughout, except at the Kosi crossing, at an expenditure of Rs. 65,091.

The Sarju Wire Suspension Bridge, on the Almora and Bagesar Road, has been completed, at a cost of Rs. 11,667; so also the Luddiya Suspension Bridge at Chuttia, at a cost of Rs. 10,492.

FAMINE WORKS.

301. The total expenditure on these works in 1873-74, and up to their being closed in 1874-75, stands thus:—

Division.	Districts.	Communications.	Tools and Plant.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad,	Banda, ...	17,223	...	3,239	20,462
	Hamirpur, ...	8,796	683	...	9,479
Benares,...	Azamgarh, ...	...	...	168	168
	Basti, ...	4,35,440	...	839	4,36,279
	Ghazipur, ...	9,808	1,660	...	11,468
	Gorakpur, ...	3,10,488	14,704	581	3,25,773
	Mirzapur, ...	17,259	...	814	18,073
Jhansi, ...	Jalaun, ...	3,042	...	...	3,042
	Jhansi, ...	21,728	285	...	22,013
	Total, ...	8,23,784	17,332	5,641	8,46,736

and this expenditure gave employment to an average daily total of about 82,000 people, including men, women, and children, for six months.

REPAIRS.

302. The expenditure on repairs, as compared with 1872-73, has been as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Civil Buildings, ...	1,97,066	2,66,777	69,711	...
Communications, ...	13,53,413	15,82,161	2,28,748	...
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	982	18,447	17,465	...
Total, ...	15,51,461	18,67,385	3,15,924	...

Under Civil Buildings the expenditure under the different Budget sub-heads compares as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	More.	Less.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Revenue, ...	65,573	70,961	5,388	...
Customs, ...	...	963	963	...
Judicial, ...	19,225	18,325	...	900
Public Offices, ...	...	2,489	2,489	...
Excise, ...	...	5,550	5,550	...
Jails, ...	19,802	31,151	11,348	...
Police, ...	42,460	68,598	26,138	...
Educational, ...	14,139	25,732	11,593	...
Medical, ...	...	2, 73	2,173	...
Ecclesiastical, ...	12,184	7,284	...	4,900
Public Works, ...	3,933	4,993	1,060	...
Government Houses, &c., ...	1,644	4,443	2,799	...
Monuments	8,227	21,566	13,339	...
Scientific Institutions, ...	1,919	1,086	...	383
Charitable Institutions, ...	2,170	1,113	...	1,057
Total, ...	1,91,277	2,66,427	82,840	7,690
General Department, ...	5,789	...	...	5,789
Local, ...	...	350	350	...
Total, ...	1,97,066	2,66,777	83,190	13,479
Net, ...	...	...	69,711	

The cost of maintaining communications is a heavy charge on the Budget, and in the year 1873-74 stands as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st class metalled roads, ...	9,98,727	11,20,300	1,21,573	...
2nd class unmetalled but bridged roads.	1,40,775	1,26,296	...	14,479
3rd class unmetalled and unbridged roads.	56,324	1,04,744	48,420	...
4th class village roads ...	11,951	24,089	12,138	...
Total, ...	12,07,777	13,75,429	1,82,131	14,479
Net, ...	...	...	1,67,652	

REVENUE.

303. The Public Works Revenue amounts to Rs. 32,370.

ROORKEE WORKSHOPS.

304. The results of these shops for the year 1873-74, as compared with those of 1872-73, are thus reported.—

		1872-73.	1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.
(1.)	Balance due to Government at commencement of the year,	75,536	1,182
(2.)	Aggregate of credit orders drawn from Government during the year, ...	2,00,000	2,80,000
(3.)	London supplies paid for in England, ...	34,986	2,47,895
(4.)	Instruments received from Central Depôt, ...	...	52,770
(5.)	Adjustments on other accounts, ...	30,418	...
(6.)	Profit on working after paying all expenses, ...	71,071	1,54,434
Total debits against the shops ...		4,12,011	7,36,281
Total credits to shops for cash paid into Treasury and adjustment by transfer, ...		4,10,829	4,21,425
Debt due to Government at the close of the year, ...		1,182	3,14,856

Although the Shops in 1873-74 made over to the Government Rs. 10,596 more than they did in the previous year, their debt to Government has increased by Rs. 3,13,674, and this is due to the extraordinarily large debits against the Shops for London supplies and the Instrument Depôt, and the far greater profits made on the working.

The value of the works in progress in the two years is as follows :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
For Government, ...	3,01,219	4,08,024
„ Private individuals, ...	74,506	59,973
„ Workshop—Plant, ...	17,193	3,895
„ „ Stock, ...	63,530	1,35,060
„ „ Sundries, ...	46,193	49,513
Total, ...	5,02,641	6,56,465

Hence the works in progress in 1873-74 were 30 per cent. more than in 1872-73. For Government and private individuals there was in hand Rs. 92,272 in value more, and for the shops themselves Rs. 61,552 more than in 1872-73.

The account of the finished work despatched or cleared off the works in progress in the two years was—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government work, ...	3,45,110	3,65,028
Private ditto, ...	1,00,512	72,082
Workshop—Plant, ...	17,888	2,865
„ Block, ...	...	35,663
„ Stock, ...	66,764	1,33,761
„ Sundries, ...	44,786	44,178
Total, ...	5,75,060	6,53,577

The finished work of the year under report is, therefore, about 13 per cent. more in value than that of 1872-73.

LIGHT RAILWAY.

305. The terms and conditions on which this Railway from Muttra to Hathras will be constructed are laid down in the Resolution of this Government in the Public Works Department, No. 40L.R., dated 2nd March, 1874. Operations

in furtherance of its construction commenced in October, 1873, and expenditure as follows was incurred during the year 1873-74:—

	Rs.
Preliminary expenses, ...	629
Ballast and permanent-way, ...	42,357
Stations and buildings, ...	2,689
Plant, ...	563
Establishment, ...	13,980
Contingencies, ...	412
Stock balance, ...	2,674
Total, ...	63,304

One-third (Rs. 2,55,610) of the estimated cost of the Railway, 30 miles, at £3,000 per mile, has been subscribed up to date by the residents of the districts.

Arboriculture.

306. The total expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 36,273. A great deal has been done for this money in planting out avenues on roadsides and in raising new, and maintaining existing nurseries.

Ferries.

307. The income under this head was Rs. 6,75,501, while the expenditure was Rs. 1,46,851, showing a net income of Rs. 5,28,650.

There has been a steady increase in the income from ferries, and, compared with 1868-1869, the results are as follows:—

	Income.				*Expenditure.*			
	1868-69.	1873-74.	More.	Less.	1868-69.	1873-74.	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Large bridges,	2,70,530	2,82,305	11,775	...	1,49,129	1,07,273	...	41,856
Minor bridges and ferries,	3,31,406	3,93,196	61,790	...	23,027	39,578	16,551	...
Total, ...	6,01,936	6,75,501	73,565	...	1,72,156	1,46,851	...	25,305

WORKS OF PUBLIC UTILITY.

308. Rs. 2,29,175 were expended by private individuals on works of public utility as follows :—

Divisions.	Character of Works.								Total cost.
	Wells.	Bridges.	Tanks.	Dharmsalas.	Sarais.	Gardens.	Pucka schools.	Baolis.	
									Rs.
Meerut, ...	25	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	10,535
Rohilkhand, ...	91	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	25,589
Agra, ...	23	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	22,996
Allahabad, ...	54	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	15,732
Benares, ...	207	2	55	2	1	1	1	2	1,41,691
Jhansi, ...	26	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	12,632
Total, ...	426	2	59	3	4	3	4	3	2,29,175

(*a.*)—*Roads.*

Included in above.

(*b.*)—*Railways.*

AGRA STATE RAILWAY.

309. The expenditure incurred on the Agra District (State) Railway, extending from Agra to Ajmere, a length of 239-24 miles, from the commencement of work to the 31st March, 1874, was £596,912, against an estimate of £1,377,052 ; the percentage of works completed is 43·34, and the progress is thus described.

Agra District.

310. The section between Agra and Bhartpur was opened for traffic in August, 1873. The working expenses were £4,625, and the receipts £4,177, the working expenses exceeding the receipts by £446. There are several reasons for such a result. Travellers going from Agra towards Jaipur and the country beyond engage carriage at Agra, and therefore do not take advantage

Section Agra to Sambhar, 185½ miles.

of the railway. In the same way freight is sent by cart through Bhartpur if destined for Jaipur and the country beyond. Return freight to Agra is also carried past Bhartpur by cart. The cost of putting salt into the railway wagons at Bhartpur and again taking it out and placing it on carts at Agra, together with the freight charges between the two places, so nearly balances the cost of transporting the salt by carts the whole distance, that some of it still goes by carts.

311. The minor bridging of this section was completed during the year. There are 15 large bridges on the line, of which the bridge over the Jumna at Agra is 16 spans, and that over the Dhund of 21 spans; the bridge over the Shallas is the next largest, and is of seven spans. Four smaller bridges have been completed. On the Jumna Bridge at Agra, the total well sinking to be done is 3,036 lineal feet; that completed to 31st March, 1873, was 1,345 lineal feet, and the sinking during the past year was 1,285 lineal feet. The foundation wells for one pier have been concreted and the superstructure commenced. The wells for several other piers were nearly completed at the close of the year, but the depth of 70 feet had not quite been reached. The heavy retaining wall on the west bank of the river was nearly finished on the 31st March. The masonry of the Dhund Bridge was all finished by the end of March. For the bridge over the Shallas good progress was made in the piers and in the eastern abutment, but all efforts to sink the wells for the foundations of the west abutment to the required depth proved unavailing. About 72 miles of plate-laying was completed in the main line, and two miles of siding sleepers for the whole line have been stacked. The progress made in stations and buildings was tolerably fair.

Jumna Bridge.

Dhund Bridge.

Shallas Bridge.

312. The progress of work on the Ajmere section will be judged by the expenditure, which has been £20,424, against an estimate of £18,880. The proportion of the work which has been completed to the entire work is thus 10·82 to 100.

Ajmere extension, 483 miles.

313. On the Sambhar branch section also the progress of work will be judged by the expenditure, which is £2,946, against an estimate of £22,785 ; that is, expenditure is 12·93 per cent. of estimate.

Sambhar branch, five miles.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

314. No new line was added during the year. There where some trifling alterations of sidings, but the open mileage remained practically the same as in previous years, and the main line now stands at 1,280 miles, of which 414 miles are double, while the Jabalpur extension is 223 miles, all single line. At the end of the year the Indian capital books showed a total outlay of—

Main line,	...	... £22,763,580
Jabalpur line,...		... „ 3,825,659

The total construction expenditure on the main line during the year was £167,468, but this was relieved by sundry credits amounting in all to £42,096 : thus the total finally charged to capital account was £125,372.

315. On the Jabalpur line the construction expenditure was £37,046, but, owing to certain exceptional credits for locomotives and rolling stock, amounting in all to £124,132, the capital account for the year shows a net credit of £87,086.

Main line.

The receipts and expenditure in 1873 are as follows :—

Earnings, ... £2,799,299, or £2,187 per mile, or 9*s.* 10½*d.* per train mile.

Expenses, ... £1,049,495, or £820 „ or 3*s.* 8½*d.* per train mile.

Profits, ... £1,749,804, or £1,367 „ or 6*s.* 2¼*d.* per train mile.

The percentage of profits on capital expended has been 6·2, and the rate per cent. of profits is 5·9.

The half-year ending 31st December, 1873, showed a surplus profit of £114,205, and this is the first time that a surplus in excess of the guaranteed interest had been earned during the second or unfavorable half of the year : and towards this the famine relief operations have greatly contributed.

316. The results of traffic are thus shown—

Passengers.

	1st class.	2nd class.	Intermediate class.	3rd class.
Number of passengers conveyed, ...	36,379	81,496	393,945	5,321,315
Percentage of entire traffic,	0·62	1·40	6·75	91·23
Receipts, ...	£37,322	£31,534	£33,193	£626,115
Percentage of entire traffic,	5·12	4·33	4·54	85 99

Goods.

Weight carried, ...	Tons 1,481,470
Receipts therefrom, ...	£1,897,380
Increase, 1873, ...	Tons 340,355
	£174,589

The increase in goods traffic is most noticeable in grain, pulse, rice and gunny bags,—that is to say, in staples required by the famine districts. Seeds show an increase of 30,135 tons and £54,064, the improvement being due to an increased demand for oilseeds for export to Europe. Salt shows an increase of 20,296 tons and £2,174. Coal downwards shows a highly satisfactory increase, owing to reduced importation of English coal and increased consumption in and about Calcutta.

Jabalpur line.

317. The receipts and expenditure of the Jabalpur line in 1873 are as follows :—

Earnings ... £194,221, or £868 per mile, or 8s. 7¾d. per train mile.

Expenditure ... £110,603, or £494 „ or 4s. 11d. per train miles.

Profits, ... £83,018, or £347 „ or 3s. 8¾d. per train mile.

The percentage of the profits or capital expended has been 2·4, and the rate per cent. of profits have been 2·4.

The results of traffic are thus shown:—

Passengers.

	1st class.	2nd class.	Inter-mediate class.	3rd class.
Number of passengers conveyed, ...	3,038	5,112	3,505	229,251
Percentage of entire traffic, ...	1·26	2·12	1·46	95·16
Receipts	£5,172	£4,158	£1,608	£46,057
Percentage of entire traffic, ...	9·08	7·29	2·82	80 81

The earnings from passenger traffic have decreased by £3,429, or 5·6 per cent., and in numbers 7·2 per cent. The decrease was almost entirely in the foreign traffic.

Goods.

Weight carried, ...	...	...	Tons 124,815
Receipts therefrom	...	...	... £979,681

The merchandize traffic has increased by 16,600 tons and £109,562, or about 6·1 and 12·6 per cent. respectively.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

318. To the Oudh and Rohilkhand line already open there were added during the year 1873-74 the following lengths:—

Main line.

Akbarpur	to Fyzabad, ...	...	...	36·16
Aonla	to Chandausi, ...	...	...	26·22
Shahjahanpur	to Faridpur, ...	...	...	32·24
Faridpur	to Bareilly, ...	...	...	11·62
Ukku	to Aonla, ...	...	...	11·22
Bareilly	to Ukku, ...	...	...	6·07
Benares	to Shahganj ...	...	...	55·80

Branch.

Mahpur to Akbarpur,	...	...	11·80
		Total,	...191·13

making a total of 523·81 miles out of the entire length of 542·33 miles open for public traffic on the 1st March, 1874.

Surveys are in progress for the extension of the main line from Moradabad in a north-west direction to join the Scinde, Punjab, and Dehli Railway. The lines under survey are by Hardwar 124 miles; by Nagul 115 miles; by Sukartal 90 miles, by Bijnor 81 miles. A fifth line crossing the Ganges about Hardwar, and extending thence through the Dun to join the Scinde, Punjab, and Dehli Railway at some point between Saharunpur and Ambala, will be reconnoitered.

The entire expenditure on this Railway from the commencement to the 31st March, 1874, has been—

	Construction.		Establishment.		Total.
	English.	Indian.	English.	Indian.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Close of 1872-73,	1,934 785	174 746	23,655	398,855	4,104,666
„ 1873-74,	186,211	246,244	21,806	67,105	521,467
Total ...	450,996	420,990	45,461	465,960	4,626,128

The cost to Government of land supplied up to 31st March, 1874, is thus shown :—

		Establishment.	Compensations	Annual remission of revenue up to 31st December, 1873.
		£	£	£
North-Western Provinces.	258 miles,	7, 30	32,553	1,859
Oudh, ...	285 „	1,088	23,819	845
Total ...	543 miles,	8,118	56,372	2,704

The bridges remaining to be completed are that over the Gumti at Jaunpur and the flood viaducts in the Ganges valley at Cawnpore and in the Ramganga valley near Bareilly.

The receipts and expenditure were as follows:—

Traffic earnings, ... £ 133,319
Working expenses, ... „ 93,186 } or 69·89 per cent. on receipts.
Net profits, ... „ 40,132

The details of the traffic earnings were as under—

	Number.	*Earnings.* £
Upper class passengers, ...	15,716	3,968
Lower ditto, ...	1,497,933	63,921
Luggage, ...	...	6,317
Goods, tons, ...	135,983	50,485
Company's goods, ...	19,180	8,628
Total, ...	...	133,319

The principal articles carried have been food grains, salt, sugar and jagri, military stores, cotton, railway materials, stones and bricks, hides, timber, &c. Three-fifths of the total receipts came from the stations of Lucknow, Cawnpore, Aligarh, Fyzabad, and Shahjahanpur. One-fifth was earned at the stations of Nawabganj, Bairamghat, Hardui, Bareilly, Chandausi, Moradabad, and Rajghat (for Narora). The remaining fifth belonged to the other 60 stations.

The total quantity of food grain moved by this Railway towards the famine districts was 160,180 maunds.

There were 73 accidents during the year, of which 37 were to trains, 14 persons were killed and 14 hurt.

(*c.*)—*Canals.*

See under Irrigation.

(*d.*)—*Telegraph.*

This heading is blank.

(*e.*)—*Post Office.*

319. The postal system of these Provinces is divided into two branches—Imperial and Provincial. The former is a part

of the postal system of all India. The latter, which is called the District Dâk, is maintained out of the proceeds of the 10 per cent. cess on the land revenue of each district. It furnishes a field over part of which the operations of the Imperial Dâk are yearly extended, under the rule by which a District Postal Office is absorbed into the Imperial system as soon as its receipts are sufficient to cover its expenditure. It is the administration of the District Dâk with which this Government is most nearly concerned; but a brief notice of the working of the Imperial Dâk also is necessary in order to show the entire postal system of the Provinces, and how far it is used by the people. An unqualified comparison cannot be made between the Imperial and district statistics, as the District Dâk works only in places where postal service has not yet become self-supporting, and year by year yields its best offices to be incorporated in the Imperial system. Similarly, in comparing the working of the District Dâk in successive years, allowance must be made for the offices which have become Imperial in each year.

During the year under review, as in the year preceding, the operations of the Imperial Dâk have been considerably extended. The following table shows the establishments of 1872-73 and 1873-74:—

	Post Offices.	Letter Boxes.	Rural Messengers.	Total.
1872-73, ...	451	136	14	601
1873-74, ...	469	163	16	648

The manner in which the total mileage of the dâk was divided between railways, mail-carts, and dâk-runners was the following:—

	Railway.	Mail-Cart.	Runners.	Total.
1872-73, ...	724	396	4,069	5,189
1873-74, ...	946	360	3,750	5,056

It will be seen that the total number of miles has decreased by 133. This is due to the closing of two lines on which runners were employed.

The private correspondence returns of the year are as follows :—

Estimated total number of covers posted.

	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.
1872-73, ...	7,751,582	6,548,603	14,300,185
1873-74, ...	7,961,618	5,907,486	13,869,134

These figures show a considerable increase in the number of paid letters and a satisfactory decrease in the number of letters unpaid. The number of official covers posted during the year is estimated at 1,425,712, against 497,153 in the previous year. The great increase is only apparent, being due to the inclusion of official letters of the Postal Department, which have hitherto not been reckoned in the returns.

There were 13 robberies of the mails in British territory, against seven last year. In eight of these cases the mails were wholly recovered, and in two they were recovered in part; but of the remaining three cases they have been wholly lost. In foreign territory (Holkar's) there was one case of robbery, in which the mails were recovered intact, and one unsuccessful attempt at robbery.

The history of the District Dâk during the year can be read from the figures subjoined :—

	Post Offices.	Receiving Houses.	Letter Boxes.
At beginning of year, ...	153	233	15
Opened during year, ...	3	1	...
Absorbed into Imperial Dâk, ...	13	2	...
At end of year, ...	143	232	14

one letter box having been closed.

For these offices an establishment of 514 overseers and clerks and 1,795 runners and peons was maintained at a cost of £13,274. Miscellaneous expenditure came to £69 more. The entire cost last year was £13,811.

The amount of work done by the District Dâk during 1873-74 compares as follows with the amount of work done during 1872-73, allowance being made for the considerations mentioned in para. 319:—

Received from Imperial Offices for delivery.

	Letters.	Papers.	Packets and Parcels.
1872-73, ...	757,428	27,559	10,646
1873-74, ...	796,214	26,755	8,212

Received from Imperial Offices for despatch.

	Letters.	Papers.	Packets and Parcels.
1872-73, ...	669,206	4,316	8,256
1873-74, ...	705,213	4,044	5,444

The increase in the number of letters is very satisfactory. Under the other two heads of correspondence, the falling off may in part be attributed to the greater economy of packing which is enjoined on public offices by the new service postal rules; but this will not account for the whole of the decrease.

The unclaimed correspondence was 19,301 letters, 125 papers, and 11 parcels, and the percentage on the whole correspondence was—

	Letters.	Papers.	Parcels.
1872-73, ...	2·44	·75	28
1873-74, ...	2·53	·48	·13

or very nearly the same as last year.

Of the total correspondence carried by the post (both district and Imperial), 21·68 per cent. is official and 78·32 non-official. The following table shows the relative extent to which English, Urdu, and Hindi are used in epistolary correspondence :—

	Official, per cent.	Non-official, per cent.
English, ...	48·06	27·92
Urdu, ...	49·43	39 13
Hindi, ...	2·51	32·95

In only a very small portion of the Provinces is the official language Hindi : hence the low proportion of Hindi official letters. The proportion of non-official letters in English is high, but a deduction must be made on account of the numerous class of letters which are written in Urdu or Hindi, but addressed in English for greater certainty of delivery. A much greater deduction must be made on the same account from the proportion of papers, packets, and parcels, which, are similarly classed as English.

9.—Irrigation.

Irrigation works in operation.

320. For the number and names of canals in operation reference may be made to last year's report, the only addition to the works of the previous years being some lakes in Jhansi and Hamirpur as an extension of the Bundelkhand irrigation system.

Opening of the Agra Canal.

321. The Agra Canal was opened by Sir William Muir in the presence of a large concourse of people, Europeans and natives, on the 5th March, 1874, and water was admitted to the channel; but the commencement of irrigation has been deferred until the works shall have experienced a six months' trial. In the meantime, the distributaries and other subsidiary works of the canal are rapidly approaching completion.

Lower Ganges Canal.

322. On the Lower Ganges Canal under construction good progress has been made, further detail of which will be found below.

Betwa Canal.

323. After a careful enquiry into the probable financial bearing of the scheme, the Government of India reported to the Secretary of State that the Betwa Canal is necessary, and directed that detailed estimates and designs should be prepared; enquiring at the same time if water is found in the Betwa during years of drought. An assurance of the ascertained sufficiency of water has been furnished, and the preparation of estimates has been briskly prosecuted.

Capital sunk on works in operation.

324. The capital sunk on works in operation at the beginning of the year was £2,979,412, which was increased by £57,400 spent on works of extension during the year. In addition to this, the capital sunk on works under construction up to the close of the year was £920,153, of which £391,312 was spent during the year. Thus the total capital sunk on works of all sorts at the close of the year amounted to £3,956,966. This is exclusive of £22,197 spent upon the old Agra Irrigation Works, which have been abandoned, and the expenditure on which, it is hoped, may be removed from the capital account.

Gross revenue.

325. The gross revenue from water-rates and miscellaneous sources was £252,782. The amount credited to the canals for enhancement of land revenue, in the absence of more definite information from the Board of Revenue, is taken to be the same as last year, *viz.*, £55,406, bringing the total gross revenue up to £308,188. It may be added, with regard to the latter item, that the amount is certainly not less, and is probably more than is stated. Under the working of the new Canal Act the income from this source should in succeeding years be considerably increased.

326. The working expenses of the year were £123,519, which includes all charges for annually recurring repairs, working of the canals, and collection of revenue.

Net profits.

327. The net profits were therefore £129,263 from direct revenue, and £184.668 including indirect revenue, which gives a percentage of 4·33 and 6·19 respectively on the capital of £2,979,412 sunk at the commencement of the year.

Assessments.

328. In the above statements the figures taken are from the actual receipts shown by Controller. If we take assessments, the gross revenue was £266,147, and the charges, including remissions, £125,015, leaving a net balance of £141,132.

329. The net profits for the last eight years are shown below :—

Year.	*Percentage on capital.*	
	From direct profits only.	From direct and indirect profits.
1866-67, ...	3·94	6·33
1867-68, ...	3·44	4·81
1868-69, ...	8·21	9·55
1869-70, ...	5·18	6·51
1870-71, ...	5·10	6·45
1871-72, ...	3·47	4·99
1872-73, ...	3·46	5·35
1873-74, ...	4·33	6·19

Interest charges.

330. The interest charges for the year on works in operation alone were £146,261, leaving a balance of net return, after paying all charges, of £38,407. The accumulated charges for interest upon the capital sunk from the beginning amounted to £2,540,649, or £929,748 in excess of the accumulated net profits.

331. The profits upon the Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals for the past seven years have been as follows :—

Profits upon the two principal canals.

Year.	Net direct profits.				Net direct and indirect.			
	Ganges Canal.		*Eastern Jumna Canal.*		*Ganges Canal.*		*Eastern Jumna Canal.*	
	Amount.	Percentages.	Amount.	Percentages.	Amount.	Percentages.	Amount.	Percentages.
	£		£		£		£	
1866-67, ...	76,985	3·50	43,571	24·87	93,701	4·27	60,559	34·56
1867-68, ...	54,384	2·44	34,168	18·97	71,214	3·20	51,156	29·14
1868-69, ...	164,734	7·21	47,140	25·37	181,703	8·14	64,129	34·46
1869-70, ...	195,943	4·09	44,647	23·33	113,044	4·82	61,636	32·21
1870-71, ...	103,312	4·30	38,461	19·76	122,362	5·09	55,450	28·49
1871-72, ...	66,234	2·74	32,882	16·66	88,646	3·66	49,870	25·27
1872-73, ...	70,764	2·74	30,770	15·01	105,191	4·05	47,759	23·30
1873-74, ...	94,630	3·63	35,356	17·14	129,057	4·98	54,345	25·43

332. Below is given a table which shows the comparative areas irrigated in the two harvests for the last seven years :—

Area irrigated.

Year.	*Areas irrigated in acres.*		
	Kharif or autumn harvest.	Rabi or spring harvest.	Total.
1866-67, ...	321,476	661,933	983,409
1867-68, ...	289,910	471,570	761,460
1868-69, ...	484,485	957,413	1,441,898
1869-70, ...	501,625	588,048	1,089,673
1870-71, ...	396,399	654,409	1,050,808
1871-72, ...	333,120	519,374	852,494
1872-73, ...	353,621	586,965	940,586
1873-74, ...	401,576	647,736	1,049,312

333. In the year under review the rainfall was unfavorable for kharif irrigation, owing to the monsoon having not generally broken until July; this fact partly, no doubt, accounts for the increased area for the kharif harvest. We may notice in connection with this point, and as an instance of the security against failure of crops afforded by such a work as the Ganges Canal, that in the month of June, the driest of the year, a supply of 6,022 cubic feet per second, an amount nearly equal to the full supply of the Thames at Staines, was running in the canal. Owing to the lateness, however, of the September rains in the Upper Doab, and to the additional winter rains, the year was not particularly favorable to rabi irrigation; it is therefore satisfactory to notice an increased area for that harvest.

Increase in valuable crops.

334. A large increase of the area of the more valuable crops is again noticeable, with the exception of rice, the decrease in which is accounted for by the increased rate which is now charged for this crop, chiefly on sanitary grounds, with a view of reducing the irrigation. It is satisfactory to notice an increase of nearly 35,000 acres in sugarcane, which, however, must be partly put down to the late commencement of the kharif rains. The areas of the principal crops are shown below:—

Crop.	1866-67	1867-68	1868-69	1869-70	1870-71	1871-72	1872-73	1873-74
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.
Sugarcane,	76,876	87,050	97,555	104,596	112,141	94,810	97,814	130,544
Rice, ...	116,355	97,867	111,019	117,548	96,479	77,081	84,055	73,875
Indigo, ...	73,290	77,976	76,687	130,248	118,897	199,617	130,985	144,073
Cotton, ...	27,144	8,265	52,992	55,883	35,070	20,365	14,799	16,354
Total,...	292,665	271,158	338,253	408,275	362,587	311,873	327,653	364,845

Rabi crops.

335. In the rabi crops of wheat, barley, and other grains there was also a considerable increase over several previous years; this tends to show that the people are beginning to see the advantage of the

security conferred by the canal, and to prefer its use to dependance on the uncertainty of the winter rains. It is encouraging to notice the large increase on the Ganges Canal, especially on the Etawah Division, on which irrigation is gradually being most satisfactorily developed.

Progress in construction of Canals. Ganges Canal.

336. The chief point to be noted in connection with new works on this canal is the commencement of the alterations destined to fit it for the diminution of supply involved by the construction of the Lower Ganges Canal. The slope of the canal bed is to be diminished by the interpolation of weirs: the diminished velocity thus generated will, of course, diminish the quantity of water passing down the channel,—making, in fact, the smaller quantity remain longer in the canal than it did before.

Works carried out.

337. The principal works carried out this year were the Dehra and Sanauta weirs and locks, on which a sum of nearly £10,000 was spent. These works are conducted under circumstances of the greatest difficulty. Obviously nothing can be done excepting during a closure of the Ganges Canal, and as this can only take place in the height of the rains, constant interruptions are caused by the slushy state of the ground, by the frequency of local rain, by the repeated floods which come down the canal from drainage of the lands adjoining, and by the calls upon the laboring population for agricultural business: consequently the cost of the works, and the labor and exposure of the officers and others employed in their construction, is greatly enhanced. On the main canal may also be noticed the failure of the Salawa Lock, the flooring of which blew up owing to the pressure of springs from below. Preparations for its reconstruction have been made.

Distributaries.

338. On improving and extending distributaries for the purpose of completing the system of irrrigation more than £12,000 was spent. Among the more important works, and those from

which great results, both in finance and towards the general benefit of the country, may be anticipated, the Ghatampur and Muhammadabad Rajbahas may be numbered. On drainage upwards of £7,000 was spent with considerable advantage to several water-logged districts of the Upper Doab.

Navigation.

339. The improvement in navigation consequent on the raising of the Cawnpore bridges has been shown in the increased tonnage of the trading boats, and leads to the expectation of more hopeful results than have been attained hitherto from the development of this mode of communication.

Eastern Jumna Canal.

340. A commencement was made towards remodelling the distributaries of this line. Schemes for drainage were elaborated and submitted for approval, and have since been sanctioned by the Government of India, and the rectification of some defects in the condition of the canal itself was taken in hand.

Agra Canal.

341. The amount spent up to the end of the year was £551,244, of which £118,977 was spent during the year.

Lower Ganges Canal.

342. This is the first complete year of work which has passed under review. The principal work has been the Narora weir at the head of the canal, on laying the foundation of which good progress has been made, and all appliances being now in excellent order, rapid execution may be anticipated. Another important work was the Kali Nadi aqueduct, which was pushed on uninterruptedly throughout the year.

343. The excavation of the main canals and supply branch has also progressed. The amount spent on these works up to the close of the year was £318,786, of which £264,347 was spent during the year; £70,000 of this was spent upon material, which has not been yet expended upon

the works. The progress made redounds greatly to the credit of the officers concerned. It was said that a lakh of bricks a day were laid at Narora during the busiest period of the season. A railway branch four miles long, on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway gauge, connects the depôts of material with the Oudh and Rohilkhand at Rajghat, whilst the distribution of material is effected by a narrow gauge (metre) line worked by light engines.

344. The branch line is worked by the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway; the narrow gauge lines by the Canal Department.

Eastern Ganges Canal.

345. This division has been temporarily closed, the survey establishment having been directed to proceed to the famine relief in Bengal in November. The question of carrying out the project is under consideration. There was an expenditure of £1,089 on land which is meanwhile being leased.

Rohilkhand Canals.

346. A sum of £15,496 was spent on the improvement of these canals. Under the operation of Act VIII., which legalizes a charge for canal water conveyed in natural channels, the income of these canals was so far increased as to exceed the charges for the first time. A brighter future may be confidently expected, the direct returns this year being more than double of last years. The question of the Bahgul floods, which were said to be due to the construction by the canal officers of the Sukhi Cut for their own advantage, has been closely investigated by Colonel Brownlow; after a minute examination of the cause and effect, the conclusions come to are that matters will mend themselves, and that there is no need for further expenditure on remedial works.

Bundelkhand Canal.

347. Surveys for the Dassan Canal were carried on, and the gauge readings of all the important rivers were carefully registered this year. Projects for the Ken and Betwa Canals were submittted. The Jhansi and Hamirpur Lakes were

placed under the immediate control of the Irrigation Department, and measures were taken for improving the irrigation, from the completion of which good results may be expected.

Draft rules under Act VIII. of 1873.

348. The draft rules for the working of the Canal Act have been further revised in conjunction with the Punjab Government, under the orders of the Government of India. But ultimate conclusions are yet deferred.

Increase of revenue due to canal.

349. There is no further progress to report as to the increase of revenue to be credited to the canals on closer revision of estimates by Settlement Officers, nor were any definite arrangements made during the year for the imposition of the owner's rate, though schedules of land on which the rate could be imposed have been submitted from time to time by canal officers and forwarded to the Revenue Department for final disposal. There are many circumstances connected with the question which tend to retard its final settlement, but there is little reason to doubt that definite conclusions will have been reached before the close of another year.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

(a.)—IMPERIAL REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1.—Land Revenue.

350. The Members of the Board of Revenue were, as in 1871-72, the Hon'ble J. F. D. Inglis, C.S.I, and Mr. H. S. Reid. During Mr. Inglis' deputation to the Legislative Council, from 25th December, 1872, to 11th April, 1873, Mr. Forbes officiated in his stead.

Effects of rainfall on harvests.

351. The revenue year to which this chapter refers begins on the 1st October, 1872, and ends on the 30th September, 1873. The year was very unfavorable, the rainfall being eight inches less than that of the preceding year, and nine inches less than the average for the Provinces from 1865 to 1871. It was not, however, any deficiency in quantity which caused bad results, but the falls were irregular, unequally distributed and untimely, and thus the kharif outturn suffered materially, particularly in the south-eastern districts. On the other hand, damage was also sustained by the rabi, and so circumstances operated unfavorably for both harvests. Agricultural prospects were still further effected by serious floods, especially in Moradabad, Bareilly, and Saharanpur; by the cattle-plague which prevailed in the Jhansi, Rohilkhand, and Meerut Divisions; and, lastly, by heavy storms in March, 1873. It may here be noted that the accounts hitherto rendered by District Officers of the season and harvests appear to be unequal in value and frequently insufficient. Orders have been given for the preparation of more frequent periodical returns throughout the year, showing how the two principal crops have turned out district by district.

Revenue of branches under Board's supervision.

352. The total revenue in the branches under the Board's supervision, inclusive of canal water-rents, amounted to £5,558,689, against £5,493,944 in 1871-72, being an increase of £64,745. There is an increase of £54,836 under the head of land revenue, due to revision of settlement.

Total revenue.

353. The following table exhibits at a glance the total revenue raised from all sources during the year :—

No.	Items.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Increase.	Decrease
		£	£	£	£
1	Land revenue (including revenue not on the roll).	4,091,708	4,130,102	54,836	16,443
2	Outstanding balances, ...	12,245	8,942	...	3,303
3	Excise, ...	219,343	215,550	...	3,793
4	Stamps, ...	307,553	335,848	28,295	...
5	Miscellaneous revenue (sayer), net receipt.	9,670	9,231	...	439
6	Surplus process fees (talabana),...	2,305	2,005	...	300
7	Sale of confiscated estates, ...	12	3,844	3,832	...
8	Sale of waste land in fee simple,	477	5,263	4,786	...
9	Income-tax, ...	112,126	...	...	...
10	Canal revenue, ...	195,215	211,283	16,068	...
11	Forest revenue, ...	103,313	164,286	60,973	...
12	Customs, ...	490,291	536,254	45,963	...
13	Local cesses, ...	539,285	587,232	47,947	...
14	Commutations of rent-free holdings of village watchmen.	4,004	15,292	11,288	...
	Total, ...	6,087,547	6,225,132	...	...

354. The collections for Forests and Customs are not made under the immediate supervision of the Board of Revenue, but they are included as forming part of the gross

revenues of the province. The two last mentioned items in the above statement belong to Provincial Revenues. The amount actually paid into the Imperial Exchequer was £5,622,608, as compared with £5,368,688 in 1871-72.

Demand.

355. The land revenue demand for the year, including revenue not on the roll, was £4,169,664, against £4,112,692 in 1871-72, and the collections £4,130,102, against £4,091,708 in the same year. This is a very considerable increase, and is due to the gradual progress of the re-settlement of the province.

Abstract of demands, collections, and balances

356. The demand, collections, and balances of the year are shown in the following abstract :—

	Demands.	Collections	Balances.
	£	£	£
1871-72, ...	4,112,692	4,091,708	20,984
1872-73, ...	4,169,664	4,130,102	39,562

Classification of outstanding balances.

357. The balances outstanding at the close of 1872-73 may be thus classified :—

In train of liquidation, ...	... £ 18,286
Doubtful, ...	... ,, 9,327
Irrecoverable, ...	... ,, 917
Nominal, ...	... ,, 11,032

Amount of outstanding balances.

358. The outstanding balances on account of previous years at the commencement of the year were £38,841, and these had been reduced by the close of the year to £15,708. Out of the £23,132 removed from the accounts, £8,941 were collected and £14,191 remitted either as irrecoverable or as merely nominal, owing to reduction of settlement and land taken up for public purposes. Of the £15,709 still outstanding an item of £1,402 is also due to the latter

cause : the real balances are £14,307 only, a lower figure by £2,281 than last year, which again showed a balance lower than had been reached during the seven years previous.

Miscellaneous revenue (sayer).

359. The returns under the head of miscellaneous revenue (sayer) are as follows :—

Year.	Demand.	Gross collections.	Charges.	Net collections.	Percentage of charges
	£	£	£	£	£
1868-69, ...	10,171	10,056	978	9,078	9·7
1869-70, ...	8,113	8,091	1,003	7,087	12·4
1870-71, ...	7,230	7,209	734	6,475	10·2
1871-72, ...	10,537	10,341	1,258	9,083	12·1
1872-73, ...	10,515	10,421	1,189	9,231	11·4

Canal revenue.

360. The following statement contains the details of canal revenue from water-rents as compared with the revenue of 1871-72 :—

Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Remitted.	Balance.
	£	£	£	£
1871-72, ...	195,915	194,154	322	1,439
1872-73, ...	211,427	209,884	375	1,168

Local cesses.

361. The 10 per cent. cess (levied on the land revenue, out of which the cost of village police and village schools, roads, and other improvements is met) being leviable on estates in which the late settlement has expired, was in force at the commencement

of the year in all districts except Banda, where the settlement has not come to a conclusion. The accounts connected with the collection of the cess have not yet been completed.

Acreage rate.

362. In permanently-settled districts an acreage rate of two annas per acre is taken instead of the local cess, for the same local purposes as those described above. In all districts permanently settled except Mirzapur this rate has been imposed at two annas per acre, the full amount leviable under the law. The total collections of the year have been £33,775 out of a demand of £31,247.

Road cess.

363. One per cent. on the land revenue is levied on account of road cess, in addition to the acreage rate, in the permanently-settled districts:—Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Benares, and Ghazipur. The demands and collections during the past two financial years are shown in the following table:—

1871-72.		1872-73.	
Demand.	*Collection.*	*Demand.*	*Collection.*
£4,762	£5,033	£4,765	£4,735

Commutation of jaghirs of rural police.

364. The commutation of jaghirs and the adjustment of the cash payments alluded to in last year's report had been completed in all the permanently-settled districts prior to the close of the revenue year except in Jaunpur and Benares. During the past year the goraits' jaghirs and cash payments in Jaunpur have been commuted and adjusted, the annual yield being £1,215; and the amount of cash payments made to the chaukidars, which it is now determined to be retained, has also been fixed at £1,279 annually. In Benares the commutation has been completed during the year, and the cash payments are expected to yield Government about £200 per annum.

Rent law.

365. The following statement shows the number of suits and applications brought under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 during 1872-73, as contrasted with those of the two previous years:—

	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
CLASS I.—Determination of rates of rent of delivery of leases and counterparts.	2,140	1,769	411
CLASS II.—Damages for illegal exaction of rent or refusal of receipts for rent paid.	640	526	530
CLASS III.—Complaints of excessive demands of rent and claims to abatement.	1,950	1,214	1,350
CLASS IV.—Suits for arrears of rent, ...	41,732	41,903	48,662
CLASS V.—Suits to eject a ryot or cancel a lease.	6,365	2,893	686
CLASS VI.—Suits to recover occupancy by a tenant illegally ejected.	1,996	1,446	1,483
CLASS VII.—Suits arising out of the power of distraint.	2,130	2,021	1,559
CLASS VIII.—Suits by zemindars against their agents for money or accounts.	123	88	126
CLASS IX.—Suits by lumberdars for arrears of revenue payable through them and by co-sharers for share of profits.	2,768	3,100	4,192
CLASS X.—Suits by assignees of Government revenue and talukdars or other superior proprietors for arrears of revenue.	561	633	395
Total, ...	60,405	55,593	59,394

Number of suits under the Rent Law.

366. The total number of suits under the ten classes is 59,394, or 3,801 more than last year. Besides these, there were 6,925 (as against 6,255 last year) applications under Sections 25, 26, and 27 of Act X. of 1859, which with 4,010 suits pending from last year brought up the total number for disposal to 70,329.

Extent of disposal of rent cases.

367. Out of the total number of 70,329 cases, 66,600 were disposed of during the year, leaving 3,729 pending at its close,—992 less

than at the close of 1871-72. The manner in which the 66,600 cases were disposed of is shown below :—

Year.	Cases disposed of.	On their merits.	Percentage.	Otherwise.	Percentage.
1871-72, ...	61,114	22,420	36	38,699	64
1872-73, ...	66,600	22,766	34	43,834	66

368. Thus there is a general decrease in the proportion of cases decided on their merits; and of these cases more than last year were given in favor of defendants. Of those decided otherwise than on their merits, there is an increase in the number decided by confession and *ex-parte* and withdrawn, and a decrease in those decided by default, which is so far a good sign. The general results are summed up in the following table :—

		1871-72.	1872-73.
		Rs.	Rs.
	Pending at close of last year, ...	3,987	4,010
	Instituted during the year, ...	61,848	66,319
	Total for disposal, ...	**65,835**	**70,329**
On merits, ...	For plaintiff, ...	17,711	17,747
	For defendant, ...	4,709	5,019
	Total, ...	**22,420**	**22,766**
Otherwise, ...	By confession, ...	11,689	13,682
	By default of plaintiff, ...	8,677	7,942
	Ex-parte, ...	12,590	13,898
	Withdrawn, ...	3,674	5,522
	From any other cause, ...	2,064	2,790
	Total decided otherwise than on merits.	38,694	43,834
	Pending at close of year, ...	4,721	3,799

Appeals.

369. There were 15,538 decided cases in which an appeal lay to the Collector; 2,006, or only 12·8 per cent., were actually appealed, which was the case in only 6 per cent. of those suits in which an appeal lay to the Judge.

Disposal of appeals.

370. The proportion of appeals reversed, modified, or remanded in Collectors' Courts is 34 per cent. on the total number of appeals disposed of this year, as compared with 37 per cent. last year. The proportion of such reversals in the Judge's Courts again stands at 40 per cent. this year, against 38 per cent. last year. These results are unsatisfactory, and the Board have been requested to fix a certain proportion of reversals as the average, and to call for an explanation when any district considerably exceeds this.

Details of appeals.

371. The details of appeals to Collectors and Judges, as compared with those for the two preceding years, are as follows :—

I.—Appeals to Collectors.

Year.	Decided.	Original decision confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Struck off.	Remanded.
1872-73, ...	2,027	1,093	111	361	243	219
1871-72, ...	1,699	912	117	318	162	190
1870-71, ...	1,630	915	99	292	161	163

II.—Appeals to Judges.

Year.	Decided.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Struck off on default.	Remanded.	Otherwise disposed of
1872-73, ...	3,801	2,106	417	650	171	457	...
1871-72, ...	3,124	1,801	344	471	119	389	...
1870-71, ...	3,402	1,850	425	638	75	360	54

372. The percentage is somewhat better than last year for appeals to Collectors, but worse for appeals to Judges. The number of appeals pending at the close of the year in the Courts of the latter was remarked on last year as unusually large. This year it is even larger.

Duration of rent suits.

373. The average duration of suits throughout the province has been reduced from one month, the average of last year, to twenty-five days, while that of appeals has increased from three months and two days to three months and sixteen days, notwithstanding that the attention of the High Court was last year drawn to the lengthy duration of appeals before some Judges.

Coercive processes.

374. The following table shows the number of coercive processes of different kinds resorted to for arrears of revenue, as also the number for the last ten years:—

Year.	*Sales.*		*Farms.*		*Transfers.*			*Sequestration.*		Number of dastaks.
	Number of estates.	Land revenue.	Number of estates.	Land revenue	Number of estates	Number of pattis.	Land revenue of pattis.	Number of estates.	Land revenue.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
		Rs.		Rs.			Rs.		Rs.	
1863-64, ...	3	1,514	12	10,330	14	24	11,472	6	2,899	105,942
1864-65, ...	3	764	11	9,097	9	11	8,247	8	5,299	104,902
1865-66, ...	2	985	3	4,860	3	4	2,242	8	5,190	106,762
1866-67, ...	1	35	3	2,116	5	48	1,121	8	2,814	95,598
1867-68, ...	1	1,408	9	4,213	7	18	3,937	5	2,528	92,613
1868-69, ...	...	...	2	899	...	...	...	1	3,740	82,170
1869-70, ...	3	4,893	1	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	99,585
1870-71, ...	...	...	10	8,890	2	2	554	4	1,386	101,146
1871-72, ...	...	...	17	12,563	9	20	3,021	16	20,630	93,958
1872-73, ...	...	...	12	16,422	17	47	9,996	20	18,704	81,729
Total for the last ten years,	13	9,599	80	90,435	66	134	40,590	76	63,190	9,64,405
Average for the last ten years, ...	1	960	8	7,044	7	13	4,059	8	6,319	96,441

Sales and farms.

375. This year also, as in the two preceding years, there were no sales. The number of farms is 12, against 17 last year.

Working of the system of process-serving.

376. As regards the number of processes issued, the injunctions conveyed to District Officers to adhere more rigidly to the rules regarding them appear to be still bearing fruit, as their number has fallen 12,229 below last year, which again showed a considerable decrease as compared with 1870-71. It is probable that the issue of dastaks has often come to be considered a mere matter of routine, and that they have been issued needlessly. The Board have been required to look into this and to take heed that this is not suffered to continue. On the whole, the facility with which so large an amount of land revenue has been collected may be taken as proof of the agricultural prosperity of the country, and of the fact that the assessment of the revenue has not been heavy.

Proprietary mutations.

377. The number of proprietary mutations which took place under the orders of Court or by private transfer was 42,288, against 42,412 in 1871-72, showing a decrease of 124 cases. The succession cases which were adverted to last year as the cause of increase have fallen from 24,345 to 22,500—a difference of 1,845 cases. The subjoined statement shows the number of year's revenue at which transfers by public and private sales took place :—

	Under orders of Court.			By private transfer.		
	Sale.			*Sale.*		
	Number of cases.	Aggregate land revenue of property transferred.	Price.	Number of cases.	Aggregate land revenue of property transferred.	Price.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
		£	£		£	£
1872-73, ...	2,651	18,825	134,071	8,087	37,739	546,022
1871-72, ...	2,584	17,973	124,427	7,155	30,458	428,126

The revenue of land sold by order of Court was £18,825, or less than half per cent. of the land revenue of the Provinces. The revenue of land sold by private transfers was £37,739, or a little less than one per cent. of the entire land revenue. The total revenue transferred by sale was therefore £56,565, or about 1½ per cent. of the provincial land revenue. It is not safe to draw conclusions from the sale statement, though it is useful as giving some general indications of the condition of landholders. But many transfers occur which are not recorded, while, on the other hand, in many cases the price is fictitious.

Selling value of proprietary estates.

378. The recorded price is under Court sales from seven to eight years' purchase of revenue, and under private sales from fourteen to fifteen years' purchase. These are much the same as the average of last year. The difference in the price at Court sales and sales by private contract, &c., has often been explained to arise from the fact that Court estates sold by decree are generally encumbered, while estates sold by private arrangement are either fictitiously priced at a high figure in order to defeat claims for pre-emption, or are burdened with a debt at usurious interest, which is put down by the creditors as the sale price.

Avertment of sales.

379. The extent to which sale in execution of decrees has been averted by the interposition of the Collector, under Section 244 of Act VIII. of 1859, is shown by the following figures :—

Number of sales ordered by Civil Court,	11,529
Cases in which sale has been averted,...	1,615
Cases in which sales have been carried out, ...	2,207
Total of cases in which action has been taken, ...	4,106
Cases pending, ...	1,679
Percentage of sales averted to sales ordered by the Civil Court, ...	1,401

It is noticed with regret that less activity has been shown this year than last in respect of measures under the section of the Civil Procedure Code quoted above. Action has been taken in 4,106 cases, against 4,854 in 1871-72, and sale has been averted in only 1,615 cases, against 2,594 in the preceding year. There seems a tendency here, as indeed in almost every other branch of the Administration, for each district to follow too closely the practice of preceding years. Where it has been customary to take action under this section the custom is maintained, and *vice versâ*.

Partitions.

380. The progress of partition cases under the old law is as unsatisfactory this year as last: 391 cases were decided, against 455 last year; but these, together with 917 cases struck off or withdrawn, are 25 short of the number of cases instituted. The number of cases pending, especially in the eastern districts, is extremely large. Out of 1,115 public partitions pending in the entire province, the Benares Division alone is responsible for 550. The following are the figures under this head:—

Division.	*Public Partitions.*				*Private Partitions.*			
	Cases pending.	Instituted.	Total	Decided, struck off, or withdrawn.	Cases pending.	Instituted.	Total.	Decided, struck off, or withdrawn.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Meerut, ...	177	205	382	289	172	491	663	516
Kumaun, ...	...	...	...	...	47	67	114	85
Rohilkhand,	234	309	543	399	95	208	303	198
Agra, ...	99	118	217	138	50	155	285	131
Jhansi, ...	19	27	46	25	14	62	76	68
Allahabad, ...	172	121	293	65	25	25	50	22
Benares, ...	545	397	942	392	73	127	200	101
Total, ...	1,246	1,177	2,423	1,308	476	1,135	1,611	1,121

381. The total amount of rent deposited this year comes to £19,145, against £18,834 last year, the number of deposits being 4,093, against 3,689 in 1871-72.

Rent deposits.

The following is the usual statement:—

Division.	*At commencement of year.*		*Deposited during the year.*		*Total.*		*Paid to landlords during the year.*		*Total remaining at close of the year.*	
	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.	Number of items.	Amount.
		£		£		£		£		£
Meerut, ...	286	1,726	1,046	8,090	1,332	9,816	1,040	8,377	292	1,439
Kumaun, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand, ...	211	618	789	2,087	1,000	2,705	706	2,231	294	474
Agra, ...	214	489	1,080	4,120	1,294	4,609	1,041	4,021	253	588
Jhansi, ...	2	9	1	5	3	14	2	11	1	3
Allahabad, ..	122	411	269	1,404	391	1,815	257	1,397	134	418
Benares, ...	933	2,152	908	3,439	1,841	5,591	1,130	3,395	711	2,196
Total, ...	1,768	5,406	4,093	19,145	5,861	24,551	4,176	19,433	1,685	5,118

The Meerut Division still shows the highest amount of deposits, though not so high in comparison with the amount for the whole province as last year. Kumaun still shows no deposits, and Jhansi very few.

382. The statement of takavi advances, though not what could be desired, is certainly an improvement on last year: £4,418 having been *sanctioned*, against £1,170 in 1871-72. Advances were chiefly applied for in the Meerut and Jhansi Divisions, and the returns for Rohilkhand and Benares are blank. The following are the figures for the agricultural year 1280 Fasli:—

Takavi advances.

Number of applications, ...	277
Amount advanced, ...	£4,455
Total balance due, ...	£10,664
Collected, ...	£4,211
Balance, ...	£6,453

2.—Canal Revenue.

See under Irrigation.

3.—Customs. 4.—Opium. 5.—Salt.

These headings are blank.

6.—Excise.

383. The excise revenue of the North-Western Provinces is derived from four sources:—(1) opium; (2) intoxicating drugs made from hemp and opium, and tari, the juice of the date palm; (3) spirits made by native process of distillation; and (4) spirits (*i. e.*, rum) distilled after the English method.

Sources of revenue.

384. The revenue from the first of these sources is the sale proceeds of opium supplied to each district by the Government Opium Agent at Ghazipur. The monopoly of the farm of drugs and tari in each pargana is sold by auction at the beginning of the revenue year. The revenue from country spirits is collected in two different ways, according to the circumstances of the district or pargana. The commoner method is to have a central distillery at the head-quarters of each tahsil, within the walls of which each seller of country spirits is obliged to set up and work his still. Under this arrangement the receipts of Government are twofold: a duty of 3*s.* per gallon is levied at the still-head, and a separate license fee is also required for each shop at which the manufactured spirit is sold. There is also a small rent—2*s.* a year—payable for maintenance of a still within the central distillery.

Mode of levying duty.

385. The distillery system, however, is not the best adapted for the poorer and more sparsely populated districts, or for places where, owing to the abundance of jungle, or the proximity of Native States, smuggling can easily be carried on. Under such circumstances, the farm of the right to distill and sell country spirits in a district or pargana is sold by auction in the same manner as the farm of drugs. This is the method adopted

Farm of country spirits.

in the Division of Kumaun, the districts of Hamirpur, Jalaun, Jhansi, Lalitpur, and Banda, and in the trans-Jumna parganas of Allahabad, the Robertsganj pargana of Mirzapur, and the pargana of Thakurdwara in Moradabad.

Period under review.

386. The present report deals with the period from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873, the excise year having, as noted in last review, been made to coincide with the revenue year.

Receipts of the year.

387. The gross receipts of the year were £199,698, and the net receipts £189,313. In 1871-72 the gross receipts were £204,014, and the net receipts £192,392. The following are the detailed items which make up this total :—

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£
Still-head duty, ...	83,511	79,035
Distillery fees, ...	73	89
License fees for retail vend of country spirits, ...	30,431	29,090
Payments for right of manufacture and vend of country spirit.	11,155	11,936
License fees for vend of English liquors. { Wholesale, ...	183	148
{ Retail, ..	1,183	1,224
Drugs, ...	34,947	34,534
Maddak, ...	2,576	2,612
Tari, ...	7,985	8,008
Opium, ...	31,442	32,590
Fines and forfeitures, ...	301	104
Miscellaneous, ...	227	328
Total, ...	204,014	199,698

It will be seen that the year under review was not a prosperous one for Excise revenue, and that there was a falling off of £3,079 in the net receipts, and of £4,300 in the gross receipts. The causes were the high price of molasses (from which, or from the fruit of the mahua tree, country spirits are manufactured) and the dearness of food in some of the chief liquor-consuming districts. The year was also unpropitious (on astrological grounds) for Hindu marriages, which are always occasions of a large consumption of spirits.

388. The greatest decrease is under still-head duty, which fell from £83,511 in 1871-72 to £79,035. The districts in which the decrease is most notable are shown in the margin. In Cawnpore and Gorakhpur special attention was directed to the prevention of the smuggling which was known to prevail in both these districts, but the result has been disappointing. In Cawnpore only 3,913 gallons paid still-head duty, against 5,667 in the previous year; and in Gorakhpur only 36,590, against 41,688. The falling off in the receipts from still-head duty in the Benares Division alone is £2,924, and is probably to be accounted for mainly by the high price of food.

Decrease in still-head duty.

	1871-72.	1872-73.
	£	£
Budaun, ...	2,319	1,826
Bareilly, ...	2,457	1,919
Cawnpore, ...	850	587
Gorakhpur, ...	6,253	5,488
Benares, ...	12,434	11,309
Ghazipur, ...	6,357	5,595
Meerut Cantonment,	1,849	1,481

389. License fees, as might have been expected, decreased with still-head duty, and were £1,342 less than in 1871-72, the amounts realized under this head being £29,089 and £30,431 respectively. Competition in the Benares Division must have been much greater than before, or the sales of shops must have been more carefully conducted, as although the number of gallons issued fell from 222,159 to 202,264, license fees rose from £8,386 to £9,151. The Benares District itself was the most striking instance of this, where a decrease of £1,125 in still-head duty was accompanied by an increase of £656 in license fees.

Decrease in license fees.

390. Payments for the right of manufacture and vend of country spirits in farmed tracts advanced from £11,155 to £11,936; the system was not extended to any new territory during the year, but it has now got into more regular working order than before.

Farm of country spirits.

391. The total number of shops open during the year was 4,341. Of these 2,853 were in districts where the distillery system is in force, and 1,488 in farmed tracts. The numbers last year were respectively 2,957 and 1,506.

Number of shops.

392. To supply the shops under the distillery system, 455,479 gallons were issued from 727 stills. In 1871-72, 763 stills produced 492,515 gallons. The average number of gallons for each still was 645½ in 1871-72 and 626½ in 1872-73. The average sale per shop fell from 165 to 160 gallons.

Number of gallons.

393. The average license fee per shop was nearly the same as last year—£10-3-6, against £10-5-2. The incidence of license fees per gallon varies very much in different districts. In Cawnpore it is as high as 4*s.* 5¾*d.*, and in Ghazipur it is as low as 6¾*d.* This seems to point to an extensive contraband trade.

Average license fee.

Profit to Government.

1871-72.	1872-73.
4*s.* 6¾*d.*	4*s.* 8¼*d.*

394. The total profit to Government on each gallon of liquor issued, as compared with the profit in 1871-72, is shown in the margin.

395. The income from the sale of opium rose from £31,442 in 1871-72 to £32,589,—that is, by 3·6 per cent. This is probably to be ascribed to the new rules by which licenses for the vend of opium may be freely given to respectable persons in tahsils where the growth of the poppy is prohibited. These rules are based on the principle that Government opium, which is sold at a high fixed price, cannot compete with illicit opium, and can be sold with profit by the grower for a far lower price than Government takes on the spot, where the opium is grown; but when to the actual cost of production is added the expense of carriage to a distance the difference, in price is not so great as to induce buyers to undergo the risk of buying illicit opium, if licensed vendors are near at hand and Government opium can be procured

Receipts from opium.

without trouble. The Lieutenant-Governor does not consider that there is any proof that the rules have stimulated consumption. They were in force during the year throughout the Meerut Division, and in the districts of Bijnor, Moradabad, Muttra and Agra. In four of these districts the receipts actually fell off, though on the whole there was a net increase of £564, the total receipts for the two periods being £9,565 and £10,130 respectively. But it is not unreasonable to suppose this slight increase was due to the object of the rules—*i. e.*, the consumption of Government in the place of illicit opium—having been more or less accomplished. Their working will, however, continue to be watched, with a view of ascertaining if an increase in the number of licensed vendors in each district is accompanied by a corresponding increase in the quantity of opium sold.

Receipts from drugs.

396. The duty-paying drugs are of two kinds: those prepared from opium (as madak and chandu) and those made from hemp (as bhang, which is drunk, and charas and ganja, which are smoked). The receipts from these drugs were £34,534, or £413 less than last year. The opium used in the manufacture of madak and chandu must in all cases be purchased from the Government Treasury; but there is reason to believe that this rule is often evaded. To prevent the illicit trade in drugs of either kind, whether prepared from opium or from hemp, it is usual to sell the farm of both kinds to the same person.

Receipts from tari.

397. The revenue from tari, the juice of the date-palm, was £8,008, against £7,985 in 1871-72. This includes the receipts from a very similar liquor, sendhi, which is the juice of the cocoanut-palm. The liquor is drunk both fermented and unfermented. It is chiefly used by the agricultural population of the Benares Division, and especially in the Gorakhpur and Ghazipur Districts. The Benares Division alone furnished £5,704, or more than 71 per cent. of the entire income from this source. The only other places where tari is much drunk are the districts of Farukhabad and Mainpuri in the Doab.

Spirits manufactured after the English method.

398. There are three distilleries (at Shahjahanpur) in the North-Western Provinces for the manufacture of spirits after the English method. The chief of these is at Rosa, near Shahjahanpur, where sugar is made and rum distilled in large quantities. Of the rum a portion is supplied duty free to the Commissariat for the use of the troops, and the rest is sold. The receipts during the year under review were £7,324, against £6,112 in 1871-72. The contractors for the Cawnpore and Allahabad Cantonments also distill rum for the soldiers. It pays a fixed duty of Rs. 3 per gallon.

Total charges.

399. The total charges for the year were £10,385, as against £11,622 in 1871-72 (including discount on sale of opium); the difference is mainly under "contingencies," which have fallen from £919 to £444, in consequence of distillery repairs being now paid for out of Provincial Revenues as part of the Public Works of the province, and to an annual charge of £912 at Benares, as compensation for closing shops during the passage of troops, not having been yet paid.

Penalties and rewards.

400. 1,306 persons were arrested for offences against the Excise Laws during the year, of whom 1,049, or 80 per cent., were convicted. Of these 249 were imprisoned, and the fines imposed amounted to £2,310, of which £1,252 were recovered, and from this sum £931 were given in rewards. These results are generally satisfactory, and compare favorably with those of last year, showing greater activity in punishing violation of the Excise Laws, and greater liberality in rewarding informers and apprehenders of offenders.

7.—Stamps.

Sources of Stamp revenue.

401. The stamp revenue is derived from the sale of stamps under (1) the General Stamp Act, which prescribes certain stamps for mercantile and other documents; and (2) the Court Fees Act, which prescribes stamps to be used in litigation.

402. In the year under review, the former of these two sources yielded £88,892, or £1,263 more than in 1872-73.

Receipts under the General Stamp Act.

403. This sum was made up as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
One anna revenue adhesive stamps,...	4,382	4,691
Foreign bill, ...	46	46
Share transfer, ...	61	67
Bill of exchange or hundi stamp papers.	8,112	7,316
Impressed (blue-and-black) document stamps.	74,048	75,875
Duties and penalties under Sections 20, 24, and 39 of the Act.	937	850

404. The decrease of the receipts from bills of exchange was noted in last year's report (para. 405), and has continued yet more markedly this year. It is probably to be explained by the growing popularity of money orders and currency notes as media of remittance.

405. The charges against receipts under the General Stamps Act were £4,789, against £4,450 last year. The following table exhibits them in detail:—

Charges.

	1872-73	1873-74.
	£	£
Discount allowed to licensed stamp vendors.	2,338	2,288
Refund of value of unused or damaged stamps.	1,092	1,351
Establishment, ...	853	857
Contingencies, ...	167	293
	4,450	4,789

The percentage of discount on the total value of stamps sold was 2·7 in 1872-73 and 2·6 in the year under report.

406. The revenue derived from the sale of judicial stamps to be used in the Courts was £279,528, against only £241,756 the year before.

Receipts under the Court Fees Act.

This large increase does not, however, arise from any increase of litigation, but from the collection during 1873-74 of process fees in stamps instead of cash.

Charges.

407. On the other hand, the gross charges under this head were much less than in 1872-73, being £2,048, instead of £4,497. The difference represents the saving effected by entrusting the sale of these stamps to treasurers instead of licensed vendors, and the consequent abolition of discount.

Action under penal clauses of Stamp Act.

408. The returns of documents impounded in 1873-74 testify to a more careful scrutiny by the Registration Department, which brought to notice 171 insufficiently stamped documents, or 36 more than in the previous year. But the number of criminal prosecutions was only 64, against 56 in 1872-73. The districts which had most prosecutions to show are noted in the margin. In Aligarh especially the Registration Department has for the last two years been very active in detecting insufficiently stamped documents; but the figures quoted in the margin will show that the criminal prosecutions in this and other districts bear no proportion to the number of documents thus brought to notice. The discrepancies seem to prove that the procedure has not been uniform, and that fraud has in some cases escaped punishment.

Shahjahanpur, ...	13
Banda, ...	7
Muttra, ...	6
Agra, ...	6
Ghazipur, ...	6

	Documents.	*Prosecutions.*
Aligarh, ...	84	1
Muttra, ...	15	6
Agra, ...	12	6
Etawah, ...	13	1
Bijnor, ...	18	...

Other sources of income.

409. Besides the income from the two main sources above mentioned, the following receipts were credited under miscellaneous heads:—

	£
Arms license stamps, ...	127
Sulphur license stamps, ...	298
Revenue agents' certificate stamps, ...	630
Pleaders' certificate stamps,... ...	2,076
	3,131

410. The entire receipts were thus £371,556. The entire charges, including the salary and travelling expenses of the Commissioner of Stamps, were £8,701, and the net gain brought by the Department to Imperial revenue was thus £362,855.

Total receipts and charges.

8.—Currency.

411. On the 31st March, 1873, the value of the paper currency of the Allahabad Circle was £1,285,215, of which a great part was due to the large demand for notes which was made by the Bank of Bengal towards the end of the year for the purpose of remittances to Calcutta. As the notes thus remitted were gradually withdrawn by the Calcutta Currency Office after encashment, the value of notes in circulation sank in May to £876,441. A similar alternation was observed in the last four months of the year, when demands for notes to be remitted to Bengal again raised the circulation in December to £1,244,904 (the maximum of the year), and were followed by a gradual decrease to a circulation representing £646,698, with which the year closed. The minimum of the year (£779,991 in September) was more than double the minimum of 1872-73, (£368,100), and the value of the average monthly circulation was £969,517, against £629,588—a much higher average than has been attained in any previous year.

Value of notes in circulation.

412. The value of notes issued during the year was £2,526,781, against £1,994,652 in 1872-73. Of this sum notes of other circles represent £29,427. The value of notes presented by the public for encashment was £2,041,318, against £1,125,180 in 1872-73; and £266,263 of this was the value of notes of foreign circles. The restriction on the encashment of foreign circle notes was removed in the beginning of the year. The average value of these notes which were in circulation in these Provinces during each month of the year was £111,129.

Value of notes issued and received.

413. The number of notes issued during the year was 101,421, against 81,598 the year before. Of this number 5 rupee notes contribute very nearly one-fourth, 10 and 20 rupee notes one-half, 50 and 100 rupee notes more than a fifth, and the remainder is made up of notes for Rs. 500 and higher sums. The 5 rupee notes were first issued last year, and attained a circulation of 18,950 pieces, which in the year under review has risen to 25,056. At the same time, the number of 10 rupee notes in circulation, which the issue of notes for Rs. 5 reduced last year to 13,495, has this year increased to 30,627, the figure of 1871-72. The year under review has also seen the introduction of a new note, of the value of Rs. 10,000, of which 403 pieces have been issued since January, 1874.

Number of notes issued.

414. The number of notes received during the year was 135,131, and of these 91,991, or 84 per cent., were cancelled. The great number of cancellations is explained by the large remittances of notes to Bengal. The majority of these are presented for encashment at the Calcutta Currency Office, and there withdrawn from circulation.

Number of notes received and cancelled.

415. The cash reserve was £1,168,156 at the opening of the year, and fell to £184,781 at the close. The decrease was most marked in the beginning of the year, and in the last four months, after the sudden influx of specie consequent on the demand for notes to be remitted to the Lower Provinces.

Cash reserve.

416. The general result of the year tends to confirm the belief expressed in the report of 1872-73, that the popularity of the paper currency is increasing. Not only are the notes of larger denominations extensively used for the purpose of remittances, but the large increase (from 32,445 to 55,683) in the number of 5 and 10 rupee notes in circulation seems to point to a growing confidence on the part of the public, to a wider familiarity with the paper currency and appreciation of its convenience,

Results of the year.

and to a readiness to use it as a substitute for coin in ordinary matters of business, as well as in transactions where large sums are concerned.

(*b.*)—REVENUE AND FINANCE OTHER THAN IMPERIAL.

417. In the year 1872-73 the receipts were £1,682,805, and the expenditure £1,663,566, leaving a surplus of £19,238. The balance in the hands of Government at the close of the year, inclusive of outstanding advances, was £546,539.

418. In the year 1873-74 the receipts were £1,706,979, and the expenditure £1,755,570, or £48,590 in excess of receipts. The balance was therefore reduced to £497,949, of which £493,943 was in the hands of Government, and £4,005 were outstanding advances.

419. The income and expenditure of 1873-74, divided in the manner explained last year, under the heads of Municipal, Appropriated, and Provincial, were as follows:—

	1872-73.		1873-74.	
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£	£	£
Municipal, ...	246,652	244,355	247,313	255,796
Appropriated, ...	192,733	201,289	188,042	209,581
Provincial, ...	1,243,420	1,217,923	1,271,624	1,290,193
Total,	1,682,805	1,663,567	1,706,979	1,755,570

420. Municipal receipts differ little from those of last year. The expenditure has increased by about a lakh, and stands about £8,400 above the receipts,—efforts having been made to work off the large balance in hand. These funds opened with a balance of £29,566, which was increased during the year by a transfer of £8,500 from Provincial balance, through a rectification of accounts. The closing Municipal balance was thus almost the same as the opening balance, or £29,603.

421. The Appropriated Funds are those which are devoted to special objects, and can only be spent on those objects, and in the localities where they are raised. Some of these funds, chiefly supported by voluntary subscriptions, or special cess, or deductions from salaries, are still in active existence; some have ceased to receive any fresh income, and will die out by degrees as their balances are expended. The receipts of these funds were less by nearly half a lakh than in the previous year, and the expenditure greater by 1¼ lakh, and greater by two lakhs, than the receipts of the year. Thus their balances were deduced by 2½ lakhs,—from £227,195 to £201,230. The main decrease is under the two heads of Old Chaukidari Cess and Old School Cess,—obsolete cesses no longer collected, the accumulated balances of which are laid out on local improvements, such as sarais, roads, bridges, schools, and boarding-houses, in the districts where they were originally raised.

422. Provincial receipts have increased by more than 2¾ lakhs over the previous year. A moiety of this increase is under Local Rates and Taxes; Public Works and the Government Press contribute about half a lakh each; and about another lakh is made up under the heads shown in the margin. Against this is to be set a reduction of about half a lakh in the Imperial allotment, as well as smaller decreases in other departments.

	Increase. £
Jails,	300
Registration,	1,000
Police,	2,000
Medical,	500
Model Farms,	1,300
Miscellaneous,	2,500

423. The expenditure has exceeded that of 1872-73 by more than seven lakhs. Of this excess 4½ lakhs are under Public Works (nearly two lakhs of this being due to the relief works which Government was forced by the famine to undertake, and to the Hathras Railway, which was not estimated for in the Budget), and more than a lakh under Jails. The remainder is mainly due to increased expenditure under the heads of account shown in the margin.

	Increase. £
Police,	7,000
Education,	2,100
Printing,	1,400
Medical,	3,300
Model Farms,	1,600
Refunds,	2,000

424. The expenditure of 1873-74 has exceeded the receipts of the year by £18,569, or nearly two lakhs; so that making allowance for the two lakhs of exceptional and unexpected expenditure, the normal expenditure of the year under review has been just within the income. The balances, including some loss by rectification of accounts, have been reduced by £22,663, and stand now at £267,114, instead of £289,777. This 26½ lakhs is the reserve which the province possesses to meet any financial difficulty, or to enable the Government to undertake any great public work of more than local, but less than Imperial importance. Such a work is the Hathras and Muttra Railway, which has been entered upon during the current year.

Memorandum explanatory of the detailed Provincial Accounts of 1873-74.

425. The balance in the hands of Government at the close of 1872-73, as shown in the printed accounts of that year, was £534,844. A further sum of £13,154 was outstanding on advances or loans, making a total of £547,999. By a correction of the Imperial allotment for 1872-73, which had been over-reckoned by £1,459, the balance in hand was reduced to £546,539, and this was the true opening balance of 1873-74. It was made up as follows :—

	In Government Treasuries.	In hands of Public Works Department.	Total.
	£	£	£
Municipal,... ...	29,567	...	29,567
Appropriated, ...	227,195	...	227,195
Provincial,... ...	247,961	41,817	289,778
Total, ...	504,723	41,817	546,540

426. The above division of this balance under the three heads of Municipal, Appropriated, and Provincial is not quite the same as that shown in the printed accounts of 1872-73. The difference is due to adjustments and transfers made after the close of the year in the Accountant-General's office.

427. The sum in the hands of the Public Works Department represents the money drawn by officers of that Department, of the expenditure of which no account had been furnished at the end of 1872-73. By recent orders of the Government of India, all such drafts are to be charged, in the first instance, against Imperial Revenues, and the share to be borne by Provincial Revenues is adjusted on receipt of the account of expenditure from the Public Works Department. The effect of these orders has therefore been to transfer to Provincial Revenues the whole amount so drawn up to date of their issue. This amount was £41,816.

Imperial allotment.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
	652,192	...
Subsequently corrected by addition of £40 and deduction of £1,500, as explained in notes on accounts of 1873-74, to	650,733	646,840

For explanation of the difference, £3,892, between the 1872-73 and 1873-74 figures, see marginal note on Accounts, Receipts I.

Provincial and local rates and taxes.

	£
Actuals, 1872-73,...	416,420
Estimate, 1873-74,...	418,649
Actuals, 1873-74,...	430,210

428. The receipts were divided as follows between districts under temporary, and districts under permanent settlement:—

Temporarily-settled districts.

	Actuals, 1872-73.		Estimate, 1873-74.		Actuals, 1873-74.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Local Cess,	...	343,300	...	364,176	...	374,071
Road „	3,325		1,344		1,344	
School „	3,677		1,312		1,312	
Dâk „	831		335		335	
Chaukidari „	14,607		6,089		6,837	
		22,430		9,080		9,828

429. The Local Cess, which was extended during the previous year to the Districts of Agra, Moradabad, and Hamirpur,

thus brought in £30,770 more than in 1872-73, and the other cesses (which ceased in those districts) £11,612 less in 1873-74.

The Local Cess receipts are a lakh over the estimate, mainly on account of unexpected collections in the following districts :—

	£
Azamgarh, ...	1,670
Bareilly, ...	1,570
Bijnor, ...	1,460
Farukhabad, ...	2,600
Jalaun, ...	2,100

These collections have not yet been fully explained, but they are probably sums which, on rectification of the demand made on the first imposition of the cess, were found to be due on account of previous years.

Permanently-settled districts.

	Average of 1871-72 and 1872-73.	Estimate, 1873-74.	1873-74.
	£	£	£
Road Fund, ...	4,866	4,696	4,916
Acreage Cess, ...	31,270	31,642	31,048
Commuted Jaghirs, ...	8,556	8,939	10,271
Total, ...	44,692	35,277	46,235

430. The collections of Road Cess in Mirzapur exceeded the normal demand. In Jaunpur the Acreage Cess was over-estimated. The receipts from commuted jaghirs have, for 1873-74, exceeded the estimate in Benares, Ghazipur, and Mirzapur. This is due to the delay which took place in the assessments, leaving arrears of past years to be collected.

Patwari Fund.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	174,441	173,552
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	189,587	167,655
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	169,893	173,267

There is a large balance—more than seven lakhs—to the credit of this fund; and in the beginning of the year instructions were given for the partial remission of the Patwari Cess in those districts where the balance was greatest, and the receipts were estimated accordingly. These orders, however, could not be fully carried out within the year, and the balance has been very slightly reduced. It is expected that a much larger reduction will be made in 1874-75.

Jails.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals, 1872 73, ...	8,228	75,736
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	9,700	83,461
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	11,524	86,625

431. The large increase in receipts is due to work done by the printing press of the Agra Central Prison for the Post Office Department. This is explained by the fact that, while the price of grain was higher, the number of prisoners was larger, and consequently the cost of feeding them was greatly enhanced.

Registration.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	31,043	14,141
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	29,500	15,700
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	32,025	14,234

The receipts have increased with the popularity of registration.

432. The expenditure is much the same as it was last year: it was over-estimated by making a large allowance for contingencies, which proved to be unnecessary.

Police.

	Provincial.		*Appropriated.*	
	Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	15,039	494,848	3,577	2,889
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	16,782	522,594	6,400	6,520
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	17,146	501,761	4,812	3,526

This year was the first in which Government received the full contribution on account of Railway Police. For several months of 1871-72 the whole of the Police salaries were paid direct to the men by the Company, and the contribution for the rest of the year and for 1872-73 was therefore less than the regular amount, which was not paid in full for a whole year till 1873-74. The income under the head Appropriated includes receipts of the Head Constables' Clothing Fund for the entire year. This Fund was in existence during part only of 1872-73: it was established on the abolition of the Clothing Fund for subordinate Police of all grades.

433. On the expenditure side there is an increase of more than a lakh and a half under District Foot Police, due to showing the cost of clothing under this head. In the districts to which the Local Cess extended, the chaukidars are charged to Village Police instead of to Old Chaukidari Fund, thus causing a transfer of about a lakh from the one head to the other. A retrenchment of about half a lakh was effected by accidental savings under Superintendence and Railway Police, and by stopping the practice of making advances from the General Police Fund; and the figures for 1872-73 contain a large sum spent from Old Chaukidari Fund balance on public works, while the corresponding expenditure (£16,000) in 1873-74 has been shown under the heads Public Works and Miscellaneous, and not under Police. The general result is an increase of about £7,000 in the total charges.

Education.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73,...	13,671	137,927
Estimate, 1873-74,...	10,979	156,859
Actuals, 1873-74,...	10,272	140,164

434. The receipts of 1873-74 are about £3,000 less than those of 1872-73, owing to two changes made since 1872-73, *viz.*,—(1) the exclusion from Treasury accounts of the subscription for Aided Anglo-vernacular Schools; and (2) the crediting

to Education of the *profit* only on educational books sold, the cost price being credited to Government Press.

435. The *current* expenditure of 1873-74 exceeded that of 1872-73 by £5,500. This is accounted for by the establishment of the Muir College, by certain changes in the staff of Professors, by increased cost of higher and middle schools consequent on a revised classification, and by larger building grants; the total increase under these heads is £6,500, against which is to be set a decrease of £900 in grants-in-aid. The 1872-73 figures given above include a disbursement of £3,000 from Old School Fund balances, while the corresponding expenditure for 1873-74 has been shown under Public Works and Miscellaneous, not under Education.

Printing.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	2,766	25,941
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	3,415	24,050
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	8,488	27,385

436. The Press did much more work in 1873-74 than in any previous year. It therefore cost more; but the greater cost was more than balanced by larger receipts on account of work done for other Provinces and for the Educational Department. The prime cost of school-books sold to the public is now credited to the Press.

Model Farms.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	1,353	1,634

437. This is a new item, transferred from Imperial to Provincial Accounts in the beginning of the year, with a provision of £800 from Imperial Revenues. The result has been a gain to Provincial Revenues during the first year, but the expenditure will be heavier in future.

Medical.

		Provincial.		*Appropriated.*	
		Receipts.	Charges.	Receipts.	Charges.
		£	£	£	£
Actuals,	1872-73, ...	...	34,740	8,379	8,447
Estimate,	1873-74, ...	...	38,297	7,555	6,784
Actuals,	1873-74, ...	535	38,073	10,142	8,110

438. The receipts are nearly all voluntary subscriptions for dispensaries and vaccination. They are usually all spent within the year. Under the head Provincial, the receipts are £75 from labour of lunatics, £86 for stores returned to Military Department, and the rest adjustments of accounts and petty miscellaneous items of receipt. On the expenditure side, the cost of the Vaccination Department has increased with the extension of its operation, and the pay of Superintendents, by the regular course of promotion, is greater than in 1872-73. Dispensaries have also been more expensive, as their number has increased. The new Lunatic Asylum at Agra added £400 to the charges, and about the same amount was expended on quinine, under the new head of District Sanitation.

Tarai Improvement Fund.

		Receipts.	Charges.
		£	£
Actuals,	1872-73, ...	6,336	16,400
Estimate,	1873-74, ...	6,220	6,220
Actuals,	1873-74, ...	3,195	3,263

439. Up to the end of 1871-72 the accounts of this fund were included in those of Road Fund. On the separation of the two funds, it was found that of Road Fund receipts for 1871-72, £8,945, and of Road Fund charges for 1871-72, £6,140, were on account of Tarai Improvement Fund. In the accounts of the present year, therefore, the latter fund has been credited with the former item and debited with the latter. The figures shown above are for *current* receipts and expenditure only. The large expenditure of 1872-73 is explained by the payment in that year of a lakh and a half of the purchase money of Bilhari Pargana, which was bought for three

lakhs and added to the Tarai estate,—the receipts being the surplus of the previous year's administration of the Tarai estate, which are expended on local improvements, canals roads, &c.

Miscellaneous.

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	13,140	27,897
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	13,807	24,487
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	17,027	33,762

440. Nazul income was £1,600 more than in 1872-73, and Magh Mela receipts, now first shown under a separate head, were £1,300. On the other side, Magh Mela charges (including certain charges of previous years) were £2,200; the expenditure from Local Improvement Fund, which now appears for the first time, and represents the surplus Pound and Nazul income, was £1,500, and the Local Fund establishments in Collectors' offices were created in the middle of 1872-73, so that there was an increase on their account of £1,800. The expenditure by District Officers from District Appropriated Funds (balances of Old School and Chaukidari Cesses) has for 1873-74 been shown under Miscellaneous instead of Police and Education. This expenditure from School Fund is chiefly on village school-houses, and that from Chaukidari is on various public objects and works: the whole amounts to £5,600.

441. On the other hand, miscellaneous and unforeseen charges were £6,600 less than last year. These charges are mostly book debits; for 1873-74 about two-thirds of them were real, *viz.*, a grant of £2,000 made to the Alfred Park.

District Dák.

	Cost.
	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	14,563
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	16,010
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	14,297

442. A revision of establishment, involving an extra cost of about £1,500, was contemplated and estimated for, but was not carried out during the year.

Office Rent.

	Cost.
	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	1,827
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	1,875
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	1,639

443. The rent of the Naini Tal Government Secretariat Office is now counted among Imperial tour charges.

Public Works.

	Receipts.		Charges.	
	Provincial.	Appropriated.	Provincial.	Appropriated.
	£	£	£	£
Actuals, 1872-73, ...	90,918	...	387,564	...
Estimate, 1873-74, ...	93,916	..	419,300	...
Actuals, 1873-74, ...	97,824	...	431,422	15,812

444. The proceeds of Roorkee Workshops in 1872-73 (credited in the accounts of 1873-74 under the head of Sale Proceeds) were £14,542, or nearly a lakh more than those of 1871-72 credited in the 1872-73 accounts. The amount of sales of stocks exceeded that of purchases by £1,900. On the other hand, the receipts under Road Fund, Miscellaneous, excluding the credit transfer from Tarai, were £2,300 less than in 1872-73, and our share in the Punjab ferry receipts (£1,636) was not credited during the year, owing to delay on the part of the Punjab Accountant-General, and will be carried on to 1874-75. This diminishes the receipts of 1873-74, as compared with those of 1872-73, by £2,300 more. Hence the net excess of receipts over those of the previous year was about half a lakh.

445. The expenditure was greater than that of 1872-73 by 4½ lakhs, made up as follows :—

	£
Famine Relief, ...	12,200
Hathras and Muttra Railway, ...	6,300
Excess under Communications, ...	5,800
,, Civil Buildings, ...	20,000
,, Ferries, ...	14,000
,, other heads, ...	4,400

against which is to be set a decrease of £8,400 under Establishment, of £5,700 under the head Tools and Plant, and of £3,300 in Provincial expenditure on Miscellaneous Public Improvements. From appropriated balances of Old Chaukidari and Old School Fund a lakh and a half was spent, as already explained, under Police and Education.

Refunds.

446. In 1873-74 the *bonâ-fide* refunds were £1,656 only; the rest, £3,143, were in fact adjustments of charges.

Debt Heads.

447. The sum of £4,006 outstanding on loans and advances at the end of 1873-74 forms a potential part of the balances of the year.

Nominal Receipts and Charges.

448. The figures given above in this memorandum represent the actual current receipts and charges of 1873-74, and their total is the sum of the Provincial income and expenditure of the year. But the departmental details are modified by certain book credits and debits, representing transfers of items of receipt or charge from one head to another. These are as follows:—

	Receipts.	Charges.
	£	£
Police, ...	3,876	873
Education, ...	4,024	...
Tarai Improvement Funds, ...	8,945	6,140
Public Works, ...	6,141	...
Old Chaukidari balance, ...	1,753	4,755
Old School Fund balance, ...	3,259	7,283
Municipal funds, ...	8,519	...
Provincial balances, ...	...	17,464
Total, ...	36,518	36,518

449. The greater part of these items are adjustments between heads of current income and expenditure and the balances of Old School Fund and Chaukidari Fund. They are all explained in the notes to the printed accounts.

Closing Balances.

450. The closing balances, according to receipts and expenditure, and as modified by book credits and debits, are shown below. They will be found in detail in the statement appended to this memorandum :—

	Balance according to opening balance, receipts and disbursements, as shown in this memorandum.	Subsequent book credits and debits.	Balance as it finally stood, including advances recoverable.
		Book credit.	
	£	£	£
Municipal, ...	21,084	8,519	29,603
		Book debit.	
Appropriated, ...	201,532	4,425	201,231
		Book debit.	
Provincial, ...	275,233	4,094	267,115

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—Census.

No census was taken in the year under report.

2.—Births and Deaths.

See under Sanitation.

3.—Emigration.

This heading is blank.

4.—Medical Relief.

Dispensaries.

451. The dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces are partly charitable and partly Government institutions. They are based on the principle that where the residents of any town establish a suitable building and guarantee a permanent local contribution sufficient to meet the cost of native medicines, diet, menial servants, and other contingencies, public funds shall be provided, out of which the salaries of a Native Doctor and Compounder shall be paid; Government also supplying a small amount of European medicines. Dispensaries are either sudder or branch, and each of these classes is divided into two grades, according to the amount of local contribution guaranteed. At first class sudder dispensaries an Assistant Surgeon is provided; at the others a Native Doctor of higher or lower grade. All dispensaries are supervised, and those at the sudder stations constantly visited, by the Civil Surgeon of the district, by whom, in most cases, the more important surgical operations are performed

Nature of Government dispensaries.

452. During the year there were opened two first class sudder, eight first class branch, and three second class branch dispensaries, making a total increase of thirteen. The total number of dispensaries has thus increased from 135 in 1872 to 148 in 1873. There

Number of dispensaries.

has been an increase of 1,055 in-door patients over 1872. The number of patients treated in the Government dispensaries in these Provinces during the past three years is as follows :—

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Out-door patients, ...	696,196	739,346	742,552
In-door „	19,664	21,927	22,982
Total, ...	715,860	761,273	765,534

The largest increases in the daily average of in-door patients are—

	Daily average.	Increase over last year.
Agra, ...	71	9
Banda, ...	34	11
Roorkee, ...	20	12
Ghazipur, ...	14	6
Gorakhpur, ...	20	6

The only noticeable decrease is at Allahabad, but this is a very serious one—27.

Out-door patients.

453. While the total number of out-door patients has increased by 3,206, the number of cases treated in the old dispensaries has decreased by 20,035, *i. e.*, from 739,346 in 1872 to 719,311 in the present year. The greatest increases are at the following sudder dispensaries :—

	Average number of out-door patients.	Increase over last year.
Shahjahanpur, ...	79	22
Agra, ...	199	21
Bareilly, ...	106	21
Hamirpur, ...	46	16
Etah, ...	54	12
Fatehpur, ...	52	12

and the greatest decreases at—

	Average number of out-door patients.	Increase over last year.
Ghazipur, ...	72	53
Vizianagram (Benares), ...	59	31
Farukhabad, ...	43	23
Benares, ...	102	15
Muzaffarnagar, ...	67	15

Relative prevalance of diseases as shown by returns.

454. The curious and unaccountable discrepancies in the percentages of local injuries treated were noticed and commented upon last year; and strangely enough, the places then noticed as having a remarkably high or low percentage appear again this year with the same peculiarity. Where the percentage was very low (as at Muzaffarnagar, Allahabad, Dehra Dun, and Naini Tal) there is generally a slight improvement; but on the other hand, most of the places which were remarkable last year for their high percentage have this year increased the peculiarity. Shahjahanpur now stands at the head of the list, the percentage of local injuries to other cases treated having risen from 48 to 65.

Dicting of patients.

455. Patients who are able to diet themselves are not supported at Government cost; and a general effort has been made during this year to make patients pay for their own diet. Last year the percentage of voluntary patients doing so was 33·6, and in 1873 it has been 39·6. In 1872, 4,282 police cases, out of a total of 6,087, paid for themselves; this year the number is 5,641 out of a total of 14,350. The large proportion of police cases which diet themselves seems remarkable, especially as the past year was one of scarcity, and there was a considerable number of cases of destitutes brought in by the police which would be entered as police cases. When, however, it becomes the established rule in a dispensary, as it is in some, and should be in all, that all patients who are able to do so should pay for their own diet, the probability is that the exceptions will become fewer year by year. There are comparatively few families which would not supply diet to a fever-stricken or injured

member while in the dispensary, unless it was understood that he would be dieted as a matter of course at the expense of the State. Where, on the other hand, this idea has taken root, it is very difficult to break through it, though some slight improvement is visible in the past year. There are fifteen dispensaries where all the voluntary patients dieted themselves, and an injunction has been issued to enforce the rule that patients are to pay for their diet when they can, and thus leave dispensary funds free for their proper objecting affording medical relief.

Surgical operations.

456. Surgical operations generally have increased from 53,707 in 1872 to 56,661 in 1873, and capital and important operations from 2,367 to 2,731. The general increase in the number of important operations may justly be looked on with satisfaction, but the want of uniformity and correctness in the classification still requires attention. The removal of the doubtful classes of operations "dislocations reduced" and "abscesses opened," makes a material difference in the position of different dispensaries, and there is no doubt that some dispensaries have gained praise in past years for what deserved the severest censure, *viz.*, the manufacture of statistics.

Financial position.

457. The financial position is satisfactory. At the end of the year the invested capital of the dispensaries stood at £29,331, against £28,630 in 1872 and £27,680 in 1871, and it yields an annual income of £1,480, or a little over 5 per cent. The total income of the year was £22,519, against £21,331 in 1872, while the total expenditure has been £20,145, against £21,075. The contributions made by natives have increased by £575 over last year. Municipal contributions have increased by £593, while European subscriptions have decreased by £535. The increased charge to Government on account of establishment is due to the larger number of dispensaries, and to some having been raised to a higher class, and the reductions in the cost of menial establishment probably to the revision of establishment. Miscellaneous charges also decreased during the year. The receipts and expenditure are thus shown :—

Receipts.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	Expenditure.	1870.	Percentage.	1871.	Percentage.	1872.	Percentage.	1873.	Percentage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
From Government, ...	1,06,221	1,02,125	1,04,514	1,14,791	Establishment paid by Government.	1,00,896	49·8	94,912	50·	96,015	45·6	1,06,895	53·1
Local.													
Endowments, ...	...	2,737	7,840	1,179	Establishment paid by dispensaries.	33,193	16·4	35,219	12·5	37,010	1·75	34,458	17·1
Subscriptions, municipal, ...	25,758	35,116	28,349	34,282									
European, ...	9,543	9,999			Native medicines.	10,534	5·2	10,898	5·8	11,764	5·6	9,892	4·9
Native, ...	49,504	47,414	16,191	10,841	Diet, ...	14,409	7·1	11,814	6·2	16,407	7·8	16,394	8·1
Interest, ...	13,653	13,358	37,211	42,961	Buildings, ...	25,788	12·7	20,672	10·9	27,777	13·2	14,673	7·3
Miscellaneous, ...	2,317	3,384	14,180	14,806	Miscellaneous, ...	17,897	8·8	16,320	8·6	21,775	10·3	19,134	9·5
			5,029	6,335									
Total Local, ...	1,00,775	1,12,003	1,08,800	1,10,404	Total Local, ...	1,01,822	50·2	95,223	50·0	1,14,733	54·4	94,551	46·9
GRAND TOTAL, ...	2,06,996	2,14,128	2,13,314	2,25,195	GRAND TOTAL, ...	2,02,718	100	1,90,135	100	2,10,748	100	2,01,446	100

458. The cost of diet was higher than last year because of the dearness of provisions; but in no case do the charges seem extravagant. The highest and lowest charges per diem are noted on the margin.

Cost of diet.

Highest.	Charges per diem.			Lowest.	Charges per diem.		
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Fatehgarh,	0	2	1½	Atrauli, ..	0	0	4½
Aligarh,...	0	0	0¾	Katra, ...	0	0	7
Musooree,	0	2	0	Ghatampur,	0	0	7¾

459. During the past year there were 56 medical pupils attached to the civil hospitals. Of these Benares had three; Allahabad, Aligarh, Banda, Bareilly, Bulandshahr, Dehra Dun, Etah, Etawah, Farukhabad, Hamirpur, Lalitpur, Meerut, Mirzapur, Muzaffarnagar, Muttra, Mainpuri, Saharanpur, and Shahjahanpur, two each; and the rest of the hospitals had one each. But of the 56 pupils, however, three absconded and were dismissed the service, and seven are reported to have been idle and worthless: the rest bore good characters.

Medical pupils attached to civil hospitals.

460. The record of what was done in the way of female medical education last year was pronounced to be little more than a tale of failure. If anything, the failure is this year more complete. The school at Naini Tal and one at Bareilly have been closed, and there now only remains at Bareilly one regular female medical school.

Female medical education.

461. In the training of midwives, too, nothing of importance has been effected, and His Honor has decided that with so many more urgent demands upon it, Government would not be justified in spending more money on this object.

Training of midwives.

462. In the dispensaries maintained by the East Indian Railway in the upper division of the main line and on the Jabalpur line, there were, in a strength of 678 Europeans and Eurasians,

Railway dispensaries.

1,326 cases of injury. The percentage of sick to strength and the death-rate during the past three years have been—

	Percentage of sick to strength.	Death-rate.
1871,...	191	1·6
1872,...	281	3·4
1873,...	203	1·6

463. The Consulting Physician to the Company in the upper division has pointed out a source of error and misapprehension in the method of keeping the returns, which makes the sickness seem higher than it really is. It appears that a man taken ill at one station and treated there would on removal to his own head-quarters be entered in the sick returns as a fresh case, and thus the same attack of sickness would appear twice in the returns. Trifling ailments are also registered because a man loses pay if absent from duty unless reported sick. These two causes, no doubt, increase the proportion of sickness when compared with other bodies of men; but as the system of registration in these railway dispensaries has been always the same, the returns of one year are useful for comparison with those of another.

Mission Dispensaries.

464. Mission Dispensaries appear flourishing and useful. Those at Bhim Tal and Dwarahat were the only two reported on, and at these the number of patients has increased by 695 and 786 respectively.

5.—Sanitation.

Registration of deaths.

465. The new system of entrusting the duty of reporting deaths to the village chaukidars and the registration of deaths to the clerks at police stations continues to result in fuller and more accurate mortuary returns. The total number of deaths registered during the year was 704,924, against 703,248 in the preceding year. The returns are gradually improving, though still very

imperfect. The average duration of life as deduced from them for the past four years is as follows :—

1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
61 years.	51 years.	44 years.	43½ years.

The average duration of life in England, France, Holland, Prussia, Italy, Spain, and Russia is a little below 35 years; and the average in India is put by competent authority at one-eighth less, or at 30 years and eight months. The figures of the past four years, in which increased attention to registration has resulted in a diminishing duration of life, are in themselves sufficient to prove that while a certain amount of progress has been made, nothing like accuracy has yet been attained.

Highest and lowest rates of registration.

466. The nine districts in which the mortality rate is highest and lowest this year stand thus :—

Highest.	Rate per mille.	Lowest.	Rate per mille.
Bulandshahr, ...	32·34	Farukhabad, ...	13·69
Shahjahanpur, ...	30 68	*Dehra Dun*, ...	16·51
Tarai, ...	30·41	*Azamgarh*, ...	17 71
Gorakhpur, ...	29 69	Etawah, ...	18·32
Benares, ...	26·63	Mainpuri, ...	18 58
Cawnpore, ...	26 34	Basti, ...	18·77
Mirzapur, ...	25 95	Allahabad, ...	18·89
Meerut, ...	25·83	*Muttra*, ...	19·37
Kumaun, ...	25·74	Garhwal, ...	19·98

The districts in italics appeared last year also in the respective lists. Farukhabad, which is now worst of all, was also deficient last year, the death-rate, 18·24 per thousand, being quite inadequate. Benares, on the other hand, which was last year classed as one of the worst districts (18·46), is now one of the best. Azamgarh and Muttra, which were last year noticed as particularly bad, remain in much the same state this year, but Ghazipur has improved considerably.

Comparative death-rate of Hindus and Muhammadans.

467. The death-rate among Hindus was rather higher than last-year—22·9 per thousand, against 22·7; that amongst Muhammadans was considerably lower—22·7, against 23·9.

General results of mortuary registration.

468. Summing up the general results of the mortuary registration, it is found that the rate per thousand for the 804 rural circles was 22·20, while that for 66 towns was 32·07 ; that for 47 municipalities being 33·7 ; total for the province 22·91, against 22·77 last year.

Death-rate amongst children.

469. The rate of mortality of male infants under one year is registered as being 104·, and of female, 92·6 ; total 98·5. It is noticeable that more deaths of male than female infants are reported, the proportion being 54·8 to 45·2. The infanticide returns give a rate of 51·7 female deaths to 48·3 male deaths under one year, against the English proportions of 43·6 to 53·6. The total deaths of children are 4·5 per thousand of total population. Deaths in the villages proclaimed under the Infanticide Act during the first half of 1873-74 were at the rate per annum of 10·8 per thousand, and in some districts rose to 14·5. In 1872-73 the deaths were 7·8 per thousand. The English rate may generally be taken to be five to six per thousand of population, so that it may be concluded that about 100,000 deaths of infants have not been registered. The difficulty experienced in getting correct registration of infants' deaths is not peculiar to these Provinces, but is felt all over India.

Chief feature of the health of the year.

470. As regards the health of the year, the chief features were the unusual heat of the hot weather and the moderation of the rains, and the consequent mortality in the former period and healthiness in the latter. Looking to the comparative prevalence of the principal diseases, the main fact is the great extent to which small-pox prevailed. In 1872 the deaths by fever were more than nine times the deaths by cholera, and more than sixteen times the deaths by small-pox. In the present year, on the other hand, the deaths by fever were thirty times those by cholera, and only four times those by small-pox ; the total number of deaths by fever being 458,352, against 490,436 in 1872. The mortality by fever remains nearly the same as one might have expected, one year compared with

another ; cholera and small-pox again, which come in epidemic outbreaks, show great variations. As a matter of course, under our system the deaths registered under the head of fever must greatly exceed those from all other causes, as it appears that fever is the head to which deaths from any cause not at once apparent are ascribed by the people. When there is a sudden outbreak of cholera or small-pox the fact is generally known and the deaths are put down to the right cause ; but in ordinary times, any one who dies of any obscure disease, or from old age, is said to have died of fever. This swells the apparent fatality of this disease.

Districts where fever mortality was highest.

471. The districts where mortality from fever was highest are as follows:—

	1872.	1873.
Tarai, ...	28·50	25·36
Meerut, ...	30 05	28·46
Bulandshahr, ...	24·77	20·42
Gorakhpur, ...	13·26	18·33
Jaunpur, ...	14 26	18·26
Ghazipur, ...	11·92	18·79
Benares, ...	13 67	19·30
Mirzapur, ...	16·66	18·47
Cawnpore, ...	22 05	17·88
Muzaffarnagar, ...	19·59	17 29

The increase in Gorakhpur, Ghazipur, Benares, Mirzapur, and Jaunpur is very great ; but doubtless it is due to some extent to improved registration rather than to any real increase in mortality. This is shown by the increase in the general death-rate in these districts, as shown below :—

	1872.	1873.
Gorakhpur, ...	18·0	29·69
Jaunpur, ...	24 11	21·86
Ghazipur, ...	13·93	23 39
Benares, ...	28·46	26·63
Mirzapur, ...	23 18	25·95

In three of these districts there has been an increase in the death-rate : but in Jaunpur and Benares, although the fever

death-rate is higher, the general death-rate is considerably less than last year.

Effect of drainage works on fever mortality.

472. There is every reason to believe that the epidemic of fever which broke out in the Upper Doab is passing downwards. Saharanpur, for instance, used to be one of the most fever-stricken districts in these Provinces, and last year the fever death-rate was only 13·77 per thousand (out of a general death-rate of 23·82), which is below the general rate for the Provinces—14·89 per thousand. Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Bulandshahr are still high, but are below last year. The following table shows the deaths from fever in each Division for the last five years. Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Agra all show a considerable decrease as compared with 1871 and 1872; Allahabad and Benares, on the other hand, show an increase,—the last a very large one. Fever seems to be becoming more generally prevalent in the lower Divisions :—

Division.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Meerut, ...	45,224	77,659	106,363	106,276	84,551
Kumaun, ...	7,106	9,093	12,268	12,099	12,065
Rohilkhand, ...	43,729	46,904	87,154	99,875	67 835
Agra, ...	39,631	62,817	88,868	72,407	65,843
Jhansi, ...	13,678	10,132	12,486	12,418	13,032
Allahabad, ...	50,972	62,632	42,603	80,003	82,929
Benares, ...	46,478	53,676	72,289	107,358	132,097
Total ...	246,838	322,913	422,031	490,436	458,352

Small-pox.

473. The virulence of small-pox was this year unusually great, the total number of deaths being 97,093, against 30,073 last year, and 38,449 in 1871. As to the good which has been effected by means of vaccination there can be no doubt, but vaccine operations have as yet touched so small a proportion of the population that they could not be expected to have any influence on the general death-rate, except, indeed, in Kumaun and Garhwal, which now enjoy almost perfect immunity from small-pox, from the ravages of which they suffered severely twenty years ago.

474. During the past year the registration of births has been made imperative in all municipalities. It is still no doubt very defective, being 30·34 per thousand of population, against a municipal death rate of 34·84; but it is a great improvement on last year's returns, which gave a ratio of 22·60 per thousand.

Birth registration in municipalities.

6.—Vaccination.

475. Vaccine operations are conducted in these Provinces only during the cold months, except in Kumaun, Tehri, and the Hill Pargana of Jaunsar Bawar, where the climate permits them to be carried on in the summer and rains. The country is divided into four circles, each under the supervision of a European Medical Officer. The Kumaun and Rohilkhand Circle is, however, under the direct management of the Superintendent-General himself, a Deputy Superintendent aiding him in the supervision of operations in the latter province. Each district has a Native Superintendent who is charged with the immediate control of the vaccinating staff, and each tahsil is provided with a vaccinator, while many municipalities and large landowners entertain vaccinators in addition to those paid by Government.

Mode of operations.

476. The following table shows the strength of the establishment during the year:—

Strength of establishment.

	Vaccinators, 1873-74.				1872-73.
	Government.	Municipal.	Local.	Total.	Total.
Kumaun, ...	14	2	9	25	24
Rohilkhand, ...	40	23	1	64	64
Agra and Meerut,... ...	72	40	21	133	125
Allahabad and Jhansi, ...	64	14	17	95	93
Benares, ...	42	12	15	69	56
Total, ...	232	91	63	386	
Total, 1872-73, ...	225	84	53	362	

477. There has thus been an increase of seven Government, seven municipal, and ten local vaccinators during the year.

Details of operations.

484. The following table shows the work done by the establishment detailed above:—

Number.	Circle.	Total number vaccinated.	Primary.					Secondary.				
			Total.	Successful.	Doubtful and unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Percentage deducting unknown.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful and unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Percentage deducting unknown.
1	Kumaun and Rohilkhand.	156,835	128,750	108,145	12,371	8,210	89·7	28,109	7,168	17,163	3,778	29·4
2	Agra and Meerut.	159,553	158,137	131,110	16,455	10,572	88·8	1,416	802	464	150	63·3
3	Allahabad and Jhansi.	90,406	88,374	65,135	13,712	9,527	82·6	1,832	1,162	376	354	74.5
4	Benares, ...	57,039	55,328	42,753	7,105	5,470	85·7	2,311	1,145	447	719	71·9
	Total, ...	464,233	430,595	347,143	49,643	33,779	87·5	33,668	10,277	18,450	5,001	35·6

Increase over last year.

478. The percentages of increase in work done over last year stand thus:—

Kumaun, ...	17·
Rohilkhand, ...	13·
Agra and Meerut,...	2·
Allahabad and Jhansi, ...	26·
Benares, ...	11·

The very small percentage of increase in Agra and Meerut, and the very large one in Allahabad and Jhansi, in which there has been almost no increase of establishment, are worthy of notice.

Work done by each vaccinator.

479. The average number of operations performed by each vaccinator per mensem is as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Kumaun, ...	189·9	215·
Rohilkhand, ...	255·	288 5
Agra and Meerut, ...	248·6	239·9
Allahabad and Jhansi, ...	152·5	189·9
Benares, ...	184·9	167·

There has been an increase in the monthly number of operations performed in Kumaun-Rohilkhand, and Allahabad-Jhansi, and a decrease in the Agra-Meerut and Benares Circles. In Benares indeed the decrease (excluding altogether the work of candidates) is very slight; but where the monthly average is already so low, it is to be regretted that there has been any decrease.

480. Excluding the Kumaun Division, which is exceptional, vaccination being to some extent practised there all the year round, the monthly average last year was 212·8, and this year 221·4, giving an increase of 8·6.

Total average number of operations.

481. The sex is distinguished only for the primary operations, but the number of secondary operations is in all but trifling. This year there were 6,067 more male children vaccinated than female; last year the excess was 2,361. Last year in all circles except Kumaun and Benares more females were vaccinated than males; this year, besides these two circles, there is a small excess of males in Allahabad and Jhansi. The difference in Benares is greatest, as there were more than 6,000 more males than females vaccinated there. From the customs of the country, it may be supposed that more male children would be vaccinated than female, unless indeed where the people are more willing to try the experiment on girls than boys from valuing them less; but it is chiefly in the backward and prejudiced circle of Benares that there is an excess of males.

Sex.

482. The percentage of vaccination of children under one year stands thus:—

Children under one year.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Kumaun, ...	25·3	27·6
Rohilkhand, ...	26·3	25·9
Agra and Meerut, ...	30·1	27 9
Allahabad and Jhansi, ...	24·7	23·9
Benares, ...	8 7	8·9

These returns are very similar to those of last year. But last year showed a great falling off in this respect from the preceding year; the general percentage for the last three years being respectively 34, 22·8, and 22·7 per cent. The small percentage in Benares was last year attributed to the fact that inoculation was most common in that part of the country, and that the feeling against inoculating children under one year had survived, and is applied to vaccination. This is probably true; the present year's report seems to show that this feeling still exists, and in this as in other respects Benares shows unfavorably.

Proportion of operations to total population.

483. The proportion of vaccinated persons to total population in the different circles (excluding secondary operations) stands thus :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Kumaun and Rohilkhand, ...	1·9	2·0
Agra and Meerut, ...	1·4	1·5
Allahabad and Jhansi, ...	1·0	1·3
Benares, ...	0·6	0·6

These are the figures for the past two years; but there are no sufficient data to enable us to ascertain what proportion the total number of persons protected bears to the total population. The jail report for last year showed that only 0·95 of the prisoners had been vaccinated, while 1·57 had been inoculated, and no less than 85·29 per cent. of them had had small-pox. This year's report shows that out of 43,149 prisoners 3·8 per cent. had been vaccinated. The jail population, however, is only a small fraction of the total population, and the figures regarding it are not sufficient data on which to form any general conclusion. At the very utmost, the proportion of the total vaccinated can hardly come to more than 5 per cent. of the population.

Deaths by small-pox.

484. The prevalence of small-pox was the principal feature of the health of the year; the number of deaths from this cause being 3·15 per thousand, against 0·97 in 1872. The only province where

it can be said that vaccination has as yet sensibly affected small-pox mortality is Kumaun, where an amount of success has been obtained which the Lieutenant-Governor believes has not been exceeded in any country in the world.

485. The cost of each successful operation was Re. 0-4-8, against Re. 0-4-6 last year. The following table of cost of operations has been prepared for purposes of comparison :—

Cost of successful operations.

	Rs.	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces, ...	0	4	6
Bengal, ...	0	2	3
Punjab, ...	0	2	10
Bombay, ...	0	6	8
Madras, ...	0	5	7
Mysore, ...	0	2	3

It will be seen from this that, as regards economy, the North-West does not stand high. What the causes are which make operations so much cheaper in Bengal and the Punjab are not fully known to this Government, but enquiries are being made on the subject.

486. What has been already said will show that next to Kumaun, which is exceptional in its circumstances, Rohilkhand, which is likewise under the immediate supervision of the head of the Department, holds the highest place. The progress in the Agra-Meerut and Allahabad-Jhansi Circles seems on the whole satisfactory. The state of Benares is least satisfactory.

Comparison of circles.

487. The time that must elapse before the enormous population of these Provinces can be effectually protected against small-pox must be long ; but there is no Department of the Administration in which more real and more valuable progress has been made than in this. Although the remarkable results which have been obtained in the Hill Districts of Kumaun and Garhwal have doubtless been arrived at under far more favorable conditions than those which exist in the plains, those results are full of encouragement. Some twenty years ago these districts

General remarks.

were constantly ravaged by terrible epidemics of small-pox; and the prejudices and suspicions of the people in regard to vaccination were then as strong as they are now in any other part of these Provinces. It may be said, with out exaggeration, that small-pox in Kumaun and Garhwal has been extirpated as an epidemic disease. The people have learned by experience the value of vaccination, and their prejudices against it have almost disappeared; and there is no reason why, with time and perseverance, similar results should not be obtained throughout these Provinces.

7.—Lunatic Asylums.

488. There are three Lunatic Asylums in these Provinces —Bareilly, Benares, and Agra. The last was opened in the end of 1871, and the year under review has been the second complete year of its working.

Number of asylums.

489. The results of the year are as follows :—

Number of patients.

	1873.		1872.
	Admissions.	Total.	Total.
Bareilly, ...	106	372	346
Benares, ...	55	172	206
Agra, ...	111	170	97
Total, ...	272	714	649

The increase is mainly due to the new asylum at Agra. No doubt the total of cases under treatment is only a small fraction of the whole number existing in the North-Western Provinces, nor is this to be regretted; it is far from desirable that all lunatics should be received into asylums, especially as it has been hiterto found impossible to make the relatives contribute to any considerable extent towards their support.

Sending lunatics to an asylum, therefore, simply shifts the burthen of supporting them on to the State ; and it is not desirable that such as are harmless should be taken out of the custody of their friends, when these are able to support them, unless indeed it is thought that treatment in the asylum may give them a greater chance of recovery.

Results of treatment.

490. The results of the treatment of the year are thus shown :—

	Bareilly.	Benares.	Agra.
Total treated, ...	372	172	170
Cured, ...	44	26	41
Improved	2	10	13
Discharged as not insane, ...	4	...	...
Transferred, ...	1	...	...
Escaped, ...	1	1	1
Died, ...	30	16	9
Remaining, ...	290	119	106

The large percentage of cases cured at Agra was remarked on last year ; it was then 31 per cent. of the total treated, and it is the same now, against 11 per cent. at Bareilly and 15 per cent. at Benares. The percentage of cases traced to intoxicating drugs is 41·7, against 26·08 at Bareilly and 16·28 at Benares; and from intemperance and extreme use of ardent spirits a percentage of 8·82 was admitted, no cases being traced to these causes elsewhere. A percentage of 22·35 is traced to fever, against 5·37 at Bareilly and 1·74 at Benares, and, finally, the number of cases classed as unknown at Agra is much smaller than the proportion elsewhere. All these facts go to show that (if the causes of disease are correctly shown, and not merely guessed at on insufficient grounds) the type of disease treated at Agra is of a milder and more passing kind than at the other asylums.

Mortality.

491. The small number of deaths which took place during the year may be noticed with satisfaction. The percentage of deaths to total treated during the past five years was stated to have been 17. Last year it was 9·09, and this year it has fallen to 7·7. The

percentage has improved both in Bareilly and Benares. In Agra it is not quite so good as it was, but the death-rate in this asylum is far lower than in either of the others. The great majority of deaths take place during the first year of confinement; and of a total of 55 deaths no less than 25 occurred in the first six months of confinement, and the deaths during the first year are nearly five times as many as those in the second, and more than five times those in any succeeding year. Many deaths resulted from dysentery this year as last; debility, fever, and paralysis coming next. There was fortunately no cholera; last year a sudden outbreak carried off seven victims.

Expenditure.

492. The expenditure of 1873 is thus compared with the preceding year :—

	Bareilly.				*Benares.*				*Agra.*			
	1872.		1873.		1872.		1873.		1872.		1873.	
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Establishment, ...	36	1 0	32	0 0	52	8 0	54	0 0	120	10 0	60	0 0
Diet, ...	29	9 0	30	14 0	30	11 0	33	3 0	33	2 0	30	11 0
Clothing, ...	6	11 0	7	5 0	3	1 0	2	3 0	10	9 0	8	4 0
Total, including contingencies, ...	75	5 0	74	3 0	93	8 0	94	0 0	168	14 0	100	12 0

There is little in these figures which calls for special notice. The high cost of establishment at Agra last year was due to the institution being a new one. The cost per head has already greatly decreased in consequence of the increase of patients, and it will in all probability continue to do so. The cost of diet is tolerably uniform, but in clothing there is a marked difference between Benares and the other two asylums. This may be due in part to the difference in climate, but it cannot be altogether so. Bearing in mind that the cost of clothing in the Bareilly Jail also is singularly high, the probability is that it is customary to supply more expensive material there and at Agra than at Benares. Government desires in every way to inculcate the humane treatment of the insanes, and it is essential

that a sufficient supply of warm clothing should be furnished to them ; but it has now been laid down that the material should be as cheap as possible.

Labor of lunatics.

493. The inmates of the Bareilly Asylum realized a cash profit of £45 on their labor, and those in the Benares Asylum a sum of £56. The work at the Agra Aylum has been entirely agricultural.

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

See para. 84 of General Summary.

2.—Education.

General statistics.

494. In the Education Department the year has not been marked by any important changes, but has been one of steady and satisfactory progress. The number of Government schools has increased by 225, and the number of aided schools by 14, while the average attendance in the former has risen by 13,000, and in the latter by 1,500. The following table gives a general view of the educational statistics of the year:—

	Number of schools.		Average attendance.		Cost to Government.		Cost per head.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
Government.					£	£	£ s.	£ s.
Colleges, English, ...	4	5	114	153	7,844	13,779	68 16	90 1
Ditto, Oriental, ...	1	1	238	258	3,401	2,119	14 6	8 4
Schools, High, English, ..	12	12	2,298	2,425	19,194	13,890	8 7	5 14
Ditto, Middle, ditto, ...	14	14	956	1,050	3,857	4,060	4 1	3 17
Ditto, ditto, Oriental,	...	2	...	225	...	275	...	1 4
Ditto, ditto, Vernacular.	569	482	25,127	21,676	8,770	9,749	0 7	0 9
Ditto, Lower, (Male),	3,336	3,637	87,456	103,241	31,267	33,230	0 7	0 6
Ditto, ditto, (Female),	420	427	6,327	6,374	2,856	3,004	0 9	0 9
Ditto, Normal, (Male),	4	4	222	225	3,081	3,339	13 18	14 18
Ditto, ditto, (Female),	3	4	32	36	840	621	29 8	17 10
Total, ...	4,363	4,588	122,770	135,863	81,110	84,046	0 13	0 12
Aided.								
Colleges, English, ...	2	2	24	22	1,503	382	62 13	17 7
School, High, European,	17	2	3,252	243	5,114	900	1 12	3 14
Ditto, ditto, Native, ...		19		3,773		6,158		1 13
Ditto, Middle, European,	159	9	8,018	474	9,491	1,072	1 4	3 11
Ditto, ditto, Native, ...		148		8,329		7,438		0 18
Ditto, High, Oriental,	2	2	340	138	80	120	0 5	0 18
Ditto, Middle, Vernacular.	17	6	781	300	236	180	0 6	0 12
Ditto, Lower, (Male), ...	32	42	1,020	1,532	192	420	0 4	0 7
Ditto, ditto, (Female),	140	154	2,533	2,855	1,491	1,071	0 12	0 12
Normal Schools, ...	4	2	136	105	418	288	3 2	2 15
Total, ...	373	387	16,104	17,771	38,525	19,229	1 3	1
Indigenous, ...	4,754	5,135	46,361	...	50	80	...	...
Grand Total, ...	9,490	10,110	185,135	...	99,685	103,375	...	...

The total expenditure (exclusive of grants for the encouragement of literature and of the cost of the Government Book Depôt) was £124,827, against £130,038 in the previous year. Of this, £110,401 were paid from Provincial Revenues, and £14,426 were made up as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
Contributions from municipalities, ...	4,499	5,348
Ditto from private persons,...	2,020	1,081
Fees, ...	4,544	3,717
Endowments and interest on invested funds.	1,313	1,448
Sale of books, ...	3,784	2,832
Total, ...	16,160	14,426

495. The decrease under subscriptions is only apparent, and is due to the recent orders of Government by which subscriptions towards aided Anglo-vernacular schools are excluded from the Treasury books. The similar exclusion of fees received in these schools accounts for nearly £500 of the decrease under the head of fees, and the rest of the falling off is the consequence of the change in the scale of fees which was introduced last year, and the general effect of which was to lessen the receipts from this source. On the other hand, it is very satisfactory to observe that municipal grants are yearly becoming a more important source of income. They have increased by more than 50 per cent. since the year before last.

Central College.

496. The foundation-stone of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, was laid by the Viceroy in December, and the building is now in course of erection, the classes being held meanwhile in a hired house.

Higher University Examinations.

497. In the University examinations of 1873-74 the North-Western Provinces were more numerously represented, and on the whole more successful than in any previous year. The results

of the higher University examinations of 1872-73 and 1873-74 can be compared from the following table :—

	1872-73.					1873-74.				
		Passed.					*Passed.*			
	Candidates.	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class.	Total.	Candidates.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
Examination for degree of M. A.	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	1	2	3
Examination for degree of B. A.	16	...	3	4	7	22	2	7	4	13
First Examination in Arts.	45	...	8	9	17	70	7	21	14	42
Total, ...	61	...	11	13	24	97	9	29	20	58

498. Of these 97 candidates for the higher University examinations, 56 were from Government colleges, 24 from aided institutions, and the rest from private seminaries. All the five M. A. candidates were from Government colleges: the three who passed came from the Allahabad Central College. The success of the Government colleges in the other two examinations was as follows :—

	B. A.					F. A.				
		Passed.					*Passed.*			
	Candidates.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.	Candidates.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
Allahabad,... ...	4	...	1	1	2	7	2	2	1	5
Benares, ...	6	...	3	1	4	12	1	4	2	7
Bareilly, ...	4	...	3	...	3	8	2	4	1	7
Agra, ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	1	5	7
Total, ...	14	...	7	2	9	37	6	11	9	26

From aided colleges only one candidate (from Jai Narain's College) passed the B. A. examination; and for the first

examination in Arts 23 candidates came up from the six aided institutions, and 11 passed as shown below :—

	Candidates.	Passed.			
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
St. John's College, Agra, ...	4	...	3	...	3
Jai Narain's College, Benares, ...	5	...	1	...	1
London Mission Institute, Mirzapur,	3	...	2	...	2
Christ Church School, Cawnpore, ...	5	...	...	2	2
St. Peter's, Agra, ...	4	1	2	...	3
Victoria College, Agra,... ...	2	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	23	1	8	2	11

499. Last year there were only 12 candidates from aided institutions, and only three of these passed—all in the lowest class. The returns of the present year testify to more careful perparation of candidates and better judgment in selection; but it is still plain that boys are too often sent up before they are ready.

Entrance examination.

500. For the entrance examination the North-Western Provinces' percentage of passed candidates is this year again the highest in India, but not so markedly as last year, nor are the men passed on the whole so good. The North-Western Provinces' contingent of candidates has been steadily increasing for the last five years, and the number for 1873 (220) is the highest yet reached. In the figures for each year, however, there are included a small number of boys from Ajmere, Jaipur, and Oudh. The

	Total.	Passed.
1869, ...	124	75
1870, ...	175	114
1871, ...	179	95
1872, ...	186	100
1873, ...	220	112

following table accounts for the remainder for the last two years :—

		Candidates.	Passed.			
			1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Total.
1872,...	Government Schools, ...	75	14	36	3	53
	Aided ditto, ...	80	2	20	9	31
	Unaided ditto, ...	9	4	1	1	6
	Total, ...	164	20	57	13	90
1873,...	Government Schools, ...	95	10	42	14	66
	Aided ditto, ...	81	4	8	14	26
	Unaided ditto, ...	16	3	4	...	7
	Total, ...	192	17	54	28	99

501. Among Government institutions the col legiate schools of Benares and Bareilly are at the head of the list, as they were last year; but this time Benares is first, with 20 boys passed out of 25, and four in the highest class; while Bareilly shows a higher proportion of boys passed (19 out of 21), but only two in the highest class. Allahabad is third, with 10 passed out of 13—a great improvement on last year, when only one of five boys sent up was successful.

502. Among aided institutions the most successful were St. Peter's College, Agra, and the Victoria School at Ghazipur. But here, again, it is evident that the candidates from aided schools are selected with little discrimination. While more than two-thirds of the boys sent up by Government schools are successful, barely one-third of the boys from aided schools succeed in passing. But boys from aided schools hold the second and fourth places on the first class list.

503. The usual departmental examinations of the first and third year college classes was held in December, 1873. These classes come up for the First Arts and B. A. examinations respectively, in December, 1874, and January, 1875. Of 65 boys who were examined in all four colleges, 38 passed, as shown in the margin. These departmental examinations usually afford a fair indication of what may be expected at the University examinations, of which they are the forerunners.

Government Colleges: departmental examinations.

	Examined.	Passed.
Central College,	12	9
Bareilly „ ...	20	12
Benares „ ...	18	8
Agra „ ...	15	9
Total, ...	65	38

504. The rolls of the four Government colleges showed 187 students at the close of the year. Besides these, there were 264 students in the Sanskrit and 30 in the Anglo-Sanskrit branch of the Benares College, and 172 in the special colleges of law, medicine, and engineering. A very large proportion of the students are sons of men in the service of Government; the next largest class are the sons of shop-keepers and petty landholders; while the number of sons of independent native gentlemen is small. For instance, from returns which have been furnished by the Principals of the Agra and Bareilly Colleges, it appears that of 249 boys of Bareilly, 121 are the sons of men in Government service, 35 the sons of men in private service, and 23 the sons of shop-keepers. Only 15 are the sons of independent gentlemen. In Agra, out of 319 boys, 137 have fathers in Government service and 55 have fathers in private service, 69 are sons of shop-keepers, and 39 are sons of cultivators and small zemindars. Not one of the 319 is the son of a native gentleman of private means.

Number of students.

505. The consequence of the comparatively humble means of the parents is that the children do not, as a rule, go through the collegiate curriculum, but are tempted away from their studies by the

Class of students.

first fair offer of employment, even in a rank considerably lower than they could reasonably expect if they persevered a few years longer. The history of the M. A. and B. A. classes of 1873-74 strikingly illustrates this. The five M. A. candidates were the remnant of the first year class of 1869, which consisted of 49 boys from Government schools who passed the entrance examination of December, 1868. Of these 28 persevered to the First Arts examination of December, 1870, and 16 passed. Twelve of the 16 went on for the B. A. examination of January, 1873, and seven passed. Of the seven, two obtained employment in the Educational Department, and the remaining five went on for their M. A. degree with the success above related. The 14 college candidates for the B. A. were in part the remains of the F. A. class of 1871. This class was 31 strong, and was reduced by the examination to 18; nine of these afterwards gave up, while five new men came in, thus making up the class to 14, of whom nine passed; but only two of the nine continue their studies for the M. A.

Government schools.

506. The total number of boys on the rolls of Government schools of all kinds was 159,770 in 1872-73 and 170,542 in 1873-74. This increase of nearly 11,000 is very satisfactory: it is chiefly due to the opening of new lower schools. The average attendance, too, has been better this year than it was the year before, and has risen from 122,419 to 135,253.

Collegiate and zila schools.

507. The three collegiate schools have 929 pupils, against 776 last year, and 864 the year before. The success of the Bareilly and Benares Schools at last entrance examination has already been noted; Agra did not do so well. In the twelve superior zila schools there are 2,162 boys, against 1,900 last year; in only one school (Etawah) are there fewer boys than in 1872-73. The most marked increase (from 247 to 400) is in Allahabad, and this school has taken the third place at the entrance examination. The Etawah and Muttra Schools follow. On the other hand, the Mirzapur School and the three Rohilkhand Schools (Moradabad, Budaun, and Shahjahanpur) have not done well,

though they have all considerably increased the number of their scholars. Of zila schools of the second (inferior) grade there is little to be said. They are 16 in number, and nearly all of them are more largely attended than they were last year, the total number of pupils being 1,311, instead of 1,187. Two schools—those of Farukhabad and Banda—have been selected for transfer to the superior grade.

Boarding-houses.

508. In Benares the number of residents in the boarding-house decreased with the number of boys in the college; for the other two colleges the houses are better filled than they were last year. In zila schools, both superior and inferior, the number of boarders has considerably increased. The following table shows the number of boys in school and college boarding-houses during the last two years:—

		1872-73.			1873-74.		
		Stipendiary.	Non-stipendiary.	Total.	Stipendiary.	Non-stipendiary.	Total.
Colleges, ...	Agra, ...	52	20	72	55	20	75
	Bareilly, ...	21	69	90	22	71	93
	Benares, ...	91	63	154	71	57	128
	Total, ...	164	152	316	148	148	296
Zila Schools,	Superior, ...	96	78	174	138	103	241
	Inferior, ...	107	50	157	111	69	180
	Total, ...	203	128	331	249	172	421

Boarding-houses have been added to the superior zila school at Mirzapur and the inferior zila schools of Gorakhpur, and others are building for the schools of Cawnpore, Meerut, Bijnor, and Farukhabad. When these are finished, the only zila school without a boarding-house will be that of Ha mirpur.

509. The classification of schools of the middle and lower (vernacular) grades has been revised in accordance with the general principle that tahsili, town, or pargana schools should be ranked as middle or secondary, and village schools as lower or primary. Next year will probably see a further change in the same direction. In the meantime, the list of middle venacular schools contains 216 tahsili or town schools, with 14,464 scholars, and 245 village schools, with 12,407 scholars. These village schools are such as have and are qualified to retain a considerable number of boys under instruction other than elementary. All schools of the "middle" rank compete in the annual examination (called the first vernacular examination) in November. The subjects are general and grammar papers in Urdu and Hindi, Arithmetic, Algebra as far as Equations, three books of Euclid, Mensuration, History and Geography of India, and the rudiments of natural science. Optional subjects are Persian, Arabic, and Sanskrit.

Middle class schools.

510. The number of lower village schools has increased from 3,385 to 3,509, and the average attendance from 91,879 to 98,539. These schools give gratuitous instruction in the elements of reading, writing, and arithmetic, taught in the vernacular. About one-third of the entire number of schools are held in houses which are the property of Government, and nearly all the rest meet in buildings lent by the zemindars. The village schools of each district are immediately under the District School Committee. This system, which was not completely introduced till last year, has worked in general very well; much interest in education has been shown by the Committees, and their authority has been exercised with intelligence and judgment.

Lower schools.

511. The following table gives a bird's-eye view of the classes taught and the kind of education afforded in Government, middle and lower vernacular schools:—

Synoptical table.

	Government Schools of all kinds.					Middle and Lower Vernacular Schools.						
	Number of boys studying					Class of boys, per cent.		Occupation of parents, per cent.				
	English with another language.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Hindi and Sanskrit.	Urdu and Persian.	Hindu.	Musalman.	Landowners and cultivators.	Priests.	Bankers and traders.	Professional and artisans.	Laborers and menial servants.
1st Circle,	1,245	20,758	37,524	295	11,854	74·6	25·4	53·1	4·4	12·8	9·7	12·5
2nd „	3,427	42,994	2,922	177	1,623	94·0	·6·0	49·2	5·4	12·6	12 4	12 7
3rd „	1,681	44,946	7,295	69	4,238	81·5	18·5	67.3	3·0	5·7	10·0	6 5
4th „	...	8,946	69	24	12	99·1	·9	91.4	2·1	...	2·3	2·3
Total, ..	6,353	117,644	47,801	565	17,727	83·8	16·2	59·7	4·0	9·5	10·5	9·8

Language taught in lower schools.

512. From columns 5 and 6 it appears that the proportion of boys who learn Hindi, either by itself or with Sanskrit, is not quite 60 per cent. of the entire number of boys in secondary and primary vernacular schools in the first three circles. We are not, however, justified in assuming from this that among the middle and lower classes of the population three speak Hindi for every two that speak Urdu, because there is no reason to believe that the demand for instruction in either language has hitherto been adequately met in our schools. Where a school has only one teacher, and he teaches Hindi, the boys have no choice but to learn Hindi. What is wanted is to provide instruction in each language wherever there is a demand for it, and this, it is hoped, will in part be accomplished in the course of the present year (1874-75).

Proportion of Muhammadan students.

513. The proportion of Muhammadans in Government Anglo-vernacular and vernacular schools is shown in the following table. These figures certainly do not justify us in saying that the

Muhammadan community in general are loth to accept the education offered by the State up to the matriculation standard at least:—

	Percentage on population.	In Higher Schools.	In Middle and Lower Schools.
1st Circle, ...	21·3	23·4	26
2nd „ ...	7·4	14·5	6
3rd „ ...	10·5	16·1	19

But in our colleges the proportion of Muhammadans is much less: they count only 17 out of 187 boys in all four colleges, whereas their due number is 25. Again, out of 13 native boys who matriculated in the first class last December, only one was a Muhammadan, and there were but three Muhammadans out of 34 native boys who passed the First Arts examination in January. On the other hand, in the special colleges of law, medicine, and engineering the Musalman element is much stronger, and counts 97 students out of 172. These facts seem to indicate that the Muhammadan pursues his collegiate studies with a view to some definite profession, while the Hindu is content if they prove generally useful to him in the search for employment.

Municipal schools.

514. The number of municipal schools (120) and the number of boys in them (5,799) has more than doubled. These schools give free elementary education to the poor of our towns. Only nine of them rise above the primary grade.

Normal schools.

515. The number of pupils in the four Normal schools are shown in the margin. These institutions are very useful in supplying certificated teachers for schools of the middle and lower grades. For teachers of the higher grades the usual qualification is the passing of one of the

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Meerut, ...	51	61
Agra, ...	75	75
Benares,... ...	82	80
Almora, ...	21	24

University examinations.

Girls' schools.

516. There are 443 schools, with 8,551 girls. The numbers show a slight increase, but the state of the schools is not more promising than before, and it is a question whether any appreciable advance in female education has been made in the last two years. The four female Normal schools sent out eight teachers during the year.

Aided institutions.

517. In 1873-74, 21,948 children received instruction in 387 schools, at a cost to Government of £19,229. The numbers both of schools and pupils are greater than they were last year. These institutions will be found classified in the table at the beginning of this chapter (para. 501), and their success in the University examinations has already been related. The schools and colleges which stand foremost in the list are the following. They are arranged in order of merit, according to the number of pupils and their success in the examinations :—

	School.	Average attendance.	*Entrance.*		*F. A.*		*B. A.*	
			Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.	Candidates.	Passed.
I.	St. Peter's, Agra (for Europeans).	168	5	3	4	3	...	...
	St. John's, ditto, ...	264	9	5	4	3	...	...
	London Mission School, Mirzapur.	283	3	1	3	2	...	...
	Jai Narain's, ...	421	5	...	5	1	1	1
	Christ Church School, Cawnpore.	214	...	...	5	2	...	...
II.	Victoria School, Ghazipur, ...	147	4	4	...	...	...	...
	London Mission, Benares, ...	463	8	3	...	...	...	...

Colleges and high schools.

518. The two colleges (Jai Narain's at Benares and St. John's at Agra) are so called because they teach up to the B. A. standard,

but their success has been hardly such as to justify this distinction, especially as other aided schools rival them at the First Arts examination. Of the high schools, eleven are said to be efficient and nearly all the rest are middling. The best of them give a fair education in English, but none are equal to the average of Government schools of the same class, *i. e.*, schools which prepare boys for the University entrance examination.

Middle schools.

519. The middle schools which teach English may be divided into (1) Mission Schools; (2) Subscription Schools, *i. e.*, schools got up by Government officers; and (3) schools got up by independent committees of natives. The number of schools and boys under each class is shown in the margin. The standard of English teaching in these schools is on the whole very low.

	Schools.	Boys.
(1), ...	43	3,814
(2), ...	86	4,579
(3), ...	3	716
Total, ...	132	9,109

Character of teaching.

520. The aided, high and middle schools do not, as might be expected, send on boys to the aided colleges for the University examinations; there is no system, and, besides, the education afforded by the aided colleges is hardly good enough to enable them to retain boys who purpose to go through the University course. But though, as a rule, the aided Anglo-vernacular schools do not give as good an education as State schools of the same class, yet the education they do give costs the State very little. Among the middle schools are counted three Orphanages for boys, with an average attendance of 313; seven Orphanages for girls, with an average attendance of 514; and six girls' schools, with an average attendance of 262.

Lower schools.

521. For boys there are 42 aided elementary vernacular schools, and for girls 154; the number of children in these schools are

1,532 boys and 2,855 girls. Ths cost per head is greater than in Government schools of the same class. There are also two Normal schools for girls, with 115 pupils.

Cost to Government.

522. The following table shows the average fees per head and average cost to Government of each boy in Government and aided schools for natives :—

	Average per head.		Average net cost to Govt. per head.	
	Government.	Aided.	Government.	Aided.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
High Schools, A, ...	4 9 7	4 7 10	51 6 10	16 5 2
Middle ditto, A, ...	2 5 1	2 7 0	36 0 6	8 14 10
Ditto ditto, B, ...	0 6 4	0 10 6	4 0 10	6 0 1
Lower ditto (Male,) ...	...	...	3 3 5	3 9 0

Schools for Europeans.

523. The number of aided schools for Europeans is shown below :—

		Schools.	Average attendance.
For Boys, ...	High School, ...	2	243
	Middle ditto, ...	4	158
For Girls, ...	Middle ditto, ...	4	226
	Orphanages, ...	1	90
	Total, ...	11	717

524. Besides these there are some 15 unaided institutions. All these schools together educate some 1,300 European and Eurasian children. The number of Europeans and Eurasians in these Provinces is between 15,000 and 20,000, and as many of these as are in the middle rank of life have no difficulty in finding good schools for their children. For the classes who are not so well off the expense of an education in an English school is almost prohibitive.

Indigenous schools.

525. The indigenous schools in the plains are 5,099 for boys and 25 for girls, and the number of scholars respectively 61,287 and 222. Ten schools, with 483 boys, afford some kind of primary

instruction in English. It is generally open to these schools to receive State aid by accepting the Government class books and submitting to requisite inspection and examination.

3.—Literature and the Press.

Number of works.

526. Under Act XXV. of 1867 all books and pamphlets published in the North-Western Provinces must be registered, and copies must be deposited in the Curator's Depôt, Allahabad. A quarterly list of works thus deposited is published in the *Government Gazette*, and at the end of the year a report on the literary productions of the past twelve months is made by the Director of Public Instruction.

The number of works published in the past two years has been as follows :—

	1872-73.	*Copies.*	1873-74.	*Copies.*
Books, ...	97	130,080	144	335,696
Pamphlets, ...	77	78,650	78	183,003
Total, ...	174	208,730	229	518,699

Their languages and character.

527. Of these 222 publications, 83, or 37 per cent., were educational, and the number of copies of educational works was 392,891, or 75 per cent. of the whole ; but of these 100,000 were copies of a single book—an alphabet (Urdu) for elementary vernacular schools. The languages in which all these works were written were :—

		Oriental.							
	English.	Hindi.	Urdu.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Biglot.	Total.	Total.
Educational, ...	13	36	29	1	...	7	1	70	83
Non-educational, ...	11	35	54	3	2	7	27	128	139
Total, ...	24	67	83	4	2	14	28	198	222

The predominance of Hindi as the language of educational works is due to the extension of elementary education; it is the language most commonly spoken by the lower classes in villages.

Biography,	2
Drama,	3
Fiction,	4
History,	14
Language,	16
Law,	4
Medicine,	6
Poetry,	22
Philosophy,	3
Religion,	64
Mathematics and Mechanics,	14
Natural Science,	2
Travel,	1
Miscellanous,	67

Classification of works.

528. The classification of works is shown in the margin. The biographical works are lives of Musalman saints. The dramas are translations from the Sanskrit. Of the 14 histories, the only works deserving mention are (1) an edition of the *Alamgírnáma* (Annals of Aurangzeb); (2) an Epitome of Indian History (in Hindi), by Raja Siva Prasad, which is used as a text-book in vernacular schools; (3) an edition of the text of the *Mahabarat*, with a vernacular translation; and (4) an Urdu version of Malcolm's History of Persia. The works that deal with languages are dictionaries and grammars; the medical works are of a very unambitious kind, and the law books are translations of Acts. The poetry consists chiefly of republications of works in the common forms of eastern versification, but one exception deserves notice: it is an edition of the *Alkhand*, the traditional epic of the Bundelkhand peasantry, which celebrates the battle of Mahaban. In philosophy the most remarkable works are an Urdu translation of Butler's Analogy, and the Vaisheshika Aphorisms of Kanada, edited in Sanskrit and English by Mr. Gough, Professor at the Muir College. Forty-eight of the religious treatises are in Urdu; a large proportion of them are controversial. The mathematical publications are a series of school-books in the vernacular, and the mechanical treatises in English which issue from the Thomason College at Roorkee. The one book of travel is an account of the pilgrimage to Mecca.

General conclusion.

529. On the whole little encouragement can be drawn from a survey of the returns of the year. Native literary effort is still lamentably deficient, but until knowledge is more widely diffused, it cannot be expected that the demand for literature will be sensibly increased.

Number and circulation of newspapers.

530. The number and circulation of vernacular papers and periodicals in the North-Western Provinces for each of the three last years is shown on the margin. The thirty-six newspapers are published in thirteen towns, no less than one-fourth of the whole number being published at Meerut, and Moradabad and Agra contributing five each. One publication has been transferred from the list of newspapers to that of magazines, and three papers have died during the year. On the other hand, four new papers have been set up, thus leaving the total number the same as last year. The circulation has increased by 508 copies. This increase is due not to official patronage, but to more extensive circulation among natives of India.

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Number of papers, ...	30	36	36
Total in circulation, ...	7,593	5,917	6,425
Average ditto, ...	253	162	178
Number of magazines, ...	9	9	12
Total in circulation, ...	1,935	1,408	2,244
Average ditto, ...	215	156	187

Their languages.

531. The language of the great majority (25) of these papers is, as usual, Urdu. Nine are in Hindi, and two in both languages. The largest circulation (480 copies) is that of the *Lawrence Gazette*. The *Agra Akhbar* (369 copies) comes next, and then the *Aligarh Institute Gazette* (366 copies), which was first last year.

Magazines.

532. The number of magazines (12) is three more than last year. The increase (836 copies) of circulation among natives of India is even more marked here than in the newspapers. The magazine with the largest circulation (317 copies) is the *Gulshan-i-Riazi*, a mathematical publication for the help of the teachers and scholars of middle class vernacular schools.

Influence of the native press.

533. An estimate of the influence of the vernacular periodical press will be found in para. 61 of the General Summary prefixed to this report.

4.—Literary Societies.

See para. 551 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

5.—Arts and Sciences.

Blank.

CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

See Chapter VIII. of Administration Report for 1872-73.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

1.—Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

534. The Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan of India has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all members of the Church of England in these Provinces, and the Roman Catholic Bishop of Agra and Vicar Apostolic of Calcutta over the members of the Church of Rome.

2.—Ecclesiastical. 3.—Stationery.

These headings are blank.

4.—General Miscellaneous.

(a)—*Wards' Institute, Benares.*

535. There were 23 boys in the Institution at the beginning of the year, and 19 at the end. Of these 19 only four belonged to the North-Western Provinces, and one of these—the young Raja of Tirwa—has since left.

536. Complaints used to be made about the long absences of the wards at their homes; but there has been improvement

in this respect: 63 days have now been fixed as the maximum of leave to be taken by a ward, and only one boy is said to have exceeded this.

537. The progress of the wards in their studies has not been good. Only one boy—Budhi Nath Chaudhari—distinguished himself by passing the University entrance examination, and the table on the margin shows the position held by the remaining boys in the college classes compared with 1872-73. Of the 19 boys remaining at the close of the year, eight did not attend the college, being too young and backward.

	1872-73.	1873-74.
1st College Class, ..	...	...
1st School Class,...	1	...
2nd ditto ...	...	...
3rd ditto ..	1	2
4th ditto ...	4	4
5th ditto ...	3	5
6th ditto ...	5	...

538. The general charges of the year amounted to £1,176, against £1,187 in 1872-73; and the individual charges to £1,777, or £148 per mensem, against £1,887 the previous year. The general expenditure has hitherto been divided into shares, and last year Government laid down a scale of the number of shares to be allotted to each ward, according to his income.

(b).—*Government Press.*

539. The financial results of the year have been satisfactory. The actual cash expenditure was £25,594, against £24,990 of the year before, and is divisible thus:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
Establishment, ...	12,988	14,003
Contingencies, ...	12,001	11,591
Total, ...	24,989	25,594

540. This is the expense of working the Press, but by adding the cost of stores supplied by the Secretary of State the total expenditure is raised to £27,373.

The cash receipts were :—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£
For private work, ...	1,071	2,122
For work of other Governments,	2,178	4,360
From sale of school books, ...	830	2,013
Total, ...	4,079	8,495

541. Thus the net cash cost of the Press to Government was £20,911 in 1872-73 and £18,866 in 1873-74. To this, however, must be added the value of raw material consumed and the estimated depreciation of plant, so that the real net cost is £19,968, excluding postal charges, which amounted to £1,718.

542. The value of the work turned out by the Press, estimated at the nominal rates which are used for the purposes of valuation, was £38,831, or higher by £6,478 than that of 1872-73. These nominal rates are charged for Government work, but for work done for private persons and other Governments the rates are not nominal, but real, and the cash payments made in accordance with them have increased from £2,268 in 1872-73 to £6,483 in 1873-74.

543. Besides the ordinary Government work, the Press executed for the Educational Department work valued at £2,304, consisting of 309,000 books and 2,000 maps. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 79,814 books and 4,315 maps. The work done in the type-foundry during the past year exceeds that of 1872-73. In that year 10,115lbs. of type were cast. But in 1873-74, 8,874lbs., valued at £681, have been cast for the Press alone, and, besides this, 1,701lbs., valued at £182, for customers.

544. There were 210 official libraries in the province, four new ones having been added during the year. The following

memorandum compares the present results with those of the previous year:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Books received for distribution, ...	29,130	53,588
„ distributed, ...	20,843	44,500
„ sent to Depôt for deposit, ...	8,283	9,088

Registration of books.

545. There is hardly any increase in the number of works registered. The returns for the four quarters of 1872-73 and 1873-74 show as follows:—

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Books, ...	100	144
Pamphlets, ...	77	78
Periodicals, ...	60	56
Miscellaneous, ...	6	2
Total, ...	243	280

546. The slight increase which the above summary shows is due entirely to the registration of reprints.

(c.)—Curator's Depôt.

547. The Depôt is divided into two branches—the Educational and the Miscellaneous. In the educational branch the results of the year as compared with 1872-73 were:—

	1872-73.			1873-74.		
	No. of books.	Cost price.	Selling price.	No. of books.	Cost price.	Selling price.
		£	£		£	£
Balance at close of previous year, ...	1,036,639	...	25,303	937,872	...	25,132
Received for sale during the year...	114,286	2,136	2,583	336,084	3,305	5,681
Returned or recovered, ...	11,005	18	257	2,265	39	56
Total, ...	1,161,930	...	29,143	1,276,221	...	30,869

548. Hitherto there has been little uniformity in the mode of assessing the selling price of educational books, the ratio of increase on the cost price being sometimes *nil*, and sometimes 50 per cent and over; but the selling price of these books has now been placed on a definite footing by the acceptance of the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction, that as regards books published at the Government Press the profit shall not exceed 50 per cent. where the edition consists of less than 500 copies, and 40 per cent. in other cases, and that books bought from private publishers shall be supplied at not more than 20 per cent. in advance of the selling price.

549. The stock disposed of in the past year is divided into (1) Government Press books; (2) books purchased from private publishers; and (3) books purchased from England. As the greatest increase in receipts is due to books from the Government Press, so it is in the same class that the issues have risen in a more than corresponding ratio. The number of Press books sold has risen to 229,066 from 194,774 last year. There has also been a much larger disposal of books received from private publishers. In English books alone has the issue been less, and under this head there were no receipts, while 4,250 books were received in the preceding year.

550. In 1869 an experiment was commenced of issuing large numbers of works to the Inspector and Deputy Inspectors of the 3rd Circle for sale on their tours of inspection. The value of books thus issued since 1869 is £320, and the value of those sold £24. The experiment has been a failure, and has been ordered to be discontinued. The system of sub-depôts, extended in 1872-73 to zila and tahsili schools, too, cannot be said to have attained that success which was to be desired, books not finding a more extended currency through this agency among the general public.

551. In the miscellaneous branch there was a decrease of more than £200 in the receipts of books in all. In receipts from the Government Press there was a decrease of more than £400, which was partly balanced by increases in receipts from other

sources, particularly in publications received from the Board of Revenue. There was a corresponding decrease in the issues both of books issued gratis and of books sold, 3,000 less books being sold than last year.

552. The following statement shows the financial position of the Depôt under the heads (1) Balances; (2) Receipts; and (3) Expenditure, as compared with 1872-73 :—

I.—Balances.	1872-73.	1873-74.	II.—Receipts.	1872-73.	1873-74.	III.—Expenditure.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	£	£		£	£		£	£
Balance outstanding at commencement of year.	1,307	1,573	Cash, ...	2,994	4,047	Establishment,	467	668
						House-rent, ...	120	120
						Contingencies,	46	152
Portion realized,	Details not given.	1,171				Books purchased from Indian publishers.	738	1,000
Old balance remaining.		401						
Balance accruing on sales of the year.		838				Packing and postage.	309	243
Total balance at end of year.	1,573	1,239	Total, ...	2,994	4,047	Total, ...	1,680	2,183

(d.)—*Museum and Library.*

553. Several additions were made to the Museum during the year, the chief of which were the contents of the Riddell Museum transferred from Agra. This contribution consists of a large and varied collection of archæological specimens, specimens of natural history, minerals, vegetable produce, building materials, and other miscellaneous curiosities. The purchase of the collections involved an expenditure of £300 in the first instance, besides £78, the cost of the establishment employed until the transfer was completed, and £94, the expense incurred in the removal of the articles to Allahabad, or an entire expenditure of £472.

554. No appreciable additions could be made to the library owing to the large expenditure involved in the purchase of the Riddell Museum, but some valuable contributions were received.

555. At the close of the year there were 8,192 books on the shelves; 3,285 were taken out by residents during the year, or nearly double the number asked for in 1872; and none of these were lost or injured.

556. The accounts of the Museum and Library for the year opened with a credit balance of £292, and £720 were received during the year on account of the allotments for 1872-73 and 1873-74, making a total income of £1,012. The expenditure amounted to £837, leaving a balance at the close of the year of £175.

PART III.—APPENDICES.

INDEX TO THE APPENDICES

TO THE

N.-W. P. ADMINISTRATION REPORT,

1873-74.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PAGE.

1.—Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, ... 1

2.—Statement showing the Cultivated and Cultivable Area in North-Western Provinces, ... 2

3.—General Statement of Area and Population, ... 3

4.—Details of Population, ... 4-5

5.—Statement of Principal Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces, ... 6

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

1.—Approximate Return of the Outturn of the Revenue Survey and Levelling Operations in the North-Western Provinces for Season 1873-74, or from 1st October, 1873, to end of Field Season, with Estimate of Cost to 30th September, 1874, 7

2.—Statement showing the Financial Results of Assessments in the several Districts of the North-Western Provinces which have come under Revision of Settlement up to the close of the Revenue year 1872-73, ... 8

3.—Statement of Settlement Charges incurred up to and during the Revenue year 1872-73, ... 9

4.—Statement showing the Progress of Work in the Settlement Department during the Revenue year 1872-73, ... 10

5.—Statement of complete Divisions of Estates finished and confirmed with the Revenue year 1872-73, ... 11

III.—PROTECTION.

A.—POLICE.

1.—General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police Operations in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of Property stolen, ... 12-17

2.—Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Distribution, and Employment of Police for the year 1873, ... 18-21

3.—Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and General Internal Management of the Force for the year 1873, ... 22-25

4.—Return of Crime cognizable by Police shown for each District of the North-Western Provinces, ... 26-37

5.—Comparative Return by Districts (of the years 1872 and 1873) of the Principal Offences against Person and against Property, together with Value of Property stolen and recovered, ... 38-41

6.—Statement showing the Actuals of Police Charges in the North-Western Provinces from 1st January to 31st December, 1873, ... 42

7.—Statement of Village Police arranged by Districts in the North-Western Provinces on the 31st December, 1873, ... 43

8.—Statement showing the Number and Cost of Municipal Police in the North-Western Provinces, ... 44-45

B.—Criminal Justice.

1.—Statement showing the General Result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces in the year 1873, ... 46

2.—Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces in the year 1873, 47-56

3.—Statement showing the Punishment inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces in the year 1873, ... 57-59

4.—Statement showing the Results of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873, ... 60

C.—Prisons.

1.—Statement showing the number and disposal of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873, ... 61-64

2.—Statement showing the Jail offences committed by, and the punishments inflicted on, the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873, ... 65-67

3.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the guarding and maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873, excluding the cost of building new Jails and of additions, alterations, and repairs, ... 68-71

4.—Statement showing the employment of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873, and their estimated earnings, ... 72-75

5.—Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873, ... 76-77

6.—Statement showing the results of the Manufactories in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873, ... 78-81

7.—Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the construction of new Jails and on additions, alterations, and repairs, with the gross and net cost of the Convicts in the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1873, including all charges, ... 82-83

8.—Statement showing the sickness and mortality among the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873, ... 84-85

D.—Civil Justice.

1.—Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces in the year 1873, ... 86-88

2.—Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces in the year 1873, ... 89-90

3.—Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces in the year 1873, 91

4.—Statement showing value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces in the year 1873, 92

E.—Rent Suits.

1.—Statement of Suits instituted, decided, and pending under Acts X. of 1859 and XIV. of 1863 during Revenue year 1872-73, ... 93

F.—Registration.

1.—Comparative Statement of Documents presented for Registration in each district of the North-Western Provinces for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74, ... 94-97

2.—Comparative Statement of the Registrations, Receipts, and Expenditure of each Registration Office in the North-Western Provinces during the years 1872-73 and 1873-74, 98-102

3.—Comparative Statement showing the aggregate value of property transferred by documents registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces for the years 1872-73 and 1873-74, ... 103

G.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

1.—Statement showing the income of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74, ... 104-109

2.—Statement showing the expenditure in the Municipalities of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74, ... 110-125

3.—Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74, the consumption or expenditure per head, and the incidence of taxation per head of population, ... 126-197

4.—Statement showing the receipts and expenditure in Towns administered under Act XX. of 1856 in the districts of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74, ... 198-199

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—Statement of Temperature, Rainfall, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces for the year from the 1st April, 1873, to 31st March, 1874, ... 200

2.—Abstract of total expenditure on Provincial Services, ... 201-202

3.—Abstract of total outlay in each district during 1873-74, ... 203

4.—Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works from Appropriated Funds during the year 1873-74, ... 204

5.—Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works incurred in the year 1873-74, ... 205

6.—Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year 1873-74, ... 206

7.—Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch of the North-Western Provinces for the official year 1873-74, ... 207

8.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for 1873-74, ... 208

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1.—Statement of Revenue Demands, Collections, and Balances in the North-Western Provinces for Revenue year from 1st October, 1872, to 30th September, 1873, ... 209

2.—Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Land Revenue not on the Revenue Roll for Revenue year 1872-73, ... 210

3.—Statement of Outstanding Balances for Revenue year 1872-73, 211

4.—Statement of Processes issued and Service Fees realized and disbursed for Revenue year 1872-73, ... 212

5.—Comparative Financial Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1873-74, ... 213

6.—Statement of Excise, Demands, Collections, and Balances for the Revenue year 1872-73, ... 214

7.—Statement of Net Stamp Revenue for the Revenue year 1872-73, ... 215

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

1.—Return showing deaths in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873, ... 216-217

2.—Numerical Return of Patients treated in the Charitable Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1873, ... 218-219

3.—Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients, and the Diseases for which they were treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces during 1873, ... 220-222

4.—Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Government Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces, ... 223-224

5.—Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873-74, ... 225

6.—Statement showing expenditure of Vaccination Department in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873-74, ... 226

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

1.—Result of the Examinations of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1873, and ending with 31st March, 1874, ... 227

2.—Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars attending them for the official year beginning 1st April, 1873, and ending 31st March, 1874, ... 228-231

3.—Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the North-Western Provinces for the official year beginning 1st April, 1873, and ending 31st March, 1874, ... 232-233

4.—Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government, in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and in the States, subject to the administrative supervision, ... 234

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement of Currency Notes in Circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in 1873-74, ... 235

SUPPLEMENT I.

Part I.—Provincial Services and Local Funds Account, North-Western Provinces, for 1873-74, compared with the two preceding years' Receipts, ... 236-251

Part II —Provincial Services and Local Funds Account, North-Western Provinces, for 1873-74, compared with the two preceding years' Charges, ... 252-265

Abstract of Provincial Services and Local Funds Accounts, North-Western Provinces, for 1873-74, ... 266-271

SUPPLEMENT II.

Report on the Political Administration of the Rampur Territory for 1873-74, ... 272-279

SUPPLEMENT III.

Resolution of Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 2286A., dated 25th September, 1874, on the subject of Transliteration of Indian Proper Names, ... 280

List of Towns and Rivers in the North-Western Provinces in the Hindi, Urdu, and English characters, ... 281-326

Rules for Transliteration, ... 326-328

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

1.—*Physical Geography of the Territories under the control of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces.*

North-Western Provinces.	Latitude.	Longitude.	
	Between 30° 7′ and 23° 51′ North.	Between 77° 4′ and 84° 40′ East.	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun Himalayas, Oudh, and the Nepalese Tarái; on the south by the Saugor District of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah; on the west by the river Tons until its junction with the Jumna, thence by the Jumna to the 28th degree of latitude; on south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dhólpur, and Bhartpur; and on the east and the south-east by the Saran, Sháhabad, Behar, and Palamau Districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions under this Government are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north, and Jhánsi to the south-west.

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

2.—*Statement showing the Cultivated and Cultivable Area in N.-W. P.*

District.	Cultivable area.		Cultivated area.		Total area.		Total cultivated and cultivable.		Percentages of cultivated area on total area.	Percentages of cultivated area.
1.	2.		3.		4.		5.		6.	7.
	M.	*A.*	*M.*	*A.*	*M.*	*A.*	*M.*	*A.*		
Dehra, ...	100	510	128	328	1,020	471	229	198	22·4	12 5
Saháranpur, ...	309	0	1,258	0	2,217	0	1,567	0	56·7	56·7
Muzaffarnagar, ...	325	563	1,093	102	1,659	229	1,419	25	85·6	65·9
Meerut, ...	359	181	1,674	133	2,360	264	2,033	314	86·1	70·9
Bulandshahr, ...	346	0	1,368	0	1,910	0	1,714	0	89·7	71·6
Aligarh, ...	171	377	1,437	200	1,963	455	1,608	577	81·9	73·2
Total, ...	1,612	351	6,959	123	11,131	139	8,571	474	77·0	62·5
Bijnor, ...	432	405	1,036	95	1,902	606	1,468	500	77·2	55·4
Moradabad, ...	429	0	1,356	0	2,271	582	1,785	0	78 6	59·7
Budaun, ...	382	345	1,376	601	2,004	586	1,759	306	87·7	68·7
Bareilly, ...	561	560	1,918	520	2,985	110	2,480	440	83·2	64·4
Sháhjahánpur, ...	324	64	1,141	256	1,723	320	1,465	320	85·1	66·2
Tarái, ...	243	19	225	230	919	633	468	249	50·8	24·5
Total, ...	2,373	113	7,054	422	11,805	224	9,427	535	79·9	59·8
Muttra, ...	109	445	1,293	323	1,611	498	1,403	128	87·0	80·3
Agra, ...	105	346	1,365	376	1,907	339	1,471	82	77·1	71·6
Farukhabad, ...	276	71	1,073	641	1,744	473	1,350	72	77·4	61·5
Mainpuri, ...	190	19	949	498	1,696	186	1,139	517	67·2	56·0
Etáwah, ...	255	0	880	0	1,991	0	1,135	0	67·1	52·0
Etah, ...	245	0	970	0	1,512	0	1,215	0	80·4	64·2
Total, ...	1,181	241	6,532	531	10,163	216	7,714	132	75·9	64·3
Jalaun, ...	158	0	1,053	0	1,553	0	1,211	0	78·0	67 8
Jhánsi, ...	368	0	754	0	1,567	0	1,122	0	71·6	48·1
Lalitpur, ...	1,072	637	366	72	1,947	264	1,439	69	73·9	18·8
Total, ...	1,598	637	2,173	72	5,067	264	3,772	69	74·4	42·9
Cawnpore, ...	236	152	1,351	425	2,336	536	1,587	580	68·0	57·9
Fatehpur, ...	172	77	871	115	1,585	435	1,043	192	65·8	54 9
Bánda, ...	802	229	1,513	210	2,908	439	2,315	439	79·6	52·0
Allahabad, ...	286	47	1,637	111	2,747	190	1,923	158	70·0	59·6
Hamírpur, ...	566	64	1,250	128	2,286	384	1,018	224	79·4	54·7
Jaunpur, ...	452	160	954	160	1,556	0	1,406	320	90·4	61·3
Total, ...	2,515	89	7,577	509	13,421	64	10,092	596	75·2	56·5
Azamgarh, ...	409	0	1,368	0	2,565	0	1,777	0	69·3	53·3
Mirzapur, ...	523	185	3,093	0	5,217	313	3,616	185	69·3	59·3
Benares, ...	33	25	738	6	996	121	771	31	77·4	74·1
Gházipur, ...	230	519	1,567	392	2,167	600	1,798	271	82·9	72·3
Gorakhpur, ...	910	171	2,701	444	4,578	508	3,611	615	78·9	59·0
Basti, ...	526	0	1,882	0	2,789	0	2,408	0	86·3	67·5
Total, ...	2,632	260	11,350	202	18,314	262	13,982	462	76·4	62·0
Kumaun, ...	146	542	316	267	6,000	0	463	169	7·7	5·3
Garhwál, ...	48	0	209	0	5,500	0	257	0	4·7	3·6
Total, ...	194	542	525	267	11,500	0	7,210	169	6·3	4·6
GRAND TOTAL, ...	12,108	313	42,173	206	81,402	529	54,281	519	66·7	51·8

I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

3.—*General Statement of Area and Population.*

Division.	District.	Area in square miles.		Number of villages, mauzas, or townships.	Number of enclosures.	Number of houses.
	1.	2		3.	4.	5.
		M.	*A.*			
Meerut.	Dehra, ...	1,020	471	965	15,592	24,744
	Saháranpur, ...	2,217	0	1,736	79,734	197,235
	Muzaffarnagar, ...	1,659	229	883	64,018	155,012
	Meerut, ...	2,360	264	1,573	131,563	268,650
	Bulandshahr, ...	1,910	0	1,566	87,353	182,694
	Aligarh, ...	1,963	455	1,750	114,196	211,446
	Total, ...	11,131	139	8,473	492,456	1,039,781
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor, ...	1,902	603	2,002	72,147	158,583
	Moradabad, ...	2,271	582	2,452	121,931	252,344
	Budaun, ...	2,004	536	2,364	99,532	193,589
	Bareilly, ...	2,982	110	3,548	174,348	296,441
	Sháhjahánpur, ...	1,723	320	2,180	119,926	188,958
	Tarái, ...	919	633	591	24,808	41,732
	Total, ...	11,805	224	13,137	612,692	1,131,647
Agra.	Muttra, ...	1,611	498	972	92,494	188,975
	Agra, ...	1,907	339	1,231	138,078	231,270
	Farukhabad, ...	1,744	473	3,934	172,277	192,080
	Mainpuri, ...	1,696	186	3,750	91,696	150,888
	Etáwah, ...	1,691	0	3,529	85,978	128,707
	Etah, ...	1,512	0	2,620	73,132	136,864
	Total, ...	10,163	216	16,036	608,655	1,028,784
Jhansi.	Jalaun, ...	1,553	0	840	65,404	88,977
	Jhánsi, ...	1,567	0	607	50,831	72,795
	Lalitpur, ...	1,947	264	646	32,336	46,773
	Total, ...	5,067	264	2,093	148,571	208,545
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	2,386	536	1,985	182,220	272,232
	Fatehpur, ...	1,585	435	2,741	126,929	152,777
	Bánda, ...	2,908	439	1,374	114,733	160,962
	Allahabad, ...	2,747	190	3,503	258,742	303,900
	Hamírpur, ...	2,286	384	744	79,645	121,011
	Jaunpur, ...	1,556	0	3,221	179,545	200,438
	Total, ...	13,421	64	13,568	941,814	1,211,320
Benares.	Azamgarh, ...	2,565	0	5,071	280,728	314,327
	Mirzapur, ...	5,217	313	4,104	176,710	219,059
	Benares, ...	996	121	1,919	129,561	156,200
	Gházipur, ...	2,167	600	3,725	229,464	285,007
	Gorakhpur, ...	4,578	508	7,097	360,949	381,237
	Basti, ...	2,789	0	6,911	247,672	248,268
	Total, ...	18,314	262	28,827	1,425,084	1,604,098
	Grand Total, ...	69,902	529	82,134	4,229,272	6,224,175
Kumaun.	Kumaun, ...	6,000	0	4,606	50,663	77,624
	Garhwál, ...	5,500	0	3,944	37,887	57,293
	Total, ...	11,500	0	8,550	88,550	134,917
	Grand Total, N.-W. P.,	81,402	529	90,684	4,317,822	6,359,092

The area of Kumaun and Garhwál is not accurately known: that given is approximate only.

1.—PHYSICAL AND PO

4.—*Details of*

Division.	Number.	Name of District.	Total population.	Hou: Number of houses of the better sort.	Number of their inhabitants.	Number of houses of the inferior sort.
		1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Meerut.	1	Dehra, ...	115,711	5,142	30,376	19,602
	2	Saháranpur, ...	883,782	19,300	94,863	177,935
	3	Muzaffarnagar, ...	690,082	20,372	93,633	134,640
	4	Meerut, ...	1,273,914	19,928	91,711	248,722
	5	Bulandshahr, ...	936,593	14,341	74,846	168,353
	6	Aligarh, ...	1,073,108	24,420	121,963	187,026
		Total, ...	4,973,190	103,503	507,392	936,278
Rohilkhand.	7	Bijnor, ...	737,152	6,974	37,772	151,609
	8	Moradabad, ...	1,122,131	17,128	81,477	235,216
	9	Budaun, ...	934,348	4,334	19,443	189,255
	10	Bareilly, ...	1,506,801	10,155	43,542	286,286
	11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	949,471	5,589	23,532	183,369
	12	Tarái, ...	185,647	366	1,619	41,366
		Total, ...	5,435,550	44,546	207,387	1,087,101
Agra.	13	Muttra, ...	887,355	22,839	102,300	166,136
	14	Agra, ...	1,099,184	36,384	136,368	194,886
	15	Farukhabad, ...	918,748	11,897	42,225	180,183
	16	Mainpuri, ...	765,783	4,844	22,677	146,044
	17	Etáwah, ...	668,581	5,081	29,978	123,626
	18	Etah, ...	703,485	7,890	44,253	128,974
		Total, ...	5,038,136	88,935	377,801	939,849
Jhansi.	19	Jalaun, ...	404,384	10,966	51,047	78,011
	20	Jhánsi, ...	317,735	12,549	57,815	60,246
	21	Lalitpur, ...	212,628	10,916	60,983	35,857
		Total, ...	934,747	34,431	169 845	174,114
Allahabad.	22	Cawnpore, ...	1,155,439	56,759	252,876	215,473
	23	Fatehpur, ...	663,815	5,005	22,480	147,772
	24	Banda, ...	697,611	5,705	25,926	155,257
	25	Allahabad, ...	1,394,245	7,041	24,850	296,859
	26	Hamírpur, ...	529,137	19,891	91,231	101,120
	27	Jaunpur, ...	1,025,869	1,090	6,885	199,348
		Total, ...	5,466,116	95,491	424,248	1,115,829
Benares.	28	Azamgarh, ...	1,531,410	496	4,999	313,831
	29	Mirzapur, ...	1,015,293	11,063	36,572	207,996
	30	Benares, ...	793,699	18,010	89,527	138,190
	31	Gházipur, ...	1,345,401	950	5,961	284,057
	32	Gorakhpur, ...	2,019,350	3,019	15,770	378,218
	33	Basti, ...	1,472,994	442	6,811	247,826
		Total, ...	8,178,147	33,980	159,640	1,570,118
		Grand Total, ...	30,025,886	400,886	1,846,313	5,823,289
Kumaun.	34	Kumaun, ...	432,888	42,738	241,437	34,886
	35	Garhwál, ...	310,282	34,423	186,469	22,870
		Total, ...	743,170	77,161	427,906	57,756
		Grand Total, N.-W. P.	30,769,056	478,047	2,274,219	5,881,045

LITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Population.

SES. Number of their inhabitants.	Total males.	Total females.	Hindús.	Muhammadans.	Christians and others.	Number.
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
85,335	68,044	47,667	102,814	12,420	477	1
788,919	484,508	399,274	604,422	279,015	345	2
596,449	375,608	314,474	498,950	191,097	35	3
1,182,203	685,404	588,510	991,226	281,857	831	4
861,747	493,682	442,911	760,602	175,900	91	5
951,145	577,263	495,845	955,121	117,911	76	6
4,465,798	2,684,509	2,288,681	3,913,135	1,058,200	1,855	
699,380	395,395	341,757	493,601	243,455	96	7
1,040,652	596,776	525,355	751,779	369,949	403	8
914,905	503,619	430,729	794,532	139,687	129	9
1,463,259	806,913	699,8·8	1,197,583	308,682	536	10
925,939	511,136	438,335	822,576	126,599	296	11
184 028	102,573	83,074	122,657	62,977	13	12
5,228,163	2,916,412	2,519,138	4,182,728	1,251,349	1,473	
785,055	480,615	406,740	812,995	74,347	13	13
957,816	589,562	504,622	985,483	107,135	1,566	14
876,523	499,722	419,026	816,733	101,538	477	15
743,106	426,955	338,828	724,663	40,965	155	16
638,603	369,928	298,653	631,923	36,571	87	17
659,232	382,746	320,739	636,149	67,278	58	18
4,660,335	2,749,528	2,288,608	4,607,946	427,834	2,356	
353,337	216,607	187,777	378,855	25,528	1	19
259,920	167,519	150,216	305,151	12,417	167	20
151.645	111,625	101,003	207,686	4,782	160	21
764,902	495,751	438,996	891,692	42,727	328	
902,563	619,118	536,321	1,065,786	89,215	438	22
641,335	345,533	318,282	593,256	20,554	5	23
671,685	359,765	337,846	657,107	40,498	6	24
1,369,395	715,110	679,135	1,211,778	181,574	893	25
437,906	276,196	252,941	495,339	33,775	23	26
1,018,984	545,700	480,169	929,525	96,319	25	27
5,041,868	2,861,422	2,604,694	4,952,791	511,935	1,390	
1,526,411	826,145	705,265	1,333,805	197,581	24	28
978,721	520,496	494,797	949,644	64,899	750	29
704,172	406,344	387,355	714,510	78,844	345	30
1,339,440	696,572	648,829	1,221,810	123,455	136	31
2,003,580	1,078,072	941,278	1,819,445	199,372	533	32
1,466,183	784,691	688,303	1,247,201	225,784	9	33
8,018,507	4,312,320	3,865,827	7,286,415	889,935	1,797	
28,179,573	16,019,942	14,005,944	25,834,707	4,181,980	9,199	
191,451	231,146	201,742	425,963	5,569	1,356	34
123,813	155,745	154,537	308,398	1,799	85	35
315,264	386,891	356,279	734,361	7,368	1,441	
28,494,837	16,406,833	14,362,223	26,569,068	4,189,348	10,640	

5.—*Statement of Principal Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption, or not.	Family follows primogeniture, or not.	Has male heirs, or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahádur, Nawab of Rampur.	Jágírdar; has criminal and civil powers within his own territory.	Pathan Musalmán.	40	Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindí. Privately educated.	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has one son.	The Rampur Jágír has an area of about 890 square miles, a population of 485,000 souls, and a gross revenue of about Rs. 10,00,000. The Nawab keeps up a military force of about 1,700 men. The principal articles of production are a superior description of rice and sugar, and a kind of cloth called "Khais."
Benares.	Ishrí Parshád Narain Singh Bahádur, Rája of Benares.	Rája of Benares.	Brahman Bhoinhar).	55	Privately ...	In the management of his estates.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has adopted his nephew.	The zemindari of the whole province of Benares, comprising the Districts of Benares, Mirzapur, Gházipur, and Jaunpur, was bestowed on Rája Mahíp Narain Singh (grandson of Balwant Singh) on the rebellion of Cheyt Singh in 1781, on payment of 40 lakhs of rupees. In 1794 the regulations were introduced into the Benares province, by an agreement under which the present Rája now holds. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Rája the right of adoption.
Kumaun.	Partab Sah, Rája of Tehrí, Garhwál.	Rája of Tehrí.	Rajpút, Súrajbansí.	22	Privately ...	In the management of his territory	Yes ...	Yes ...	No ...	Succeeded on the 6th December, 1871, on the death of his father. The estimated population of the State is about 200,000, and supposed gross revenue is Rs. 80,000. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked, though iron and copper ore are found.

1.—*Approximate Return of the Outturn of the Revenue Survey and Levelling Operations in the North-Western Provinces for Season 1873-74, or from 1st October, 1873, to end of Field Season, with Estimate of Cost to 30th September, 1874.*

Name of Survey Division.	Parganas surveyed. Situated in	Portions of	Number of halkás or village circuits.	Average size of village circuits in acres.	Approximate total area in acres.	Actual cost for six months to 31st March, including contingencies.	Probable cost for six months to 30th September, including contingencies.
	District Moradabad.—Professional and Cadastral.					Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
4th Division.	Pargana Sambhal, ...	Parganas Bilári, Amroha, and Káshipur.	799	481	570,880	53,721 0 0	32,986 0 0
	District Muttra.						
5th Division.	Pargana Kosi, ...	...	284	1,340	380,730	58,418 0 11	37,505 0 0
	Ditto Cháta, ...						
	Ditto Noh Jhíl, ...						
	Ditto Aríng, ...						
	Ditto Mahában, ...						
	Ditto Kádir, &c., ...						
	District Bánda.						
	Pargana Bánda, ...	...	...	...	208,640		
	District Agra.						
6th Division.	Pargana Firozabad, ...	...	377	1,019	597,760	47,243 2 6	32,140 0 0
	Ditto Khandauli, ...						
	Ditto Báh Pináhat, ...						
	Ditto Fatehabad, ...						
	Ditto Irádatnagar, ...						
	Ditto Huzúr Tahsil, ...						
7th Division.	*District Hamírpur.*						
	Parganas Maudha and Jalálpur, ...	Parganas Ráth, Panwári.	285	1,599	681,600	48,887 14 6	42,387 6 10
	Total, ...	...	...	...	2,439,610	2,08,270 1 11	1,45,018 6 10
		Levelling Operations.			Lineal miles.		
		4th or Moradabad District, ...			469	1,888 0 0	1,354 0 0
		5th or Muttra and Bánda Districts, ..			318	1,695 3 3	960 0 0
		6th or Agra District, ...			586	1,850 12 6	1,114 0 0
		7th or Hamírpur District, ...			503	1,628 8 5	960 0 0
		Total, ...			1,876	7,062 8 2	4,388 0 0

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

2.—*Statement showing the Financial Results of Assessments in the several districts of the North-Western Provinces which have come under revision of settlement up to the close of the Revenue year* 1872-73.

District.	Former land-revenue minus cesses.	Revised land-revenue minus cesses.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún, ...	40,200	57,972	17,772	...
Saháranpur, ...	11,00,679	11,65,539	97,408	32,548
Muzaffarnagar, ...	10,93,579	11,59,461	1,00,046	34,164
Meerut, ...	18,26,139	21,84,675	3,58,708	172
Bulandshahr, ...	11,13,685	12,51,658	1,38,983	1,010
Aligarh, ...	18,48,575	21,46,794	2,98,219	67,894
Kumaun, ...	1,32,054	2,45,850	1,13,796	...
Garhwál, ...	69,274	69,311	27,037	...
Bijnor, ...	11,82,017	11,78,901	61,845	64,961
Moradabad, ...	...	...	...	...
Budaun, ...	9,28,225	10,29,445	1,01,220	...
Bareilly, ...	13,78,320	16,62,669	2,85,713	1,364
Pilibhít, ...	3,11,362	4,12,052	1,00,690	...
Sháhjahánpur, ...	9,75,356	11,84,446	2,09,131	41
Muttra, ...	11,25,458	12,46,733	1,21,275	...
Farukhabad, ...	11,21,047	12,76,260	1,55,213	...
Mainpuri, ...	11,91,280	13,26,613	1,35,333	...
Etáwah, ...	...	...	...	..
Etah, ...	7,32,461	9,39,220	2,09,781	3,022
Cawnpore, ...	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur, ...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad, ...	8,06,430	10,37,721	2,31,291	...
Jalaun, ...	8,59,123	8,83,360	37,455	13,218
Jhánsi, ...	5,56,825	4,59,074	...	97,751
Lalitpur, ...	1,52,764	1,33,992	...	18,772
Gorakhpur and Basti, ...	20,82,599	28,34,183	7,51,584	...
Azamgarh, ...	7,38,895	9,25,588	1,86,693	...
Grand Total, ...	2,13,05,569	2,47,60,351	37,21,805	2,67,023

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

3.—*Statement of Settlement Charges incurred up to and during the Revenue year* 1872-73.

Number.	District.	Charges up to 1871-72.	Expended in 1872-73.	Total expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Dehra Dún, ...	34,662 2 4	24,137 14 7	58,800 0 11
2	Muzaffarnagar, ...	2,45,399 14 0	42,728 8 5	2,88,128 6 5
3	Meerut, ...	3,86,882 6 4	...	3,86,882 6 4
4	Bulandshahr, ...	2,72,022 2 1	...	2,72,022 2 1
5	Aligarh, ...	3,07,779 15 7	64,304 2 3	3,72,084 1 10
6	Kumaun, ...	3,17,315 4 2	27,492 8 11	3,44,807 13 1
7	Bijnor, ...	4,49,745 7 8	52,568 15 10	5,02,314 7 6
8	Moradabad, ...	13,851 0 10	29,890 2 9	43,741 3 7
9	Budaun, ...	4,43,348 2 4	15,370 11 6	4,58,718 13 10
10	Bareilly and Pilibhít,	4,50,806 3 4	6,153 5 3	4,56,959 8 7
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	4,26,960 12 11	85,808 13 7	5,12,769 10 6
12	Muttra, ...	28,494 4 5	62,587 14 7	91,082 3 0
13	Agra, ...	...	24,410 14 0	24,410 14 0
14	Farukhabad, ...	4,13,577 0 11	53,797 6 6	4,67,374 7 5
15	Mainpuri, ...	3,38,601 5 1	70,216 5 8	4,08,817 10 9
16	Etáwah, ...	2,62,660 4 0	63,952 13 1	3,26,613 1 1
17	Etah, ...	3,35,981 14 4	41,840 8 1	3,77,822 6 5
18	Cawnpore, ...	1,64,108 10 5	1,13,225 1 0	2,77,333 11 5
19	Fatehpur, ...	1,08,985 13 2	85,691 0 11	1,94,676 14 1
20	Allahabad, ...	4,21,888 0 11	1,14,580 12 11	5,36,468 13 10
21	Hamírpur, ...	171 11 4	14,940 9 6	15,112 4 10
22	Azamgarh, ...	3,71,775 8 9	1,08,226 0 5	4,80,001 9 2
23	Gházipur, ...	44,918 3 7	...	44,918 3 7
24	Jalaun, ...	...	10,332 9 11	10,332 9 11
	Total, ...	58,39,936 4 6	11,12,257 3 8	69,52,193 8 2

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

4.—*Statement showing the Progress of Work in the Settlement Department during the Revenue year* 1872-73.

District.	Measured.	Remaining.	Inspected.	Remaining.	Assessed.	Remaining.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*
Dehra Dún, ...	18,544	...	...	...	24,942	...
Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	...	33,348	...	258,478	104,612
Aligarh, ...	...	...	...	...	406,440	...
Kumaun, ...	...	...	86,672	...	93,436	...
Bijnor, ...	72,724	...	72,724	...	370,864	71,995
Moradabad, ...	373,042	824,216	195,927	1,273,832	...	1,469,759
Sháhjahánpur, ...	...	...	129,664	...	329,625	...
Muttra, ...	386,048	366,586	185,990	868,186	794,428	1,054,176
Farukhabad, ...	...	...	...	...	26,999	...
Mainpuri, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etáwah, ...	...	...	...	...	469,387	...
Etah, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalaun, ...	...	...	...	...	101,173	...
Cawnpore, ...	627,591	...	235,821	957,794	...	1,493,651
Fatehpur, ...	339,633	129,284	190,806	671,326	...	1,011,426
Hamírpur, ...	235,147	1,229,097	...	1,464,244	...	1,464,244
Allahabad, ...	453,676	...	391,593	675,723	231,870	1,188,217
Mirzapur, ...	3,381	...	6,537	...	15,561	11
Azamgarh, ...	356,261	...	348,044	455,021	112,823	803,055
Total, ...	2,866,047	2,549,183	1,877,126	6,366,116	2,739,640	8,661,146

II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

5.—*Statement of complete divisions of Estates finished and confirmed with the Revenue year* 1872-73.

Districts.	Public Partitions.					Private Partitions.				
	Cases pending.	Instituted.	Completed and confirmed by Commissioner.	Number of Mahals.		Cases pending.	Instituted.	Completed and confirmed by Collector.	Number of Mahals.	
				Before division.	After division.				Before division.	After division.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Dehra Dún, ...	4	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	3
Saháranpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	18	110	40	40	41
Muzaffarnagar, ...	20	16	1	1	3	6	18	1	1	3
Meerut, ...	140	98	1	1	2	47	194	188	188	376
Bulandshahr, ...	10	70	6	1	2	7	31	6	6	14
Aligarh, ...	3	20	...	1	2	94	136	39	43	91
Kumaun, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwál, ...	...	...	...	...	...	47	67	28	...	...
Tarái, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor, ...	23	61	21	19	41	12	22	11	11	18
Moradabad, ...	90	25	37	41	88	17	8	11	11	31
Budaun, ...	21	71	3	7	21	18	118	47	44	173
Bareilly, ...	99	147	97	117	265	...	6	3	6	20
Sháhjahánpur, ...	1	21	3	4	9	8	14	4	4	19
Muttra, ...	17	10	6	6	42	6	21	11	11	21
Agra, ...	31	8	2	2	4	2	...	1	1	3
Farukhabad, ...	36	40	8	8	26	26	11	14	33	64
Mainpuri, ...	8	21	...	...	...	12	89	12	14	68
Etáwah, ...	19	62	8	7	20	13	7	10	20	44
Etah, ...	4	1	...	...	...	202	184	69	74	246
Jalaun, ...	12	11	9	9	35	2	4	4	8	27
Jhánsi, ...	4	...	...	...	...	11	11	18	23	23
Lalitpur, ...	3	16	...	...	...	1	7	3	3	7
Cawnpore, ...	100	81	...	...	...	2	...	2	4	9
Fatehpur, ...	39	11	1	1	2	6	19	...	...	...
Bánda,... ...	11	3	2	1	2	...	3	2	2	9
Allahabad, ...	2	...	1	1	2	12	247	13	13	47
Hamírpur, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur, ...	16	21	1	...	...	16	3	...	...	...
Gorakhpur, ...	129	99	2	2	4	26	19	41	108	224
Basti, ...	39	39	1	1	2	12	20	4	13	96
Azamgarh, ...	41	61	27	22	86	19	31	13	13	80
Mirzapur, ...	34	9	4	4	8	...	2	1	1	2
Benares, ...	12	18	...	2	4	13	11	1	6	22
Gházipur, ...	290	171	49	23	80	3	4	...	14	...
Total, 1872-73, ...	1,246	1,177	290	280	706	476	1,131	123	640	1,414

III.—PRO

A.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police Opera*
Property

Number.	Description of Crime.				In	
		Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.	Reported in previous year and brought under enquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	By Police *suo motu*.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	Class I.,... Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice, ...	623	56	679	540
2	Murder, ...	378	79	457	383
3	" II.,... Culpable homicide, ...	284	53	337	289
4	Grievous hurt, ...	1,167	63	1,230	1,080
5	Other serious offences against person,	1,831	82	1,913	1,680
6	Dacoity, ...	99	27	126	102
7	Robbery, ...	403	18	421	378
8	Lurking house-trespass and house-				
	" III.,... breaking, ...	19,807	111	19,918	19,801
9	Other serious offences against person and property, or against property only, ...	424	10	434	398
10	" IV.,... Minor offences against person, ...	360	4	364	172
11	Lurking house-trespass, ...	15,510	17	15,527	15,487
12	Theft, ...	35,027	276	35,290	25,583
13	Criminal breach of trust, ...	679	10	689	551
14	" V.,... Receiving stolen property. ...	4,379	253	4,632	4,371
15	Other minor offences against property, ...	708	8	716	258
16	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, or thieves, ...	6	2	8	6
17	Vagrancy and bad character, ...	1,135	15	1,150	583
18	Offences against religion, ...	25	...	25	14
19	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act, ...	159	1	160	152
20	" VI.,... Ditto ditto, Excise Laws, ...	697	5	702	631
21	Ditto ditto, Railway Laws, ...	476	3	479	390
22	Ditto ditto, Salt & Customs Laws,	139	1	140	22
23	Ditto ditto, Stage Carriage Act,	34	...	34	9
24	Ditto ditto, Stamp Act, ...	12	...	12	...
25	Nuisances and other offences against special laws cognizable by Police,	7,965	32	7,997	6,936
	Total, ...	92,318	1,120	93,438	79,856

TECTION.

LICE.

tions in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of stolen.

CASES.									
VESTIGATED.		NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS 5 TO 7 HOW DISPOSED OF.							
		Convicted.			*Acquitted.*				
By order of the Magistrate on complaint or under Section 680, Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the Police.	By order of the Magistrate after the Police has refused to enquire.	As per column 5.	As per column 6.	As per column 7.	As per column 5.	As per column 6.	As per column 7.		Number.
6.	7.	8.							
73	19	413	52	19	64	15	6	CLASS I.	1
9	1	234	4	1	86	9	1		2
2	1	204	2	2	63	3	...		3
76	13	729	52	13	137	18	4	„ II.	4
113	11	922	58	24	296	46	7		5
...	...	60	...	...	12	1	...		6
24	5	159	7	2	61	7	...		7
26	...	2,556	9	8	437	5	7	„ III.	8
24	3	38	9	2	58	8	4		9
169	19	42	84	11	17	57	9	„ IV.	10
15	...	419	...	1	95	4	...		11
567	24	11,185	135	19	1,490	122	17		12
110	9	208	50	5	52	28	6		13
38	5	396	21	13	650	14	13	„ V.	14
444	5	159	214	4	31	170	13		15
1	...	3	1	...	3	...	...		16
355	198	443	205	189	123	97	45		17
11	...	2	6	...	...	5	...		18
4	3	126	3	1	13	1	2		19
53	14	542	35	24	65	14	2		20
21	...	304	16	...	44	5	...	„ VI.	21
113	4	19	81	31	1	6	...		22
25	...	7	24	...	2	1	...		23
12	...	...	3	3	...	6	...		24
901	129	6,275	959	84	456	83	18		25
3,186	463	28,415	2,030	456	4,261	725	154		

III.—PRO

A.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police Opera*

Property

CA

Number.	Description of Crime.	Number of Cases in Co how disposed					
		Under trial at close of year.			*Pending at end of last year.*		
		As per column 5.	As per column 6.	As per column 7.	As per column 5.	As per column 6.	As per column 7.
	1.	8.			9.		
1	Class I.. ... Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice,	21	4	1	40	29	1
2	Murders, ...	48	2	...	111	6	6
3	Culpable homicide.	37	...	...	70	3	...
4	„ II.,... Grievous hurt, ...	35	2	...	81	3	2
5	Other serious offences against person, ...	41	3	1	77	7	1
6	Dacoity, ...	16	...	...	48	3	...
7	Robbery, ...	19	...	...	15	1	...
8	„ III.,... Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking, ...	110	1	...	140	1	...
9	Other serious offences against person and property, or against property only.	7	...	...	15	4	...
10	„ IV.,... Minor offences against person, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	Lurking house-trespass, ...	12	...	...	16	...	...
12	Theft, ...	221	2	...	239	15	...
13	Criminal breach of trust, ...	6	3	1	5	2	5
14	„ V.,... Receiving stolen property, ...	90	...	...	228	4	1
15	Other minor offences against property, ...	3	7	...	2	6	...
16	Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, or thieves, ...	...	...	...	8	...	...
17	Vagrancy and bad character, ...	9	10	11	7	5	4
18	Offences against religion, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act, ...	5	...	...	2	...	...
20	„ VI.,... Ditto ditto, Excise Laws, ...	7	1	...	5	...	...
21	Ditto ditto, Railway Laws, ...	1	...	...	3	...	...
22	Ditto ditto, Salt & Customs Laws,	...	...	...	...	...	1
23	Ditto ditto, Stage Carriage Act,	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Ditto ditto, Stamp Act, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25	Nuisances and other offences against Special Laws cognizable by Police,	22	...	1	63	3	26
	Total, ...	711	35	15	1,175	92	47

TECTION.

LICE.

tions in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of stolen.

SES.		PERSONS.									
LUMNS 5 TO 7 OF.		ARRESTED WITHIN THE YEAR.		Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	RELEASED BY MAGISTRATE WITHOUT TRIAL.			NUMBER ACTUALLY PUT ON TRIAL.			
Received by transfer.	Total pending.	By Police.	By order of Magistrate.		Arrested by Police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by Police.	Arrested by Police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.		Number.
10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.			16.			
2	72	1,463	872	8	20	130	86	1,391	769	Class I.	1
7	130	691	126	7	3	39	67	726	100		2
1	74	660	86	...	10	9	33	684	84		3
1	87	413	553	...	26	96	76	1,374	466	„ II.	4
21	106	1,502	571	30	9	105	95	1,456	479		5
2	53	508	39	44	7	7	45	452	34		6
6	22	476	72	1	3	17	40	446	57		7
13	154	4,607	223	7	44	63	220	4,449	174	„ III.	8
...	19	147	90	...	1	14	20	141	80		9
...	...	112	301	...	...	107	10	102	194	„ IV.	10
3	19	688	26	1	8	6	35	663	20		11
42	296	16,969	1,069	53	116	309	756	16,273	780		12
1	13	340	142	1	2	29	27	314	122		13
48	281	6,435	425	75	34	54	38	6,199	382	„ V.	14
...	83	286	682	1	4	167	5	277	522		15
...	8	19	1	1	...	...	...	96	1		16
5	21	1,104	1,235	29	7	93	83	1,006	1,132		17
...	...	4	27	...	...	4	...	4	23		18
...	2	898	69	...	10	2	38	834	67		19
...	5	861	165	1	1	8	20	845	155	„ VI.	20
...	3	275	191	2	...	3	7	268	188		21
...	1	28	255	...	...	9	1	27	247		22
...	...	2	32	...	...	1	...	2	31		23
...	...	...	18	...	...	6	...	...	12		24
...	92	13,857	2,692	3	13	33	125	13,751	2,706		25
152	1,466	53,345	9,963	264	318	1,311	2,170	51,710	8,825		

III.—PRO

A.—Po

1.—*General Statement of Crime showing the result of Police Opera*

Property

PER

Number.	Description of Crime.		Acquitted or discharged after trial.			
			By Magistrate.		*By Sessions or High Court.*	
			Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Arrested by Police *suo motu.*	Arrested by order of Magistrate.
	1.		17.		18.	
1	Class I.,...	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice, ...	187	142	5	7
2		Murders, ...	75	25	138	26
3	„ II.,...	Culpable homicide, ...	101	34	80	9
4		Grievous hurt, ...	248	84	20	4
5		Other serious offences against person,	242	147	56	7
6		Dacoity, ...	51	1	57	5
7		Robbery, ...	92	26	35	4
8	„ III.,...	Lurking house-trespass and house-breaking,...	658	85	17	...
9		Other serious offences against person and property, or against property only, ...	39	36	24	13
10	„ IV.,...	Minor offences against person, ...	22	44	...	...
11		Lurking house-trespass, ...	111	11	...	...
12		Theft, ...	1,800	294	9	...
13	„ V.,...	Criminal breach of trust, ...	75	44	...	...
14		Receiving stolen property, ...	1,108	133	16	1
15		Other minor offences against property, ...	43	157	...	...
16		Belonging to gang of thugs, dacoits, robbers, or thieves, ...	4	...	5	...
17		Vagrancy and bad character, ...	217	292	...	...
18		Offences against religion, ...	...	8	...	...
19		Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act, ...	108	18	...	...
20	„ VI.,...	Ditto ditto, Excise Laws, ...	115	32	...	...
21		Ditto ditto, Railway Laws, ..	23	27	...	...
22		Ditto ditto, Salt & Customs Laws,	...	22	...	...
23		Ditto ditto, Stage Carriage Act,	...	2	...	...
24		Ditto ditto, Stamp Act, ...	...	...	...	...
25		Nuisances and other offences against Special Laws cognizable by Police,	853	304	1	...
		Total, ...	6,172	1,968	463	76

TECTION.

LICE.

tions in the Detection and Prosecution of Crime and Recovery of stolen.

SONS.							PROPERTY.				
FINALLY CONVICTED, INCLUDING PERSONS ORDERED TO GIVE SECURITY FOR GOOD CONDUCT.			NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
			Before being put on trial.								
Of arrests made by Police *suo motu*..	Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.	In custody of Police	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Number.
19.		20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28.	
									Rs.	Rs.	
1,141	600	1	...	3	63	14	1	1	5	5	CLASS I. 1
394	43	5	5	...	38	82	96	65	33,295	17,540	2
411	39	3	...	...	27	64	6	4	211	27	3
1,054	360	...	7	8	65	5	...	...	...	...	„ II. 4
1,083	312	6	4	1	57	25	41	18	781	158	5
270	12	1	11	...	26	63	88	57	33,390	3,925	6
279	27	3	7	...	25	62	381	196	23,921	5,900	7
3,601	80	...	25	2	166	16	15,261	4,577	6,44,938	1,81,547	„ III. 8
70	29	...	...	...	1	9	6	17	211	523	9
79	150	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	5	5	„ IV. 10
529	9	2	...	...	21	...	1,469	289	30,889	9,380	11
14,203	473	8	40	7	262	4	34,462	16,921	4,21,463	1,97,888	12
229	73	...	...	...	15	...	636	277	49,828	19,502	13
4,942	242	5	16	...	133	1	572	4,157	10,444	1,02,223	„ V. 14
232	363	...	...	...	4	...	17	13	147	56	15
17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
778	805	2	...	10	44	...	...	...	...	...	17
4	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
714	49	...	8	10	9	3	...	...	...	...	19
720	122	...	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...	„ VI. 20
244	161	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	21
27	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
2	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
12,929	2,334	...	3	7	36	...	...	...	...	...	25
43,952	6,565	36	127	49	1005	298	53,037	26,593	12,49,428	5,38,679	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

2.—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Distribution,*

Number.	District.	Sanctioned strength of						
		Inspector-General, Deputy and Assistant Inspector-General.	*Strength of Police paid for wholly or in part from Provincial Revenues.*					
			Number of District and Assistant District Superintendents.	Number of Subordinate Officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of Subordinate Officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of Mounted Police Constables.	Number of Foot Police Constables.	Number of Water Police Constables.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
1	Meerut, ...	...	1	6	132	27	578	...
2	Aligarh, ...	...	1	4	96	19	377	...
3	Saháranpur, ...	...	1	4	87	10	336	...
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	1	3	75	5	293	...
5	Bulandshahr, ...	...	1	4	92	23	350	...
6	Dehra Dún, ...	...	...	2	44	...	160	...
7	Bareilly, ...	...	1	6	132	21	606	...
8	Bijnor, ...	...	1	3	78	6	318	...
9	Moradabad, ...	...	1	6	92	19	364	...
10	Budaun, ...	...	1	4	83	14	309	...
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	...	1	4	78	12	298	...
12	Agra, ...	...	1	7	137	34	597	...
13	Muttra, ...	...	1	4	97	14	372	...
14	Farukhabad, ...	...	1	5	94	25	421	...
15	Mainpuri, ...	...	1	4	79	22	308	...
16	Etáwah, ...	...	1	5	83	10	302	...
17	Etah, ...	...	1	4	66	14	237	...
18	Allahabad, ...	...	1	10	162	34	673	...
19	Cawnpore, ...	...	1	7	106	21	419	...
20	Fatehpur, ...	...	1	3	81	14	315	...
21	Bánda, ...	...	1	5	104	7	378	...
22	Hamírpur, ...	...	1	4	88	8	323	...
23	Jaunpur, ...	...	1	4	80	14	317	...
24	Benares, ...	...	1	3	95	21	453	...
25	Gorakhpur, ...	...	1	6	120	35	437	...
26	Azamgarh, ...	...	1	4	102	7	372	...
27	Mirzapur, ...	...	1	6	115	22	391	...
28	Gházipur, ...	...	1	5	98	17	400	...
29	Basti, ...	...	1	3	87	14	311	...
30	Jhánsi, ...	...	1	5	99	45	450	...
31	Jalaun, ...	...	1	4	80	16	327	...
32	Lalitpur, ...	...	1	3	79	16	309	...
33	Govt. R. Police, N.-W. P.,	...	D. S. 31 / A.D.S.10	7	48	...	270	...
34	Govt. R. P., N.-W. P., S. P. and D. Railway,	...	...	1	1	...	50	...
	Total, ...	...	42	155	3,090	566	12,431	...

TECTION.

LICE.

and Employment of Police for the year 1873.

Police Force.			Cost of Police.			
Strength of Police paid wholly from other than Provincial Revenues.		Total Police of all kinds in District.	Total Cost.	Payable from Provincial Revenue.	Payable from other sources.	Number.
Officers.	Men.					
IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
58	667	1,469	1,61,679	1,11,243	50,436	1
47	513	1,057	1,14,210	80,184	34,026	2
31	374	843	95,372	71,390	23,982	3
22	324	723	80,502	60,270	20,232	4
30	376	876	99,384	76,440	22,944	5
5	54	265	33,456	29,310	4,146	6
35	549	1,350	1,54,376	1,16,606	37,770	7
24	243	673	78,091	62,446	15,645	8
33	447	962	1,15,451	84,101	31,350	9
12	246	669	82,864	68,176	14,688	10
29	271	693	86,904	65,442	21,462	11
56	521	1,353	1,65,605	1,16,327	49,278	12
28	426	942	1,04,326	75,820	28,506	13
31	385	962	1,11,787	84,721	27,066	14
10	124	548	77,819	70,451	7,368	15
9	121	531	74,703	66,819	7,884	16
15	191	528	69,933	57 915	12,018	17
33	345	1,258	1,67,243	1,40,057	27,186	18
44	370	968	1,23,490	91,654	31,836	19
5	148	567	71,908	64,394	7,524	20
9	112	616	81,593	74,825	6,768	21
12	130	566	77,722	69,442	8,280	22
6	172	594	76,121	66,041	10,080	23
34	401	992	1,22,901	85,575	37,326	24
4	191	810	1,06,998	97,674	9,324	25
11	151	648	81,168	73,698	7,470	26
18	338	891	1,06,390	85,162	21,228	27
15	193	729	95,187	82,011	13,176	28
1	34	451	66,192	64,320	1,872	29
5	129	744	99,279	92,565	6,714	30
11	142	581	77,897	69,125	8,772	31
1	41	450	63,786	61,530	2,256	32
...	...	326	70,231	22,453	47,778	33
...	...	52	8,631	6,473	2,158	34
684	8,729	25,687	32,03,209	25,44,660	6,58,549	

III.—PRO
A.—Po

2.—*Statement showing the Strength, Cost, Distribution*

Number.	District.	Distribution In Guards at District and Central Jails.	
		Officers.	Men.
	I.	XV.	XVI.
1	Meerut, ...	8	61
2	Aligarh, ...	2	10
3	Saharanpur, ...	1	6
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	1	6
5	Bulandshahr, ...	1	6
6	Dehra Dún, ...	1	6
7	Bareilly, ...	8	60
8	Bijnor, ...	2	10
9	Moradabad, ...	2	10
10	Budaun, ...	1	6
11	Sháhjahánpur,...	1	6
12	Agra, ...	8	65
13	Muttra, ...	1	6
14	Farukhabad, ...	8	66
15	Mainpuri, ...	2	10
16	Etáwah, ...	1	6
17	Etah, ...	1	6
18	Allahabad, ...	8	66
19	Cawnpore, ...	1	6
20	Fatehpur, ...	2	10
21	Bánda, ...	1	6
22	Hamírpur, ...	1	6
23	Jaunpur, ...	2	10
24	Benares, ...	8	66
25	Gorakhpur, ...	3	15
26	Azamgarh, ...	2	10
27	Mirzapur, ...	2	10
28	Gházipur, ...	3	15
29	Basti, ...	1	6
30	Jhánsi, ...	3	15
31	Jalaun, ...	1	6
32	Lalitpur, ...	1	6
33	Government Railway Police, N.-W. P., ...	...	...
34	Government Railway Police, N.-W. P., Sind, Panjáb, and Delhi Railway, ...	...	...
	Total, ...	88	599

TECTION.

LICE.

and Employment of Police for the year 1873.

OF FORCE.

District.						
Guards over Lock-ups and Treasuries or as Escort to Prisoners and Treasure.		*On other duties.*		On Town or Municipal duty.	In Cantonments.	Number.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.			
XVII.	XVIII.	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	
14	78	116	466	548	177	1
10	47	88	339	560	...	2
10	59	80	281	391	14	3
6	43	71	249	346	...	4
8	39	87	328	406	...	5
8	40	37	114	31	28	6
14	87	116	480	549	35	7
8	41	71	273	267	...	8
9	47	87	326	480	...	9
5	43	81	274	258	...	10
13	84	68	220	275	25	11
12	59	124	507	509	68	12
10	50	90	330	454	...	13
9	51	82	329	400	16	14
8	52	73	268	134	...	15
8	52	79	254	130	...	16
8	41	61	204	206	...	17
18	125	146	516	355	23	18
13	59	99	375	341	73	19
9	47	73	272	153	...	20
13	63	95	316	121	...	21
16	85	75	240	142	...	22
15	69	67	252	178	...	23
3	28	87	364	412	23	24
11	60	112	413	195	...	25
13	74	91	295	162	...	26
41	94	78	309	352	4	27
10	59	90	343	208	...	28
10	53	79	266	35	...	29
9	47	92	443	121	13	30
10	51	73	286	153	...	31
6	39	75	280	42	...	32
...	...	55	270	...	...	33
...	...	2	50	...	...	34
357	1,866	2,800	10,532	8,914	499	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

3.—*Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and Gene-*

Number.	District.	Punish			
		Dismissed.		Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own Departmental Officers.	
		Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5
1	Meerut, ...	4	7	34	104
2	Aligarh, ...	1	6	22	28
3	Saháranpur, ...	4	4	17	28
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	1	2	12	22
5	Bulandshahr, ...	1	2	29	18
6	Dehra Dún, ...	...	2	13	8
7	Bareilly, ...	...	15	3	23
8	Bijnor, ...	4	3	4	11
9	Moradabad, ...	...	25	16	49
10	Budaun, ...	4	4	3	3
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	1	8	11	27
12	Agra, ...	3	23	13	68
13	Muttra, ...	2	13	6	14
14	Farukhabad, ...	1	7	2	7
15	Mainpuri, ...	1	1	10	6
16	Etáwah, ...	...	9	39	21
17	Etah, ...	2	7	25	56
18	Allahabad, ...	1	12	23	49
19	Cawnpore, ...	1	7	43	51
20	Fatehpur, ...	...	8	20	31
21	Bánda, ...	1	14	26	56
22	Hamírpur, ...	...	2	10	17
23	Jaunpur, ...	...	4	10	32
24	Benares, ...	2	4	23	66
25	Gorakhpur, ...	1	9	32	40
26	Azamgarh, ...	...	...	6	1
27	Mirzapur, ...	3	12	6	43
28	Gházipur, ...	...	13	11	59
29	Basti, ...	4	10	16	16
30	Jhánsi, ...	3	19	8	24
31	Jalaun, ...	...	4	18	5
32	Lalitpur, ...	1	19	5	3
33	Government Railway Police, N.-W. P., ...	...	11	52	119
34	Govt. R. Police, N.-W. P., S. P. & D. Railway,	...	4	...	9
	Total, ...	46	290	568	1,114

TECTION.

LICE.

ral Internal Management of the Force for the year 1873.

MENT.

Punished judicially by a Magistrate.

Under Police Act.		Under Sections 330, 331, 348, Penal Code.		Under Chapter IX. of Penal Code.		Other Offences.		Number.
Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers	Men.	
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	
1	5	...	...	1	...	...	7	1
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
...	2	...	...	1	...	2	1	3
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
2	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	8
...	...	1	1	...	...	2	13	9
2	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	10
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
...	1	...	...	4	4	...	...	13
...	2	1	1	1	...	...	3	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	15
1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	16
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
1	2	...	...	...	...	...	9	18
...	3	...	...	...	...	1	4	19
1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
...	3	...	...	1	1	1	1	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22
...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	23
1	2	...	...	1	2	...	5	24
2	4	...	...	...	...	2	7	25
...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	26
...	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	27
...	2	...	...	...	...	1	7	28
...	3	1	...	2	3	...	1	29
...	5	...	...	...	1	1	4	30
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
...	4	...	...	...	...	1	6	33
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
13	73	5	2	13	19	16	89	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

3.—*Statement showing Equipment, Discipline, and Gene*

Number.	District.	Reward.		Number enlisted during the year.	Of ten years' service and upwards.
		Number of Police rewarded during the year.			
		By promotion.	By money rewards.		
	1.	14.	15.	16.	17.
1	Meerut, ...	96	16	100	628
2	Aligarh, ...	1	2	23	435
3	Saháranpur, ...	62	36	41	304
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	5	12	287
5	Bulandshahr, ...	...	6	33	237
6	Dehra Dún, ...	...	24	36	73
7	Bareilly, ...	28	44	43	558
8	Bijnor, ...	...	20	25	233
9	Moradabad, ...	46	79	53	364
10	Budaun, ...	7	50	16	269
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	18	29	33	298
12	Agra, ...	...	94	70	505
13	Muttra, ...	83	35	56	336
14	Farukhabad, ...	...	22	32	441
15	Mainpuri, ...	26	20	19	170
16	Etáwah, ...	25	37	27	233
17	Etah, ...	...	67	34	226
18	Allahabad, ...	15	155	62	579
19	Cawnpore, ...	78	108	54	457
20	Fatehpur, ...	42	66	16	313
21	Banda, ...	...	8	42	279
22	Hamírpur, ...	...	21	15	267
23	Jaunpur, ...	...	27	32	265
24	Benares, ...	45	284	37	563
25	Gorakhpur, ...	...	476	43	326
26	Azimgarh, ...	...	62	20	254
27	Mirzapur, ...	...	62	48	306
28	Gházipur, ...	4	64	31	380
29	Basti, ...	...	62	33	155
30	Jhánsi, ...	...	20	46	311
31	Jalaun, ...	...	12	14	330
32	Lalitpur, ...	1	10	28	168
33	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P., ...	41	23	36	151
34	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P., S. P. and D. Railway.	...	...	5	5
	Total, ...	618	2,046	1,215	10,697

TECTION.

LICE.

ral Internal Management of the Force for the year 1873.

NUMBER WHO HAVE LEFT THE FORCE DURING THE YEAR.

On pension.	On gratuity.	By resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns 2 and 3).	By discharge otherwise than under preceding columns.	By desertion.	By death.	Total.	Number.
18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	
18	14	31	11	14	...	20	108	1
1	1	12	7	5	...	8	34	2
2	13	10	8	6	...	4	43	3
1	1	1	3	5	...	8	19	4
3	3	21	3	...	2	3	35	5
...	1	8	2	...	...	1	12	6
...	1	15	15	9	1	8	49	7
3	2	2	7	8	...	4	26	8
12	...	4	25	17	...	5	63	9
1	...	9	8	8	...	2	28	10
...	2	12	9	2	...	5	30	11
1	1	20	26	5	2	15	70	12
8	...	14	15	9	...	10	56	13
...	5	4	8	3	...	...	32	14
...	1	10	2	1	...	6	20	15
1	2	7	9	5	...	3	27	16
7	2	4	9	2	1	4	29	17
6	3	17	13	12	...	11	62	18
...	...	13	8	8	...	11	40	19
...	2	7	8	5	...	4	26	20
3	3	8	15	7	...	6	42	21
2	1	2	2	1	...	7	15	22
8	3	8	4	3	...	3	29	23
...	1	9	6	11	...	17	44	24
...	1	11	10	15	...	9	47	25
...	2	6	...	3	...	10	21	26
2	3	10	15	8	...	20	58	27
5	4	7	13	10	1	6	46	28
...	1	5	14	10	...	6	36	29
1	2	11	22	11	...	15	62	30
...	2	4	4	4	...	3	19	31
...	4	7	20	...	...	8	49	32
...	...	12	11	8	...	5	36	33
...	...	2	4	2	...	1	9	34
85	81	323	336	227	8	255	1,315	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable by Police shown*

Number.	Districts.	Class I.—Offences against the State, Cases.			
		Total number of cases reported to have been committed during the year and in previous years, but brought under enquiry during the year.	Total number of cases enquired into.	Total number of cases convicted.	Total number of cases acquitted.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	Meerut, ...	11	11	9	1
2	Aligarh, ...	19	18	9	6
3	Saháranpur, ...	19	18	16	1
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	13	11	10	2
5	Bulandshahr, ...	8	8	8	...
6	Dehra Dún, ...	5	5	5	...
7	Bareilly, ...	38	38	32	2
8	Bijnor, ...	8	8	7	1
9	Moradabad, ...	25	22	20	3
10	Budaun, ...	28	28	18	7
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	10	10	7	2
12	Agra, ...	21	21	11	8
13	Muttra, ...	16	15	13	2
14	Farukhabad, ...	12	11	10	1
15	Mainpuri, ...	7	7	7	...
16	Etáwah, ...	15	14	11	3
17	Etah, ...	30	27	25	4
18	Allahabad, ...	18	18	14	...
19	Cawnpore, ...	23	23	15	2
20	Fatehpur, ...	24	20	19	1
21	Bánda,...	21	20	14	6
22	Hamírpur, ...	19	19	8	2
23	Jaunpur, ...	13	12	11	1
24	Benares, ...	31	27	18	4
25	Gorakhpur, ...	23	22	19	2
26	Azamgarh, ...	40	39	32	4
27	Mirzapur, ...	30	24	23	3
28	Gházipur, ...	82	68	46	13
29	Basti, ...	16	16	12	...
30	Jhánsi, ...	27	25	21	1
31	Jalaun, ...	4	4	3	1
32	Lalitpur, ...	6	6	2	...
33	Tarái, ...	2	2	2	...
34	Kumaun, ...	5	5	4	1
35	Garhwál, ...	...	...	...	...
36	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.,	10	10	4	2
37	Govt. Police, S.P.&D. Railway,	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	679	632	485	86

TECTION.

LICE.

for each district of the North-Western Provinces.

PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY, SAFETY, AND JUSTICE.

Persons					Number.
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
79	8	70	7	62	1
71	23	48	2	45	2
54	...	52	6	46	3
29	...	29	4	25	4
22	...	22	5	17	5
5	...	5	...	5	6
213	...	213	41	147	7
40	...	39	13	26	1
85	...	85	4	80	9
100	21	76	...	76	10
50		50	5	45	11
46	2	44	27	17	12
99	22	77	1	76	13
35	...	35	1	34	14
7	...	7	...	7	15
37	1	36	4	30	16
112	16	96	10	82	17
61	8	52	13	39	18
169	11	158	47	107	19
156	...	155	30	120	20
53	...	53	24	29	21
19	1	18	1	9	22
38	7	31	...	31	23
64	10	53	8	45	24
79	...	79	4	75	25
200	13	187	21	159	26
89	...	89	31	57	27
248	70	178	18	150	28
39	13	26	6	18	29
64	9	55	...	55	30
13	...	13	1	12	31
13	...	13	4	2	32
2	...	2	...	2	33
8	...	8	2	6	34
...	...	...	...	...	35
8	1	6	1	5	36
...	...	...	...	...	37
2,407	236	2,160	341	1,741	

III.—P·R O

A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable by Police shown*

Number.	Districts.	Class II.—Serious			
		Cases.			
		Total number of cases reported to have been committed during the year and in previous years, but brought under enquiry during the year.	Total number of cases enquired into.	Total number of cases convicted.	Total number of cases acquitted.
	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
1	Meerut, ...	82	75	51	16
2	Aligarh, ...	127	124	79	21
3	Saháranpur, ...	51	51	32	10
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	48	43	28	10
5	Bulandshahr, ...	73	62	37	19
6	Dehra Dún, ...	12	12	11	1
7	Bareilly, ...	166	153	125	21
8	Bijnor, ...	46	42	30	6
9	Moradabad, ...	128	120	67	20
10	Budaun, ...	183	173	107	28
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	245	236	131	61
12	Agra, ...	128	128	56	37
13	Muttra, ...	78	74	57	12
14	Farukhabad, ...	145	130	92	19
15	Mainpuri, ...	77	72	43	19
16	Etáwah, ...	109	101	58	15
17	Etah.	84	82	62	7
18	Allahabad, ...	169	162	106	15
19	Cawnpore, ...	242	242	121	32
20	Fatehpur, ...	96	86	51	8
21	Bánda, ...	183	165	120	34
22	Hamírpur, ...	91	90	25	14
23	Jaunpur, ...	146	140	71	30
24	Benares, ...	264	249	120	56
25	Gorakhpur, ...	157	145	87	24
26	Azamgarh, ...	163	150	122	18
27	Mirzapur, ...	149	129	97	29
28	Gházipur, ...	178	155	82	37
29	Basti, ...	102	102	58	14
30	Jhánsi, ...	65	62	37	11
31	Jalaun, ...	66	66	33	11
32	Lalitpur, ...	34	33	24	1
33	Tarái, ...	4	4	1	...
34	Kumaun, ...	16	16	10	6
35	Garhwál, ...	7	4	2	2
36	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.,	8	8	7	1
37	Govt. Police, S. P. & D. Railway,	5	5	5	...
	Total, ...	3,927	3,691	2,245	670

TECTION.

LICE.

for each district of the North-Western Provinces.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Persons.

Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at the end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
189	6	132	50	77	1
309	78	228	19	155	2
75	8	65	17	47	3
65	4	60	15	42	4
133	31	101	22	69	5
17	...	17	3	14	6
334	5	329	85	226	7
117	7	107	23	71	8
200	1	199	51	132	9
283	58	210	14	181	10
296	...	296	104	187	11
196	18	178	77	88	12
180	27	152	27	114	13
217	4	212	70	135	14
179	21	152	63	89	15
130	27	98	24	70	16
153	14	135	13	116	17
206	...	205	47	155	18
230	4	224	51	165	19
158	2	155	33	111	20
449	...	449	132	271	21
94	11	82	34	37	22
180	49	130	10	112	23
401	67	328	94	222	24
173	6	167	35	128	25
267	7	259	40	191	26
206	...	206	59	141	27
231	73	156	14	129	28
145	18	124	25	71	29
59	9	50	4	41	30
61	...	61	18	42	31
50	...	50	7	33	32
10	8	1	...	1	33
26	1	25	8	17	34
10	3	7	4	2	35
13	...	13	3	9	36
7	1	6	1	5	37
5,999	568	5,369	1,296	3,696	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

4.—*Return of Crime cognizable by Police shown*

Number.	Districts.	Class III — Serious offences			
		Cases.			
		Total number of cases reported to have been committed during the year and in previous years, but brought under enquiry during the year.	Total number of cases enquired into.	Total number of cases convicted.	Total number of cases acquitted.
	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
1	Meerut, ...	820	819	72	26
2	Aligarh, ...	145	140	80	16
3	Saháranpur, ...	892	888	74	10
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	248	245	41	18
5	Bulandshahr, ...	389	382	45	16
6	Dehra Dún, ...	44	44	7	1
7	Bareilly, ...	571	568	126	20
8	Bijnor, ...	454	450	58	12
9	Moradabad, ...	323	319	46	10
10	Budaun, ...	567	565	55	16
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	1,017	1,016	51	46
12	Agra, ...	1,622	1,622	135	42
13	Muttra, ...	476	473	76	42
14	Farukhabad, ...	623	619	75	16
15	Mainpuri, ...	353	352	42	20
16	Etáwah, ...	561	552	89	12
17	Etah, ...	365	362	44	6
18	Allahabad, ...	908	903	117	28
19	Cawnpore, ...	1,170	1,170	111	12
20	Fatehpur, ...	301	296	80	8
21	Bánda, ...	588	585	91	20
22	Hamírpur, ...	426	426	61	14
23	Jaunpur, ...	849	841	80	22
24	Benares, ...	958	955	84	16
25	Gorakhpur, ...	914	905	206	37
26	Azamgarh, ...	1,495	1,484	215	18
27	Mirzapur, ...	670	662	117	17
28	Gházipur, ...	794	769	139	31
29	Basti, ...	732	732	117	27
30	Jhánsi, ...	817	811	183	12
31	Jalaun, ...	756	756	114	29
32	Lalitpur, ...	38	37	9	1
33	Tarái, ...	1	1	1	...
34	Kumaun, ...	1	1	1	...
35	Garhwál, ...	...	...	...	...
36	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.,...	5	5	3	...
37	Govt. Police, S. P. & D. Railway,...	6	6	4	...
	Total, ...	20,899	20,761	2,849	601

TECTION.

LICE.

for each district of the North-Western Provinces.

AGAINST PERSON AND PROPERTY AND AGAINST PROPERTY ONLY.

Persons.					Number.
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	
161	21	139	44	90	1
144	20	122	15	101	2
137	7	130	19	105	3
113	7	106	35	64	4
105	25	80	7	58	5
13	...	13	3	9	6
252	8	241	58	178	7
113	5	104	13	91	8
92	...	92	17	70	9
164	46	113	11	99	10
177	1	176	96	66	11
336	21	306	73	225	12
204	44	146	27	113	13
148	...	147	41	104	14
167	12	136	67	68	15
212	17	195	27	150	16
86	6	80	9	68	17
281	...	280	62	216	18
195	1	194	36	157	19
148	3	145	14	124	20
194	...	190	60	115	21
105	10	95	20	75	22
202	54	148	15	111	23
245	33	210	60	145	24
502	26	474	76	366	25
531	3	515	68	390	26
227	6	221	25	179	27
300	49	235	14	214	28
303	27	275	66	192	29
280	20	260	18	233	30
221	9	212	41	149	31
37	...	37	6	27	32
1	...	1	...	1	33
3	...	3	...	3	34
...	...	...	...	...	35
3	...	3	...	3	36
9	...	9	...	9	37
6,411	481	5,833	1,143	4,368	

III.—PRO

A—Po

4.—Return of Crime cognizable by Police shown

Number.	Districts.	Class IV.—Minor			
		Cases.			
		Total number of cases reported to have been committed during the year and in previous years, but brought under enquiry during the year.	Total number of cases enquired into.	Total number of cases convicted.	Total number of cases acquitted.
	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
1	Meerut, ...	3	3	3	...
2	Aligarh, ...	13	13	2	4
3	Saháranpur, ...	11	11	6	5
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	12	12	7	5
5	Bulandshahr, ...	4	4	1	3
6	Dehra Dún, ...	...	...	...	...
7	Bareilly, ...	8	8	7	1
8	Bijnor, ...	3	3	1	2
9	Moradabad, ...	20	20	1	...
10	Budaun, ...	56	56	23	25
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	5	5	2	...
12	Agra, ...	3	3	...	1
13	Muttra, ...	16	16	16	...
14	Farukhabad, ...	3	3	2	...
15	Mainpuri, ...	6	6	6	...
16	Etáwah	16	16	6	1
17	Etah, ...	6	6	1	5
18	Allahabad, ...	13	13	5	...
19	Cawnpore, ...	16	16	5	4
20	Fatehpur, ...	3	3	1	1
21	Bánda, ...	5	5	1	2
22	Hamirpur, ...	8	8	1	...
23	Jaunpur, ...	10	10	2	2
24	Benares, ...	18	18	2	4
25	Gorakhpur, ...	23	23	4	1
26	Azamgarh, ...	1	1	...	...
27	Mirzapur, ...	10	10	2	1
28	Gházipur	56	52	22	15
29	Basti, ...	6	6	2	...
30	Jhánsi, ...	9	9	6	1
31	Jalaun, ...	1	1	...	...
32	Lalitpur, ...	...	...	...	...
33	Tarái, ...	...	...	...	...
34	Kumaun, ...	...	...	...	...
35	Garhwál, ...	...	...	...	...
36	Govt. Railway Police. N.-W. P.,	...	...	...	...
37	Govt. Police, S. P. & D. Railway,	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	364	360	137	83

TECTION.

LICE.

for each district of the North-Western Provinces.

OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
36.	37.	38.	39.	40.	
16	...	16	1	15	1
29	20	9	2	7	2
16	4	12	2	10	3
21	...	21	10	11	4
7	6	1	...	1	5
...	...	...	...	...	6
11	...	11	1	10	7
8	...	8	6	2	8
1	...	1	...	1	9
68	36	32	...	32	10
4	...	4	2	2	11
2	...	2	2	...	12
31	...	31	2	29	13
14	...	14	...	14	14
7	...	7	1	6	15
16	8	8	...	8	16
9	8	1	...	1	17
10	...	10	...	10	18
18	...	18	12	6	19
5	...	5	4	1	20
5	...	5	4	1	21
4	...	4	...	4	22
7	4	3	...	3	23
9	5	4	1	3	24
7	...	7	1	6	25
...	...	...	...	...	26
3	...	3	1	2	27
67	20	47	14	33	28
7	4	3	...	2	29
11	2	9	...	9	30
...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	...	...	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	37
413	117	296	66	229	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

4.—Return of Crime cognizable by Police shown

Number.	Districts.	CLASS V.—Minor Offences			
		Cases.			
		Total number of cases reported to have been committed during the year and in previous years, but brought under enquiry during the year.	Total number of cases enquired into.	Total number of cases convicted.	Total number of cases acquitted.
	41.	42.	43.	44.	45.
1	Meerut, ...	1,016	968	423	82
2	Aligarh, ...	1,648	1,522	291	78
3	Sahárunpur, ...	928	826	391	134
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	724	715	199	60
5	Bulandshahr, ...	1,014	994	260	78
6	Dehra Dún, ...	205	203	105	13
7	Bareilly, ...	4,923	4,456	724	96
8	Bijnor, ...	458	292	149	22
9	Moradabad, ...	1,635	1,332	395	70
10	Budaun, ...	2,497	2,190	390	143
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	1,895	1,496	558	117
12	Agra, ...	1,559	1,341	646	122
13	Muttra, ...	957	853	353	40
14	Farukhabad, ...	1,236	1,090	346	68
15	Mainpuri, ...	1,026	898	318	43
16	Etáwah, ...	1,937	1,915	396	64
17	Etah, ...	1,469	1,443	326	70
18	Allahabad, ...	2,582	2,508	740	58
19	Cawnpore, ...	2,320	1,993	988	105
20	Fatehpur, ...	1,295	1,155	440	21
21	Bánda, ...	2,833	1,964	831	134
22	Hamírpur, ...	2,528	1,422	775	80
23	Jaunpur, ...	2,891	2,597	502	114
24	Benares, ...	2,628	2,093	745	149
25	Gorakhpur, ...	3,659	2,416	1,091	158
26	Azamgarh, ...	1,064	885	583	44
27	Mirzapur, ...	1,558	1,409	478	84
28	Gházipur, ...	2,254	2,069	500	182
29	Basti, ...	1,801	1,281	611	74
30	Jhánsi, ...	1,621	1,028	448	37
31	Jalaun, ...	713	632	292	58
32	Lalitpur, ...	1,013	596	221	61
33	Tarái, ...	182	151	40	...
34	Kumaun, ...	78	78	62	16
35	Garhwál, ...	58	19	15	4
36	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.,	615	596	150	24
37	Govt. Police, S. P. & D. Railway,	41	41	17	1
	Total, ...	56,861	47,467	15,799	2,704

TECTION.

LICE.

for each district of the North-Western Provinces.

AGAINST PROPERTY.

Persons.					
Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
46.	47.	48.	49.	50.	
732	32	697	152	543	1
532	96	424	55	366	2
800	79	719	184	523	3
445	25	420	105	299	4
565	165	398	20	369	5
157	...	157	23	133	6
1,247	23	1,219	218	979	7
281	7	270	50	205	8
716	6	709	136	570	9
845	267	570	...	570	10
1,008	1	1,006	222	764	11
1,049	55	984	156	821	12
586	54	528	44	483	13
611	...	611	133	469	14
590	21	563	98	453	15
699	62	637	73	546	16
550	66	484	58	420	17
1,226	10	1,209	127	1,067	18
1,454	8	1,443	201	1,240	19
706	12	689	50	601	20
1,411	2	1,389	288	1,074	21
1,199	84	1,097	139	953	22
948	198	742	38	666	23
1,240	150	1,059	141	913	24
1,852	73	1,774	251	1,508	25
1,209	4	1,197	156	1,017	26
778	8	764	125	618	27
1,084	299	768	85	644	28
1,051	43	1,004	140	823	29
672	49	623	26	585	30
494	12	480	72	406	31
476	...	475	140	321	32
80	8	72	7	59	33
110	1	109	31	78	34
24	1	23	8	15	35
231	11	220	45	175	36
21	1	19	...	19	37
27,679	1,933	25,552	3,802	21,295	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

4.—Return of Crime cognizable by Police shown

Number.	Districts.	CLASS VI—Other offences			
		Cases.			
		Total number of cases reported to have been committed during the year and in previous year, but brought under enquiry during the year.	Total number of cases enquired into.	Total number of cases convicted.	Total number of cases acquitted.
	51.	52.	53.	54.	55.
1	Meerut, ...	1,506	1,506	1,383	120
2	Aligarh, ...	181	181	168	12
3	Sahâranpur, ...	541	541	493	47
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	105	104	90	14
5	Bulandshahr, ...	150	149	128	18
6	Dehra Dún, ...	192	192	181	8
7	Bareilly, ...	206	204	179	24
8	Bijnor, ...	153	152	144	7
8	Moradabad, ...	287	287	258	21
10	Budaun, ...	127	126	92	27
11	Shâhjahânpur, ...	141	140	119	17
12	Agra, ...	335	335	307	25
13	Muttra, ...	115	115	99	16
14	Farukhabad, ...	177	177	167	4
15	Mainpuri, ...	106	106	92	13
16	Etâwah, ...	137	135	108	16
17	Etah, ...	102	100	89	13
18	Allahabad, ...	1,717	1,703	1,427	218
19	Cawnpore, ...	1,161	1,161	1,119	37
20	Fatehpur, ...	128	125	111	16
21	Bánda, ...	195	194	151	42
22	Hamírpur, ...	96	96	87	5
23	Jaunpur, ...	231	222	196	26
24	Benares, ...	709	707	629	67
25	Gorakhpur, ...	319	317	271	26
26	Azamgarh, ...	186	185	169	10
27	Mirzapur, ...	109	106	91	14
28	Ghâzipur, ...	370	366	297	63
29	Basti, ...	35	35	31	4
30	Jhánsi, ...	164	164	163	...
31	Jalaun, ...	16	16	9	7
32	Lalitpur, ...	52	50	46	4
33	Tarái, ...	9	9	8	...
34	Kumaun, ...	221	221	207	14
35	Garhwál, ...	3	3	3	...
36	Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.,	411	352	264	41
37	Govt. Police, S. P. & D. Railway,	14	14	10	...
	Total, ...	10,707	10,596	9,386	996

TECTION.

LICE.

for each district of the North-Western Provinces.

NOT SPECIFIED ABOVE.

Persons.

Total number of persons arrested within the year, including those remaining at end of last year.	Released by Magistrate without trial.	Number actually put on trial.	Acquitted or discharged after trial.	Finally convicted, including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.	Number.
56.	57.	58.	59.	60.	
3,464	...	3,467	327	3,127	1
539	19	520	49	469	2
852	38	813	59	752	3
206	5	201	20	178	4
384	40	344	11	321	5
268	...	268	13	247	6
345	6	339	69	266	7
333	...	325	23	300	8
503	...	503	51	452	9
241	63	166	...	166	10
417	...	407	41	362	11
666	2	663	51	612	12
246	28	218	8	210	13
445	...	443	10	424	14
428	4	423	18	405	15
315	42	273	18	247	16
194	14	179	17	162	17
3,063	42	3,020	436	2,572	18
2,825	9	2,816	93	2,723	19
358	...	358	61	297	20
321	...	321	85	232	21
354	4	350	13	337	22
412	45	365	8	354	23
1,410	66	1,337	127	1,199	24
689	20	652	79	569	25
434	1	433	35	387	26
244	1	243	54	188	27
832	1	827	158	667	28
53	1	52	9	43	29
205	...	215	...	205	30
31	...	31	12	19	31
90	...	90	4	86	32
16	...	16	1	15	33
277	9	268	22	246	34
4	...	4	...	4	35
386	4	383	47	336	36
13	...	12	2	10	37
21,865	464	21,325	2,031	19,188	

.III. PRO

A.—P o

5.—*Comparative Return by districts (of the years* 1872 *and* 1873*)*

with Value of Property

Number	Districts.	Murders.		Dacoities.	
		1872.	1873.	1872	1873.
	1	2	3	4	5
1	Meerut, ...	13	12	4	2
2	Aligarh, ...	12	11	1	2
3	Saharanpur, ...	5	3	1	...
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	9	6	...	1
5	Bulandshahr, ...	13	9	4	3
6	Dehra Dún, ...	1	2	...	...
7	Bareilly, ...	31	29	3	1
8	Bijnor, ...	3	5	...	...
9	Moradabad, ...	16	15	2	8
10	Pudaun, ...	13	13	1	1
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	7	16	3	...
12	Agra, ...	8	13	3	3
13	Muttra, ...	6	11	4	4
14	Farukhabad, ...	17	14	2	2
15	Mainpuri, ...	14	9	3	9
16	Etáwah, ...	8	7	1	6
17	Etah, ...	5	11	...	3
18	Allahabad, ...	8	10	1	2
19	Cawnpore, ...	22	17	2	7
20	Fatehpur, ...	11	13	2	...
21	Bánda, ...	8	10	1	2
22	Hamírpur, ...	7	11	3	...
23	Jaunpur, ...	5	7	4	2
24	Benares, ...	6	8	...	1
25	Gorakhpur, ...	14	9	6	6
26	Azamgarh, ...	15	12	4	13
27	Mirzapur, ...	14	13	...	3
28	Ghazipur, ...	5	6	5	3
29	Basti, ...	5	6	1	3
30	Jhánsi, ...	4	5	3	6
31	Jalaun, ...	3	12	3	2
32	Lalitpur, ...	2	7	4	9
33	Tarái, ...	...	3	...	...
34	Kumaun, ...	3	4	...	...
35	Garhwál, ...	3	...	...	...
36	Govt. Railway Police, E. I. Railway, ...	...	...	...	...
37	Govt. Police, S. P. and D. Railway, ...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	316	339	71	99

TECTION.

LICE.

of the principal offences against Person and against Property, together stolen and recovered.

Robberies.		Lurking house-trespass in order to commission of thefts, &c., and housebreaking (excluding attempts).		Cattle thefts.		Ordinary thefts.		Number.
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
20	31	440	518	383	184	801	581	1
15	17	696	750	70	77	651	636	2
4	8	624	438	88	123	463	490	3
7	21	321	295	119	95	218	255	4
7	6	602	469	253	216	409	385	5
1	...	64	38	10	11	183	161	6
26	19	915	843	299	302	1,873	1,706	7
1	5	339	352	39	47	270	350	8
4	7	296	464	165	229	751	942	9
7	15	359	670	162	256	878	1,020	10
4	4	787	781	102	138	1,334	1,347	11
29	27	986	1,017	163	178	1,102	1,090	12
7	8	376	452	92	98	528	467	13
32	9	799	750	101	70	565	407	14
9	11	246	330	72	86	414	392	15
8	14	501	630	56	110	602	678	16
5	6	457	433	104	78	469	417	17
9	15	1,950	1,391	106	34	1,229	1,436	18
5	12	950	839	125	129	1,681	1,631	19
7	5	214	300	80	104	527	619	20
16	12	705	836	89	107	1,371	1,883	21
8	3	395	575	95	136	1,789	1,979	22
6	10	1,005	1,058	111	143	849	947	23
20	29	952	1,133	92	131	1,351	1,713	24
6	13	773	1,009	131	224	1,519	2,343	25
15	25	1,036	780	132	253	521	611	26
8	15	562	678	69	108	787	859	27
17	25	615	768	115	158	720	941	28
2	6	513	762	132	181	745	1,199	29
7	9	464	805	85	124	924	1,314	30
1	10	572	702	43	58	442	478	31
3	6	134	236	93	46	623	627	32
2	...	7	...	53	67	86	99	33
2	...	10	...	13	10	100	53	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	31	58	35
...	...	4	4	1	...	460	565	36
...	...	4	6	...	...	50	37	37
320	403	19,673	21,112	3,843	4,311	27,316	30,716	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

5.—*Comparative Return by districts (of the years* 1872 *and* 1873) *with Value of Property*

Number.	Districts.	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.		Pro / Sto / Number of cases.	
		1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
1	Meerut, ...	1	...	1,659	1,272
2	Aligarh, ...	2	3	1,363	1,298
3	Sahárunpur, ...	4	1	925	1,019
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	1	...	577	589
5	Bulandshahr, ...	1	...	941	799
6	Dehra Dún, ...	1	...	265	214
7	Bareilly, ...	1	...	2,950	2,879
8	Bijnor, ...	...	2	616	719
9	Moradabad, ...	5	7	1,106	1,473
10	Budaun, ...	...	...	1,384	1,775
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	2	...	2,046	2,094
12	Agra, ...	1	1	2,248	2,316
13	Muttra, ...	...	1	984	991
14	Farukhabad, ...	1	1	1,327	1,070
15	Mainpuri, ...	...	1	754	834
16	Etáwah, ...	...	1	1,024	1,328
17	Etah, ...	...	1	960	839
18	Allahabad, ...	1	1	2,229	2,362
19	Cawnpore, ...	3	...	2,722	2,638
20	Fatehpur, ...	...	...	801	979
21	Bánda, ...	1	2	1,788	2,569
22	Hamírpur, ...	1	...	2,170	2,521
23	Jaunpur, ...	1	2	1,787	1,936
24	Benares, ...	2	1	2,340	2,875
25	Gorakhpur, ...	...	1	2,319	3,490
26	Azamgarh, ...	3	2	1,674	1,667
27	Mirzapur, ...	4	...	1,289	1,514
28	Gházipur, ...	...	1	1,358	1,759
29	Basti, ...	...	...	1,328	2,048
30	Jhánsi, ...	1	...	1,435	2,162
31	Jalaun, ...	...	...	1,012	1,201
32	Lalitpur, ...	...	1	921	912
33	Tarái, ...	...	...	151	173
34	Kumaun, ...	...	...	123	66
35	Garhwál, ...	...	...	20	19
36	Govt. Railway Police E. I. Railway, ...	...	...	484	606
37	Govt. Police, S. P. and D. Railway, ...	...	...	55	39
	Total, ...	37	30	47,135	53,039

TECTION.

LICE.

of the principal offences against Person and against Property, together stolen and recovered.

PERTY.

Stolen.		Recovered.				Attempt at lurking house-trespass in order to commission of thefts.	Number.
Value of property.		Number of cases.		Value of property.			
1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.		
6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	
Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.		
75,927	66,867	762	805	28,284	31,091	313	1
30,177	27,908	556	610	11,685	22,524	174	2
31,797	34,728	425	547	14,319	18,797	495	3
31,166	25,277	291	346	7,997	9,288	177	4
32,525	72,222	526	543	12,288	21,245	157	5
7,360	6,034	163	139	3,902	2,005	10	6
60,254	37,616	1,248	1,325	24,344	21,096	2,355	7
22,271	15,650	306	327	7,876	6,601	97	8
36,408	38,583	537	734	9,491	15,251	98	9
24,155	28,384	624	707	11,204	9,736	809	10
22,782	28,529	872	948	8,752	15,114	345	11
89,299	1,10,008	1,116	1,185	29,060	23,548	609	12
50,844	32,393	502	528	12,405	9,712	265	13
29,246	32,835	693	601	9,990	9,345	442	14
24,200	20,768	452	451	9,322	8,035	409	15
23,065	31,120	515	716	6,697	9,829	803	16
15,183	12,999	480	532	11,533	8,632	702	17
53,354	55,601	964	1,198	15,669	15,615	349	18
45,509	59,023	1,398	1,390	21,703	20,282	466	19
16,480	41,378	501	672	5,805	6,348	412	20
33,494	93,241	852	1,297	14,190	69,618	337	21
15,804	28,625	1,155	1,183	9,723	13,970	66	22
30,238	30,547	761	878	8,732	10,028	1,295	23
82,119	81,786	925	1,160	25,904	23,910	328	24
25,245	45,476	1,143	1,712	18,427	20,179	461	25
33,370	23,155	928	1,059	16,171	15,646	666	26
44,970	36,711	598	761	13,529	15,863	401	27
40,105	43,374	868	948	20,064	17,070	731	28
31,806	32,597	814	990	19,062	16,567	190	29
19,943	23,269	714	1,006	9,667	10,789	76	30
83,623	27,358	463	607	8,571	9,730	138	31
10,587	13,328	308	347	6,388	6,327	28	32
5,354	4,708	51	62	2,626	2,385	...	33
7,370	2,536	91	51	5,713	1,628	...	34
1,212	503	15	14	1,147	312	...	35
21,376	13,821	221	194	7,575	6,344	1	36
1,063	500	19	20	133	15,189	...	37
11,59,631	12,49,453	22,857	26,593	4,49,878	5,38,679	14,205	

III.—PROTECTION.

A.—POLICE.

6.—*Statement showing the Actuals of Police Charges in the North-Western Provinces from 1st January to 31st December*, 1873.

Number.	Items.	Actual expenditure from January to December, 1873.
		Rs.
1	Superintendence, ...	1,03,533
2	District Executive Force, ...	25,33,826
3	Thagi Police, ...	1,158
4	Kumaun and Tarái Civil Police, ...	20,672
5	Government Railway Police, ...	81,763
6	Village Police, ...	21,20,832
7	General Police Head, ...	24,254
8	Head Constables' Clothing Fund, ...	16,120
9	Police Chanda Fund, ...	13,143
10	Chaukidari Reward Fund, ...	3,400
11	Old Village Chaukidari, ...	71,788
12	Infanticide Fund, ...	11,695
	Total Rs., ...	50,02,184

III.—PROTECTION.

A.—POLICE.

7.—*Statement of Village Police arranged by districts in the North-Western Provinces on the 31st December*, 1873.

Number.	Name of district.	Population of the district after deduction of the population of towns under Acts VI. of 1868 and XX. of 1856.	Number of inhabited villages.	Number of chaukidars.	Sanctioned cost per annum.	Number of inhabitants to each chaukidar.	Number.
					Rs.		
1	Meerut, ...	1,043,851	1,518	2,600	93,600	401	1
2	Aligarh, ...	930,274	1,803	2,000	72,000	465	2
3	Saháranpur, ..	727,016	1,538	1,624	58,464	447	3
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	580,715	936	1,250	45,000	464	4
5	Bulandshahr, ...	783,732	1,685	2,041	73,476	384	5
6	Dehra Dún, ...	102,404	454	100	3,600	1,024	6
7	Bareilly, ...	1,299,295	3,429	3,014	1,08,504	431	7
8	Bijnor, ...	600,428	1,973	1,800	64,800	333	8
9	Moradabad, ...	921,041	2,628	2,290	82,440	402	9
10	Budaun, ...	823,814	2,429	1,990	71,640	413	10
11	Sháhjahánpur, ...	836,588	2,449	2,000	72,000	418	11
12	Agra, ...	911,079	2,799	2,296	82,656	396	12
13	Muttra, ...	711,725	975	2,000	72,000	355	13
14	Farukhabad, ...	759,250	3,774	2,057	74,052	369	14
15	Mainpuri, ...	711,256	3,767	1,850	66,600	384	15
16	Etáwah, ...	612,303	3,170	1,480	53,280	413	16
17	Etah, ...	602,657	2,673	1,319	47,484	456	17
18	Allahabad, ...	1,209,163	3,580	3,500	1,26,000	345	18
19	Cawnpore, ...	1,006,715	2,704	2,985	1,07,460	337	19
20	Fatehpur, ...	598,639	1,395	1,856	66,816	322	20
21	Bánda, ...	...	...	...	...	...	21
22	Hamírpur, ...	459,949	741	1,214	43,704	378	22
23	Jaunpur, ...	963,501	2,398	2,000	72,000	46	23
24	Benares, ...	595,065	2,196	1,438	51,768	413	24
25	Gorakhpur, ...	1,900,411	7,110	2,300	82,800	826	25
26	Azamgarh, ...	1,459,122	5,124	2,538	91,368	574	26
27	Mirzapur, ...	919,346	5,403	1,351	48,636	680	27
28	Gházipur, ...	1,228,812	3,889	2,779	1,00,044	442	28
29	Basti, ...	1,459,549	9,620	1,989	71,604	733	29
30	Jhánsi, ...	275,867	559	719	25,884	383	30
31	Jalaun, ...	348,086	927	1,180	42,480	294	31
32	Lalitpur, ...	193,008	657	473	17,028	408	32
	Total, ...	25,574,661	94,803	58,033	20,89,188	440	

III.—PRO

A.—Po

8.—Statement showing the number and cost of Muni

Number.	Districts.	Number of Towns and Cantonments.	*Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors.*		*Head Constables, Mounted Constables, and Foot Constables.*		*Jamadars.*	
			Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.
				Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
1	Meerut, ...	17	1	1,200	186	15,336	6	720
2	Aligarh, ...	25	...	...	...	...	20	1,692
3	Sahāranpur, ...	14	...	...	14	1,164	12	864
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	12	...	...	..	...	16	1,680
5	Bulandshahr, ...	15	...	...	...	...	15	1,080
6	Dehra Dún, ...	3	...	...	9	696	1	144
7	Bareilly, ...	15	1	360	34	2,640	2	144
8	Bijnor, ...	12	...	...	...	...	12	972
9	Moradabad, ...	9	...	...	...	...	8	576
10	Budaun, ...	15	...	...	...	...	3	264
11	Shāhjahānpur, ...	8	...	...	...	...	11	888
12	Agra, ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Muttra, ...	14	...	...	...	...	7	498
14	Fatehgarh, ...	21	...	...	21	1,776	9	636
15	Mainpuri, ...	6	...	...	...	...	6	456
16	Etāwah ...	5	...	...	...	...	4	336
17	Etah, ...	15	...	...	...	...	5	408
18	Allahabad, ...	13	...	...	...	...	6	576
19	Cawnpore, ...	11	1	360	95	7,368	6	432
20	Fatehpur, ...	11	...	...	...	...	3	252
21	Bánda, ...	4	...	...	...	...	5	312
22	Hamírpur, ...	11	...	...	...	...	12	1,200
23	Jaunpur, ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Benares, ...	4	...	...	23	1,752	1	96
25	Gorakhpur, ...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Azamgarh, ...	12	...	...	...	...	8	480
27	Mirzapur, ...	6	...	...	4	336	1	72
28	Ghāzipur, ...	7	...	...	...	...	4	384
29	Basti, ...	4	...	...	...	...	1	96
30	Jhānsi, ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Jalaun, ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	240
32	Lalitpur, ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	329	3	1,920	386	31,068	188	15,493

TECTION.

LICE.

cipal Police in the North-Western Provinces.

Daffadars.		*Chaukidars.*		Clothing of Constables (Mounted and Foot).	Clothing of Town Chaukidars.	*Grand Total.*		Number.
Number.	Cost per annum.	Number.	Cost per annum.			Total number of men.	Total cost per annum.	
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	
...	...	178	8,502	948	1,068	371	27,774	1
...	...	175	8,376	...	1,050	195	11,118	2
...	...	155	7,440	72	840	181	10,380	3
...	...	227	11,172	...	1,362	243	14,214	4
...	...	205	9,840	...	1,050	220	11,970	5
...	...	22	1,536	48	...	32	2,424	6
...	...	97	3,672	180	582	134	7,578	7
...	...	119	5,046	...	675	131	6,693	8
...	...	92	4,452	...	552	100	5,580	9
...	...	97	4,416	...	462	100	5,142	10
...	...	94	4,428	...	564	105	5,880	11
...	...	22	792	...	132	22	924	12
...	...	174	7,308	...	1,044	181	8,850	13
...	...	144	6,264	108	864	174	9,648	14
...	...	74	3,108	...	444	80	4,008	15
...	...	48	2,238	...	288	52	2,862	16
...	...	75	3,150	...	450	80	4,008	17
...	...	98	4,704	...	...	104	5,280	18
...	...	72	2,592	504	168	174	11,424	19
...	...	112	4,704	...	672	115	5,628	20
...	...	47	1,716	...	282	52	2,310	21
...	...	130	6,288	...	792	142	8,280	22
1	84	59	2,556	...	354	60	2,994	23
...	...	19	852	126	114	43	2,940	24
...	...	125	4,698	...	750	125	5,448	25
...	...	114	4,104	...	684	122	5,268	26
...	...	44	1,770	18	186	49	2,382	27
...	...	75	3,642	...	378	79	4,404	28
...	...	34	1,572	...	204	35	1,872	29
1	72	64	2,448	...	384	65	2,904	30
...	...	48	1,728	...	288	52	2,256	31
...	...	25	1,050	...	150	26	1,200	32
2	156	3,064	1,36,164	2,004	16,833	3,643	2,03,643	

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

1.—*Statement showing the general result of Criminal Trials in the Tribunals of various classes in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

Class of Tribunals.	Number of persons dealt with.					Persons disposed of.							
	Remaining at end of last year.	*Brought to trial during the present year.*		Received by transfer.	Total.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
		By arrest.	By summons or recognizance.										
Honorary Magistrates, ...	33	3,446	7,070	...	10,549	2,082	1,928	6,493	...	3	43	8	20,287
Subordinate ditto, ...	391	15,040	27,508	18	42,957	7,379	5,747	29,479	77	68	207	8	90,947
Full-power ditto, ...	706	37,632	28,340	432	67,110	8,996	8,505	45,100	3,455	214	840	8	161,994
Magistrates of Districts, ...	112	4,393	2,983	104	7,592	753	861	5,282	451	126	125	7	14,729
Total Magistracy, ...	1,242	60,511	65,901	554	128,208	19,210	17,041	86,354	3,983	405	1,215	8	287,957
Sessions Court, ...	335	2,698	18	182	3,233	32	590	2,139	104	21	347	36	11,746
High Court, ...	...	2	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	9
Grand Total, ...	1,577	63,211	65,919	736	131,443	19,242	17,633	88,493	4,087	426	1,562	22	299,712

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
CLASS I.						
Offences against the State, the Public, and Justice.						
Waging war against the Queen, ...	121 ...	...	...	...	...	
Collecting arms or concealing attempt to wage war, ...	122 and 123 ...	...	...	...	...	
War or depredation on allied powers, ...	125 to 127 ...	...	...	...	...	
Abetment of mutiny, ...	131 and 132 ...	...	...	...	...	
Relating to Coin, Stamps, Weights and Measures.						
Counterfeiting coin,...	231 to 238 ...	12	1	10	...	1 transferred.
Diminishing or altering coin, ...	246 to 249 ...	10	...	10	...	
Passing or possessing bad or altered coin,...	239 to 243 and 250 to 254 ...	134	42	92	...	
Counterfeiting stamp or selling same, ...	255 to 259 ...	...	...	...	...	
Using as genuine counterfeit stamp or effacing or altering the same, ...	260 to 263 ...	20	7	13	...	
Making, using, or possessing false weights or measures, ...	264 to 267 ...	269	86	179	4	

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Against Public Justice.						
Personating public servant or soldier, ...	140 to 170 and 171 ...	46	3	43	...	
Concealing design to commit offence, ...	181 to 120 ...	7	4	3	...	
Omitting to give information of offence or giving false information, ...	176 and 177; 181 and 182; 202 and 203. ...	921	286	620	15	
Causing disappearance of evidence, ...	201 to 204 ...	71	8	62	1	
Resisting, obstructing, or omitting to assist public servant, ...	183 to 187, 189 and 190 ...	1,024	283	739	2	
Disobedience of lawful order causing injury,	188 ...	2,195	458	1,734	3	
Intentional insult or interruption in judicial proceeding, ...	288 ...	287	10	277	...	
Harbouring an offender, ...	212 and 216 ...	72	46	21	2	3 committed.
Taking gift to screen offender, ...	213 to 215 ...	266	113	146	7	
Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue, ...	244, 225 to 226 ...	250	37	196	13	4 transferred.
Escape from lawful custody or transportation, ...		78	14	59	4	1 ditto.
Absconding from, avoiding or disobeying summons or notice to attend or produce, or refusing to answer or sign, ...	172 to 175, 178 to 180 ...	703	129	574	...	

By Public Servants.						
Taking valuable thing by, or to influence public servant, ...	161 to 165	166	80	84	2	
Public servant acting illegally to injure any person, ...	166 and 167	15	4	11	...	
Public servant unlawfully trading, ...	168 and 169	2	...	2	...	
Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture, ...	217 and 218	16	7	9	...	
Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law, ...	219 and 220	1	...	1	...	
Public servant intentionally omitting to apprehend or permitting to escape, ...	221 and 222	28	6	21	1	
Public servant negligently suffering escape,	129 to 223	84	10	73	1	
Breach of Police Act by police officers, ...	Act V. of 1861	296	52	243	1	
False evidence, false complaint or claims and forgery.						
Giving false evidence, ...	193 to 196	596	207	664	22	3 committed.
Fabricating false evidence, ...	193 to 196	16	2	14	...	
Making, issuing, or using false statement or certificate, ...	197 to 200	8	4	4	...	
False personation in judicial proceeding, ...	205 to 229	19	6	13	...	
Fraudulent claim to, or concealment of property, or suffering of decree, ...	206 to 208 and 421 to 424	32	23	9	...	
False claim in Court of Justice, ...	209 and 210	46	12	33	1	
False charge of offence, ...	211	234	89	145	...	
Frivolous or vexatious complaint, ...	C. P. C. 469	377	9	368	...	
Forgery, or fraudulently using or possessing forged document, ...	465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 471, 473, 477	248	122	105	15	6 transferred.
Making or using false trade-marks, ...	482 to 489	5	3	2	...	

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873--(continued).

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Public Nuisances.						
Public nuisances under Penal Code, ...	269 to 294	1,514	298	1,213	3	
Nuisances under Police or Municipal and Local Act, ...	...	9,416	324	9,015	12	65 transferred and escaped.
Relating to the Public Peace.						
Rioting or unlawful assembly, ...	143 to 153 and 157 and 158	1,890	485	1,295	20	
Omitting to inform or prevent riot, ...	154 to 156	15	6	9	...	
Affray, ...	160	1,652	310	1,342	...	
Offences relating to religion, ...	295 to 298	73	34	38	1	
CLASS II.						
Offences against the person.						
Murder by thugs, ...		...	...	...	...	
Ditto by dacoits, ...		48	10	37	...	1 escaped.
Ditto by robbers, ...		30	14	12	4	

Ditto by poison, For sake of robbery,...	302 and 303	40	9	29	2	
Ditto by poison, From other motives,...	302 and 303	110	23	80	7	
Other murder, ... From motives connected with women,		92	20	62	7	3 committed.
Other murder, ... From other motives,		478	130	294	25	29 ditto.
Attempt to murder,...	307	69	17	42	2	8 ditto.
Culpable homicide, ...	304 to 308	664	184	453	17	10 ditto and died.
Abetment of suicide, ...	305 and 306	58	7	505	1	
Attempt to commit suicide, ...	309	557	170	382	3	2 escaped and died.
Causing miscarriage, ...	312 to 316	63	42	21	...	
Exposure of infant or concealment of birth,	317 and 318	120	41	74	3	2 died.
Grievous hurt, ...	325 and 326	1,978	583	1,324	68	3 transferred and died, &c.
Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, ...	335	95	12	83	...	
Hurt, ...	323 to 334	11,404	5,319	6,016	69	
Hurt by dangerous weapons, ...	324	236	90	142	4	
Administering stupefying drugs, ...	328	47	13	31	1	2 transferred and died.
Causing hurt to extort property or confession, ...	327 to 329 and 333	112	14	98	...	
Causing death by negligence, ...	...	30	6	24	...	
Act dangerous to life and safety, ...	336 and 337	22	4	18	...	
Wrongful restraint,...	341	846	471	364	11	
Ditto confinement, ...	342 to 346	383	275	103	5	
Ditto ditto to extort property or confession, ...	347 and 348	26	18	8	...	
Assault or use of criminal force, ...	352 to 355 and 358	9,177	4,285	4,852	40	
Ditto ditto to deter public servant from discharge of his duty, ...	353 to 356	15	6	7	2	
Ditto ditto to woman to outrage her modesty, ...	354	26	11	13	2	
Criminal intimidation or insult, ...	504 to 509	554	328	219	7	
Causing annoyance in state of intoxication,	510	38	2	36	...	
Unlawful compulsion of labor, ...	374	5	...	5	...	
Buying or disposing of any person as a slave, ...	370 and 371	13	5	8	...	
Kidnapping or abduction, ...	363 to 365 and 367 to 369	394	134	220	20	20 transferred, died, and escaped.

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873—continued).

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Abducting a woman to compel marriage or defilement, ...	366	51	11	38	2	
Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution, ...	372 and 373	62	32	22	6	2 transferred.
Enticing a married woman with criminal intent, ...	498	1,293	934	337	21	1 ditto.
Fraudulent or unlawful marriages, ...	493 to 496	55	47	5	3	
Adultery, ...	497	82	56	24	...	2 ditto.
Rape, ...	376	152	86	63	2	1 committed.
Unnatural offences, ...	377	74	22	51	1	
Defamation, ...	500 to 502	191	134	54	3	
CLASS III.						
Offences against property with violence.						
Dacoity, ...	395 to 397 and 398	489	89	340	24	36 transferred.
Preparation or assembly for dacoity, ...	399 to 402	13	8	5	...	
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons, By poisoning or stupefying drugs, ...	394, 397, 398	5	...	5	...	
Robbery with hurt or deadly weapons, By other means, ...	394, 397, 398	116	26	82	5	3 committed.

Robbery, ... In a dwelling-house,	392 and 393	33	16	17	...	
On the highway, ...		68	32	34	2	
Elsewhere, ...		398	176	196	21	5 transferred.
Extortion, ... In a dwelling-house,	384 to 389	9	9	...	...	
On the highway, ...		18	17	1	...	
Elsewhere, ...		371	262	108	1	
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit theft, ...	451, 454, 457	4,354	910	3,325	113	6 died.
House-breaking or house-trespass in order to commit an offence other than theft, ...	449, 450, 451, 454 and 457	233	62	159	12	
House-breaking or house-trespass with preparation for or attempt at hurt, ...	452, 455, 458, 460	49	12	31	...	6 absconded.
Ditto ditto, ...	459	3	2	1	...	
House-breaking or lurking house-trespass,...	453 to 456	265	65	198	1	1 transferred.
Theft of cattle, ...	379, 380, 381	3,442	769	2,596	37	40 ditto.
Theft, ordinary, ...	379, 380, 381	16,282	3,710	12,385	147	40 ditto.
Dishonestly receiving stolen property, ...	411 to 414	7,527	2,032	5,292	155	48 ditto.
Dishonest misappropriation of property, ...	403 and 404	718	254	462	2	
Criminal breach of trust, ...	406 to 409	768	351	385	25	7 died and transferred.
Cheating, ...	417 to 420	741	398	321	13	9 escaped and transferred.
Miscellaneous offences.						
Mischief, ordinary, ...	426 and 427, 430 to 433	5,480	2,939	2,506	35	
Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle, ...	428 and 429	549	115	422	12	
Mischief by destroying land-marks, ...	434	75	29	46	...	
Serious mischief by fire, ...	435, 436, 438	168	108	56	3	1 transferred.
Criminal trespass or house-trespass, ...	447 and 448	2,855	1,702	1,129	21	3 died and escaped.
Breaking closed receptacle, ...	461 and 462	16	1	15	...	
CLASS IV.						
Not included in the above Classes.						
Belonging to a gang of thugs, ...	311	1	...	...	...	1 transferred.
Ditto ditto of dacoits, ...	400	5	...	1	...	4 ditto.
Ditto ditto of thieves, ...	401	13	1	12	...	

B.—CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873—(continued).

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Vagrancy, without ostensible means of livelihood, ...	C. P. C. 504	593	246	327	13	7 transferred.
Bad habit and repute, ...	C. P. C. 505 and 506	1,057	292	723	31	11 ditto.
Criminal breaches of contract of service, ...	490 and 492	41	28	13	...	
Attempt to commit offences, ...	511	203	57	145	...	1 died.
Abetment of offences, ...	109	77	12	64	...	1 transferred.
Breaches of Special Laws for the protection of the Revenue, and other subjects.						
Excise spirits and drugs, Act XXI. of 1856, ...	...	1,302	283	1,007	11	1 transferred.
Opium ditto ditto, ...	...	158	39	116	3	
Salt and saltpetre, Act XIV. of 1843 and Act XXXI. of 1861, ...	...	914	73	840	1	
Sea and land customs, Act XVII. of 1861, ...	...	294	11	283	...	
Stamps, Act XVII. of 1869, ...	...	174	36	137	1	
Paper Currency, Act XIX. of 1861 and Act I. of 1866, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mint, Act IIIX. of 1862, ...	...	...	...	...	...	

Post Office, Act XIV. of 1866, ...	...	38	13	25	...	
Electric Telegraph, Act VIII. of 1860, ...	...	12	...	12	...	
Payment of watchmen, Act XX. of 1856, ...	...	4	1	3	...	
Municipalities, Act. VI. of 1868, ...	...	7,681	969	6,709	3	
Jails, Act VIII. of 1863, ...	...	232	17	213	2	
Forest, Act VII. of 1865, ...	...	1	1	...	...	
Ferries, Regulation VI. of 1819, ...	...	12	7	5	...	
Canals, Act VII. of 1845, ...	...	4,759	236	3,813	9	1 escaped.
Railways, Act XVIII. of 1854 and Act LII. of 1860, ...	...	478	94	379	4	1 transferred.
Tolls, Act VIII. of 1851, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Stage coaches, Act XVI of 1861, ...	...	46	3	43	...	
Press, Act XXV. of 1867, ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gaming and lotteries, Act III. of 1867, ...	...	965	193	760	12	
Wandering and dangerous lunatics, ...	...	3	...	...	...	3 transferred.
Cattle trespass, Act III. of 1857, ...	...	1,143	392	748	3	
Possession of arms, Act XXXI. of 1860, ...	...	260	70	188	2	
Foreigners, Act III. of 1864, ...	...	3	2	...	1	
Emigration, Act XIII. of 1864, ...	...	7	4	3	...	
Contempt of court, ...	C. P. C. 435 and 436	40	...	40	...	
Proceeding to compel payment of penalty by accused, ...	C. P. C. 396	23	...	23	...	
Ditto ditto ditto by sureties, ...	C. P. C. 397	18	3	15	...	
Personal recognizance to keep the peace, ...	C. P. C. 489 and 490	1,764	167	1,597	...	
Security to ditto ditto, ...	C. P. C. 490 and 491	1,946	231	1,715	...	
Default to enter into bond, forfeiture of recognizance, ...	C. P. C. 497	678	72	606	...	
Security for good behaviour, ...	C. P. C. 505	766	183	563	20	
Breach of the peace, ...	C. P. C. 530	93	2	91	...	
Recovery of penalty from principal, ...	C. P. C. 502	73	8	65	...	
Maintenance to wife and children, ...	C. P. C. 536	404	114	290	...	
Proceeding connected with disputed land or water, ...	C. P. C. 530	185	71	114	...	
Buying property of European soldiers, ...	...	3	...	3	...	
Vagrancy Europeans, ...	Act XXI. of 1869	5	...	5	...	

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

2.—*Statement of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted for each Offence in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873—(continued).

	Section of the Penal Code.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Remaining under trial.	Remarks.
Mutiny, ...	Act XXV. of 1857	...	...	...	...	
Cruelty to animals, ...	„ XLVIII. of 1860	27	2	25	...	
Eunuchs, ...	„ XXVII. of 1871	17	3	14	...	
Escape of prisoner from Jail, ...	Regulation XII. of 1818	...	...	...	...	
Income tax, ...	Act XVI. of 1870	...	...	...	...	
Breach of cantonment rules, ...	„ XXII. of 1864	1,923	60	1,863	...	
Octroi tax, ...	„ VI. of 1868	3	...	3	...	
Mukhtar rules, ...	...	2	2	...	...	
Registration, ...	Act VIII. of 1871	12	6	6	...	
Lock-hospital rules, ...	„ XXVI. of 1868	245	13	232	...	
Infanticide, ...	„ VIII. of 1870	770	182	588	...	
Breach of contract of service by artizans, ...	„ XIII. of 1859	3	3	...	...	
Neglect of duty, ...	„ V. of 1861	81	10	69	2	
Court Fees Act, ...	„ XLVII. of 1870	1	...	1	...	
Being found drunk, &c., ...	Section 34, Act V. of 1861	884	60	824	...	
Total, ...	...	128,208	36,251	90,337	1,215	405 died, escaped, and transferred.

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

3.—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

	By Honorary Magistrates.	By Sub-Magistrates.	By Full-power Magistrates.	By Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Court.	Total.
Fined, ...	5,908	21,798	18,606	1,776	22	...	48,110
Imprisoned, ...	608	6,000	14,540	1,571	1,928	...	24,647
Flogged, ...	255	1,220	4,383	692	12	...	6,562
Ordered to find security, ...	36	...	5,203	647	1	...	5,887
Imprisoned and fined, ...	139	1,264	1,527	184	162	...	3,276
Ditto and flogged, ...	35	166	492	91	9	...	793
Death, ...	...	...	...	...	125	...	125
Total persons punished, ...	6,981	30,448	44,751	4,961	2,259	...	89,400

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

3.—*Statement showing the Punishments inflicted by various Criminal Tribunals in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

	By Honorary Magistrates.	By Sub-Magistrates.	By Full-power Magistrates.	By Magistrates of Districts.	By Sessions Courts.	By High Court.	Total.
Fines not exceeding Rs. 5, ...	5,601	18,535	14,750	1,294	13	...	40,193
Ditto ditto „ 50, ...	451	3,352	6,098	594	103	...	10,598
Ditto ditto „ 200, ...	2	61	375	66	25	...	529
Ditto ditto „ 1,000, ...	...	...	43	6	29	...	78
Fines exceeding „ 1,000, ...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14
Total number of fines, ...	6,054	21,948	21,266	1,960	184	...	51,412
Total amount of fines, ...	13,879 7 9	78,081 7 2	2,03,804 15 3	25,271 2 3	30,251 13 0	...	3,51,188 13 5
Amount realized, ...	11,971 3 4	19,926 2 6	1,95,862 9 11	17,363 7 3	11,596 0 9	...	2,56,719 7 9
Amount paid to injured parties by way of compensation or compromise, ...	847 8 0	3,348 10 3	8,933 1 6	1,302 0 6	674 7 3	...	15,105 11 6

Sentences or Imprisonments.								
Not exceeding 15 days, ...	Rigorous, ...	182	2,459	827	125	1	...	3,594
	Simple, ...	34	243	233	50	6	...	566
Ditto 6 months, ...	Rigorous, ...	518	4,598	8,369	924	41	...	14,390
	Simple, ...	21	88	476	35	27	...	647
Ditto 2 years, ...	Rigorous, ...	26	38	6,666	709	489	...	7,928
	Simple, ...	1	...	18	1	8	...	28
Ditto 7 years, ...	Rigorous, ...	...	...	11	31	1,100	...	...
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Exceeding 7 years, ...	Rigorous, ...	...	...	...	...	290	...	290
	Simple, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	Rigorous,	726	7,095	15,813	1,789	1,841	...	27,264
	Simple, ...	56	331	727	86	41	...	1,241
Penal servitude, ...	For terms, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	For life, ...	...	...	...	...	215	...	215
Sentenced in addition to imprisonment to	Solitary, ...	...	...	123	2	...	...	125
	Confinement, ...			...	...	2	...	2
Forfeiture of property, ...		...	...	...	...	6	...	6

III.—PROTECTION.

B.—Criminal Justice.

4.—*Statement showing the result of Appeal and Revision in Criminal Cases in the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1873.

Tribunals.	Number of appellants, or persons whose cases were called for revision.	*Number of Persons.*					
		Appeals rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Returned for new trial or further investigation.	Pending.
Magistrates of Districts, { Appeals from Honorary Magistrates, ...	403	24	212	67	88	...	12
Magistrates of Districts, { Appeals from Magistrates,	2,535	158	1,448	333	474	58	64
Sessions Courts, ... { Appeals from Honorary Magistrate, ...	23	1	19	...	2	...	1
Sessions Courts, ... { Appeals from Magistrates,	8,549	464	2,129	347	464	37	108
High Court, ...	908	177A.	541	199	127	8	33

A.—These cases were not called for by the High Court. Almost all of them have been received by post and rejected.

III.—PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the number and disposal of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1873.

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Remaining on the 31st December, 1872.		3. Imprisoned during the year and received from other jails.		Number.
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
	Central Prisons.					
1	Meerut, ...	764	43	1,035	77	1
2	Bareilly,...	1,105	39	929	16	2
3	Agra, ...	1,444	96	1,518	88	3
4	Fatehgarh, ...	929	...	734	1	4
5	Allahabad, ...	1,880	91	1,927	71	5
6	Benares,...	1,355	...	1,015	...	6
	District Jails.					
7	Dehra Dún, ...	48	...	111	4	7
8	Saháranpur, ...	225	2	860	9	8
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	84	...	448	22	9
10	Meerut, ...	431	...	825	...	10
11	Bulandshahr, ...	72	4	710	24	11
12	Aligarh, ...	402	12	898	20	12
13	Bijnor, ...	135	1	623	20	13
14	Moradabad, ...	263	9	1,227	37	14
15	Bareilly, ...	599	10	1,689	78	15
16	Budaun, ...	181	6	1,104	21	16
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	211	6	1,114	40	17
18	Muttra, ...	145	5	891	17	18
19	Agra, ...	288	...	1,157	...	19
20	Etáwah, ...	230	5	903	27	20
21	Mainpuri, ...	379	3	767	17	21
22	Etah, ...	187	5	898	11	22
23	Fatehgarh, ...	318	13	1,066	36	23
24	Cawnpore, ...	291	16	1,504	126	24
25	Fatehpur, ...	270	4	929	69	25
26	Allahabad, ...	651	61	1,703	191	26
27	Bánda, ...	321	13	1,121	148	27
28	Hamírpur, ...	211	21	797	133	28
29	Jaunpur,...	347	27	1,163	97	29
30	Mirzapur, ...	236	10	1,044	113	30
31	Benares, ...	331	131	1,351	133	31
32	Gházipur, ...	464	27	1,111	85	32
33	Azamgarh, ...	294	13	1,624	123	33
34	Gorakhpur, ...	662	51	1,653	181	34
35	Basti, ...	359	6	998	81	35
36	Almora, ...	149	8	117	11	36
37	Orai, ...	151	5	570	33	37
38	Jhánsi, ...	200	15	676	146	38
39	Lalitpur,...	92	5	316	49	39
	Total, ...	16,704	763	39,126	2,357	

III.—PRO
C.—

1.—*Statement showing the Number and Disposal of Convicts in*

Number.	1. Jails.	4. Total Population. M.	F.	Total.	5. Daily average number. M.	F.	Total.
	CENTRAL PRISONS.						
1	Meerut, ...	1,799	120	1,919	952·75	50·75	1,003·50
2	Bareilly, ...	2,034	55	2,089	1,203·00	35·00	1,238·00
3	Agra, ...	2,962	184	3,146	1,768 75	82·75	1,851·50
4	Fatehgarh, ...	1,663	1	1,664	958·50	...	958·50
5	Allahabad, ...	3,807	162	3,969	1,989 25	91·50	2,080·75
6	Benares, ...	2,370	...	2,370	1,502·00	...	1,502·00
	DISTRICT JAILS.						57·00
7	Dehra Dún, ...	159	4	163	56·25	0·75	
8	Saháranpur, ...	1,085	11	1,096	263 75	1·75	265·50
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	532	22	554	114 25	2 00	116·25
10	Meerut, ...	1,256	...	1,256	379·00	...	379·00
11	Bulandshahr, ...	782	28	810	128·25	5·75	134·00
12	Aligarh, ...	1,300	32	1,332	417·00	12 00	429·00
13	Bijnor, ...	758	21	779	154·50	4·00	158·50
14	Moradabad, ...	1,490	46	1,536	238 00	8·00	246·00
15	Bareilly, ...	2,288	88	2,376	628·00	12 00	640·00
16	Budaun, ...	1,285	27	1,312	284·25	3·25	287·50
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	1,325	46	1,371	233·50	6 00	239·50
18	Muttra, ...	1,036	22	1,058	165·50	3 00	168·50
19	Agra, ...	1,445	...	1,445	416·25	...	416 25
20	Etáwah, ...	1,133	32	1,165	248·75	4·25	253·00
21	Mainpuri, ...	1,146	20	1,166	408·00	2·75	410·75
22	Etah, ...	1,085	16	1,101	206 00	1·50	207·50
23	Fatehgarh, ...	1,384	49	1,433	338·50	17·50	356 00
24	Cawnpore, ...	1,795	142	1,937	309 00	22 00	331·00
25	Fatehpur, ...	1,199	73	1,272	322 50	13 25	335·00
26	Allahabad, ...	2,354	252	2,606	575·00	83 00	658·00
27	Bánda, ...	1,442	161	1,603	333·50	23·75	357·25
28	Hamírpur, ...	1,008	156	1,164	178·25	16·50	194·75
29	Jaunpur, ...	1,510	124	1,634	340 50	24·50	365 00
30	Mirzapur, ...	1,280	123	1,403	229·50	16·25	245·75
31	Benares, ...	1,682	264	1,946	365 00	121·25	486·25
32	Gházipur, ...	1,575	112	1,687	490.50	34·25	524·75
33	Azamgarh, ...	1,918	136	2,054	364 00	19·00	383·00
34	Gorakhpur, ...	2,315	232	2,547	602·75	62·25	665·00
35	Basti, ...	1,357	87	1,444	390·50	12·50	403·00
36	Almora, ...	266	19	285	131·25	8·75	140·00
37	Orai, ...	721	38	759	169·50	6·00	175·50
38	Jhánsi, ...	876	161	1,037	191·00	20·00	211·00
39	Lalitpur, ...	408	54	462	88·75	5·75	94·50
	Total, ...	55,830	3,120	58,950	18,136·00	833·00	18,969·00

TECTION.

PRISONS.

the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873.

6.		7.								8.		9.	
TRANSFERRD TO OTHER JAILS.		RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.											
		A.		B.		C.							
						By order of Govt.							
						D.		E.					
To undergo sentence and for transportation beyond seas, &c.		On appeal.		On expiry of sentence and payment of fine.		On account of sickness.		For good conduct.		Transportation beyond seas.		Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.	Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.		
29	14	20	2	414	48	...	...	5	3	...	...	1	1
53	11	27	2	476	10	5	.	5	...	...	...	1	2
85	8	43	...	615	61	2	...	63	10	...	...	1	3
67	1	11	...	498	...	1	...	54	...	...	...	...	4
865	42	21	...	831	9	6	4	33	3	70	10	...	5
92	...	15	...	671	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	..	...	90	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
123	...	19	...	680	9	1	.	5	1	...	...	...	8
112	12	13	1	276	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	9
215	...	21	...	639	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	10
146	8	9	...	504	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
73	5	42	...	727	16	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	12
56	1	42	...	492	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
309	10	18	2	864	26	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	14
198	...	13	...	1,366	76	4	...	11	...	...	...	1	15
256	5	38	...	683	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	16
212	2	18	1	849	34	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
123	...	40	1	642	17	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	18
21	...	29	...	923	...	5	...	4	...	...	...	...	19
151	...	26	...	647	24	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	20
66	1	28	...	614	15	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	21
221	6	17	...	631	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
208	2	24	...	791	25	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	23
528	2	24	1	884	108	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	24
52	2	24	...	731	49	4	..	3	...	...	...	1	25
347	38	12	...	1,304	151	...	1	20	...	..	...	...	26
238	8	1	...	757	111	64	10	3	..	...	...	...	27
75	6	7	..	763	138	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28
76	1	25	2	1,013	88	14	1	3	...	...	...	...	29
318	20	45	1	675	78	10	1	2	...	...	...	...	30
256	37	46	2	935	103	40	7	18	5	...	...	1	31
203	...	32	1	807	67	2	...	21	1	...	...	...	32
663	23	13	...	843	77	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	33
755	23	22	2	926	139	4	2	7	...	...	...	...	34
121	5	10	...	806	67	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
5	...	8	1	126	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	36
56	...	18	...	491	27	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
152	6	9	...	528	124	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	38
34	...	28	...	239	39	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	39
7,560	299	858	19	26,781	1,816	177	27	313	26	70	10	8	...

III.—PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

1.—*Statement showing the number and disposal of Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1873.

Number.	1. Jails.	10. Escaped.	11. Executed.	12. Died.	13. Remaining on the 31st December, 1873.	Number.
	CENTRAL PRISONS.					
1	Meerut, ...	2	5	77	1,299	1
2	Bareilly, ...	1	...	108	1,390	2
3	Agra, ...	1	1	51	2,175	3
4	Fatehgarh, ...	...	...	23	1,009	4
5	Allahabad, ...	2	...	73	2,000	5
6	Benares, ...	2	...	64	1,504	6
	DISTRICT JAILS.					
7	Dehra Dún, ...	...	3	...	68	7
8	Saháranpur, ...	1	...	2	255	8
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	...	4	126	9
10	Meerut, ...	2	...	40	337	10
11	Bulandshahr, ...	...	2	6	117	11
12	Aligarh, ...	...	1	7	460	12
13	Bijnor, ...	...	1	6	163	13
14	Moradabad, ...	...	5	3	295	14
15	Bareilly, ...	1	11	39	656	15
16	Budaun, ...	...	3	2	306	16
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	...	7	21	226	17
18	Muttra, ...	2	8	3	221	18
19	Agra, ...	1	...	11	451	19
20	Etáwah, ...	...	1	2	308	20
21	Mainpuri, ...	...	9	6	419	21
22	Etah, ...	...	...	1	216	22
23	Fatehgarh, ...	1	3	11	361	23
24	Cawnpore, ...	...	5	20	359	24
25	Fatehpur, ...	...	3	22	381	25
26	Allahabad, ...	...	3	17	713	26
27	Bánda, ...	1	3	38	369	27
28	Hamírpur, ...	...	6	5	163	28
29	Jaunpur, ...	1	3	26	381	29
30	Mirzapur, ...	1	4	20	228	30
31	Benares, ...	1	1	14	480	31
32	Gházipur, ...	1	1	11	540	32
33	Azamgarh, ...	1	3	16	412	33
34	Gorakhpur, ...	...	2	50	615	34
35	Basti, ...	...	...	58	371	35
36	Almora, ...	...	1	3	131	36
37	Orai, ...	...	1	3	162	37
38	Jhánsi, ...	...	4	2	211	38
39	Lalitpur, ...	...	1	...	120	39
	Total, ...	22	101	865	19,998	

III.—PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

2.—*Statement showing the Jail offences committed by, and the punishments inflicted on, the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1873.

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Daily average number of prisoners.	3. Criminal offences committed by prisoners when in Jail.	4. *Offences against Prison discipline.* A. Wilful disobedience.	B. Assault or criminal force.	C. Insulting or threatening language.	Number.
	CENTRAL PRISONS.						
1	Meerut, ...	1,003·50	...	52	7	12	1
2	Bareilly, ...	1,238·00	2	19	10	6	2
3	Agra, ...	1,851·50	...	20	5	1	3
4	Fatehgarh, ...	958·50	...	7	2	1	4
5	Allahabad, ...	2,080·75	10	241	6	5	5
6	Benares, ...	1,502·00	10	86	11	2	6
	DISTRICT JAILS.						
7	Dehra Dún, ...	57·00	...	4	1	...	7
8	Saháranpur, ...	265 50	...	68	...	3	8
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	116·25	...	...	...	...	9
10	Meerut, ...	379·00	...	10	3	..	10
11	Bulandshahr, ...	134 00	...	3	3	...	11
12	Aligarh, ...	429·00	...	3	...	2	12
13	Bijnor, ...	158·50	...	55	4	...	13
14	Moradabad, ...	246·00	...	11	3	...	14
15	Barcilly, ...	640·00	...	11	3	2	15
16	Budaun, ...	287·50	...	41	14	2	16
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	239·50	...	14	12	...	17
18	Muttra, ...	168·50	...	12	2	...	18
19	Agra, ...	416·25	...	8	...	1	19
20	Etáwah, ...	253·00	...	18	...	1	20
21	Mainpuri, ...	410·75	...	10	1	3	21
22	Etah, ...	207·50	...	59	...	3	22
23	Fatehgarh, ...	356 00	...	10	...	1	23
24	Cawnpore, ...	331·00	...	24	...	3	24
25	Fatehpur, ...	335 75	...	6	...	...	25
26	Allahabad, ...	658·00	...	43	...	2	26
27	Bánda, ...	357·25	...	16	...	5	27
28	Hamírpur, ...	194·75	...	12	2	...	28
29	Jaunpur, ...	365·00	...	52	...	3	29
30	Mirzapur, ...	245·75	3	31	6	1	30
31	Benares, ...	486 25	8	44	22	4	31
32	Gházipur, ...	524·75	...	73	...	2	32
33	Azamgarh, ...	383·00	...	72	...	...	33
34	Gorakhpur, ...	665·00	3	18	2	3	34
35	Basti, ...	403·00	1	23	3	1	35
36	Almora, ...	140·00	1	4	...	...	36
37	Orai, ...	175·50	...	1	...	...	37
38	Jhánsi, ...	211·00	...	26	1	2	38
39	Lalitpur, ...	94·50	...	9	...	2	39
	Total, ...	18,969·00	38	1,216	123	73	

III.—PRO

C.—

2.—*Statement showing the Jail offences committed by, and the punish*
Provinces during

Number.	Jails.	4. Offences against					
		D. Indecent or disorderly behaviour.	E. Wilfully disabling himself to avoid labor.	F. Contumaciously refusing to work.	G. Filing or cutting irons or bars.	H. Idleness or negligence at work.	I. Wilful mismanagement of work.
	Central Prisons.						
1	Meerut, ...	6	8	39	1	22	21
2	Bareilly, ...	2	...	4	...	21	10
3	Agra, ...	2	1	1	1	41	4
4	Fatehgarh, ...	1	6	32	...	20	26
5	Allahabad, ...	8	16	20	...	69	1
6	Benares, ...	4	5	5	...	14	...
	District Jails.						
7	Dehra Dún, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Saháranpur, ...	...	5	6	...	126	4
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	...	...	...	...	7
10	Meerut, ...	3	1	13	...	1	4
11	Bulandshahr, ...	1	...	4	...	2	...
12	Aligarh, ...	...	...	...	...	21	...
13	Bijnor, ...	4	...	1	...	5	4
14	Moradabad, ...	2	5	...	...	1	...
15	Bareilly, ...	2	...	3	...	6	11
16	Budaun, ...	2	...	...	...	15	...
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	1	...	1	...	3	3
18	Muttra, ...	7	...	...	...	...	...
19	Agra, ...	...	9	2	...	5	...
20	Etáwah, ...	...	1	12	1	2	...
21	Mainpuri, ...	8		1	...	8	2
22	Etah, ...	24	2	1	...	9	...
23	Fatehgarh, ...	4	2	37	...	...	5
24	Cawnpore, ...	5	2	18	...	14	9
25	Fatehpur, ...	2	1	3	...	5	...
26	Allahabad, ...	7	3	27	...	81	3
27	Bánda, ...	14	2	4	6	6	7
28	Hamírpur, ...	1	...	2	...	12	...
29	Jaunpur, ...	8	...	6	...	...	...
30	Mirzapur, ...	...	...	12	...	6	...
31	Benares, ...	5	1	10	...	37	2
32	Gházipur, ...	...	7	4	...	...	1
33	Azamgarh, ...	...	2	...	...	9	2
34	Gorakhpur, ...	...	...	1	...	9	...
35	Basti, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
36	Almora, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	Orái, ...	...	4	...	...	2	...
38	Jhánsi, ...	1	...	1	...	4	...
39	Lalitpur, ...	1	4	...	...	8	1
	Total, ...	125	88	271	9	584	127

TECTION.

PRISONS.

ments inflicted on, the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western the year 1873.

PRISON DISCIPLINE.			5. PUNISHMENT INFLICTED.							
J.	K.	L.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.	
Wilful damage to prison property.	Conspiring to escape or to assist in escaping or to commit any other of the offences aforesaid.	Total offences against prison discipline.	Solitary confinement.	Confinement in irons.	Close confinement with reduced diet.	Corporal punishment.	Hard labour when the prisoner is not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment.	Additional imprisonment.	Total punishment.	Number.
27	1	196	35	4	16	140	...	1	196	1
9	2	83	...	6	24	53	...	2	85	2
27	2	105	...	...	6	99	...	...	105	3
5	...	100	...	...	5	95	...	...	100	4
7	3	376	74	3	170	130	...	9	386	5
13	2	142	...	...	33	115	...	4	152	6
3	...	8	...	...	2	6	...	...	8	7
6	...	218	116	...	30	63	9	...	218	8
...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	9
8	1	44	10	...	4	28	2	...	44	10
...	...	13	4	...	4	5	...	...	13	11
...	...	26	5	...	2	19	...	...	26	12
...	...	73	6	...	4	58	5	...	73	13
...	1	23	6	...	1	16	...	...	23	14
10	3	51	...	6	10	34	...	1	51	15
11	1	86	3	1	61	21	...	...	86	16
3	...	37	3	...	5	23	6	...	37	17
...	...	21	13	...	...	8	...	...	21	18
...	1	26	1	...	2	22	1	...	26	19
11	1	47	8	1	3	35	...	...	47	20
1	...	34	5	4	1	24	...	...	34	21
4	...	102	...	...	17	78	7	...	102	22
...	1	60	...	...	6	51	...	...	60	23
7	1	83	4	...	14	65	...	...	83	24
7	...	24	...	...	4	20	...	...	24	25
46	1	213	69	3	54	87	...	...	213	26
3	3	66	...	...	4	62	...	...	66	27
8	...	37	...	...	...	35	1	1	37	28
32	8	110	55	...	12	43	...	...	110	29
1	2	59	...	4	4	50	2	2	62	30
2	...	127	...	...	62	68	...	5	135	31
63	2	152	...	...	86	66	...	...	152	32
60	...	145	5	3	77	60	...	...	145	33
5	4	42	5	...	1	36	...	3	45	34
3	3	34	2	...	4	28	...	1	35	35
1	...	5	1	1	...	4	...	...	6	36
3	1	11	...	...	...	10	...	1	11	37
13	...	48	2	...	1	45	...	...	48	38
...	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	39
399	44	3,059	432	36	729	1,837	33	30	3,097	

III.—PRO

C.—

3.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the guarding and vinces during the year* 1873, *excluding the cost of building*

Number.	1 Jails.	2 Rations. A. Total Cost.			Rations. B. Cost per head of average strength.			Fixed Superintendence. A. Total Cost.			Fixed Superintendence. B. Cost per head of average strength.		
	CENTRAL PRISONS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Meerut, ...	15,178	12	2	15	2	0	8,395	13	4	8	5	10½
2	Bareilly,...	24,150	3	7	19	8	1½	10,200	0	0	8	3	9¾
3	Agra, ...	34,533	7	7	18	10	5	11,400	0	0	6	2	6¼
4	Fatehgarh, ...	17,167	3	7	17	14	6¾	8,580	0	0	8	15	2¾
5	Allahabad, ...	41,546	3	10	19	15	5¾	11,167	14	4	5	5	10½
6	Benares,... ...	29,897	7	9	19	14	6	10,062	14	5	6	11	2½
	DISTRICT JAILS.												
7	Dehra Dún, ...	1,012	11	9	17	12	3½	600	0	0	10	8	5
8	Saháranpur, ...	3,818	10	0	14	6	1½	900	0	0	3	6	2¾
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	1,743	8	5	14	15	11¾	600	0	0	5	2	7
10	Meerut, ...	5,506	6	9	14	8	5¾	600	0	0	1	9	3¾
11	Bulandshahr, ...	1,920	11	4	14	5	4	900	0	0	6	11	5¾
12	Aligarh, ...	7,579	7	11	17	10	8	1,800	0	0	4	3	1¾
13	Bijnor, ...	2,774	6	9	17	8	1	475	0	0	2	15	11¼
14	Moradabad, ...	4,482	8	6	18	3	6½	1,200	0	0	4	14	0½
15	Bareilly,... ...	12,166	12	8	19	0	2	1,751	9	9	2	11	9½
16	Budaun, ...	4,969	12	4	17	4	7	900	0	0	3	2	1
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	4,189	10	6	17	7	10¾	900	0	0	3	12	1½
18	Muttra, ...	2,840	15	6	16	13	9¼	892	13	1	5	4	9½
19	Agra, ...	7,533	14	10	18	1	7	600	0	0	1	7	0¾
20	Etáwah,... ...	4,336	0	7	17	2	2¾	875	0	0	3	7	4
21	Mainpuri, ...	6,747	2	8	16	6	10	899	15	11	2	3	0¾
22	Etah, ...	3,377	0	6	16	4	5¼	862	14	0	4	2	6¼
23	Fatehgarh, ...	6,110	2	9	17	2	7½	600	0	0	1	10	11¾
24	Cawnpore, ...	5,881	11	2	17	12	3¾	1,200	0	0	3	10	0
25	Fatehpur, ...	6,538	4	1	19	7	6¾	900	0	0	2	10	10¾
26	Allahabad, ...	12,257	4	7	18	10	0¾	1,200	0	0	1	13	2¼
27	Bánda, ...	7,241	6	10	20	4	3¾	1,200	0	0	3	5	9
28	Hamírpur, ...	3,896	12	1	20	0	1¾	900	0	0	4	9	11¼
29	Jaunpur, ...	6,827	14	4	18	11	3¾	800	0	0	2	3	0¾
30	Mirzapur, ...	4,873	12	4	19	13	4	900	0	0	3	10	7
31	Benares, ...	9,211	2	8	18	15	1¼	1,775	12	11	3	10	5¼
32	Gházipur, ...	11,695	10	3	22	4	7½	1,800	0	0	3	6	10¾
33	Azamgarh, ...	7,767	5	1	20	4	5¾	1,193	5	4	3	1	10¼
34	Gorakhpur, ...	13,727	10	8	20	10	3½	1,345	0	0	2	0	4½
35	Basti, ...	8,075	14	4	20	0	7½	705	0	0	1	11	11¾
36	Almora, ...	4,160	8	11	29	11	6	900	0	0	6	6	10¼
37	Orai, ...	3,501	15	6	19	15	3¼	600	0	0	3	6	8¼
38	Jhánsi, ...	4,147	1	5	19	10	5½	195	15	5	0	14	10¼
39	Lalitpur, ...	2,124	14	0	22	7	9¼	798	3	5	8	7	1¾
	Total, ...	3,55,512	10	6	18	11	10½	91,577	3	11	4	13	3

TECTION.

PRISONS.

maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Pro-
new Jails and of additions, alterations and repairs.

3

ESTABLISHMENT.

Office Establishment.						*Hospital Establishment.*						*Intramural Guards.*						Number.
A.			B.			A.			B.			A.			B.			
Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			Total Cost.			Cost per head of average strength.			
Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
7,911	14	10	7	14	1⅜	847	8	6	0	13	6¼	5,429	8	4	5	6	6¾	1
8,844	9	10	7	2	4	1,057	8	0	0	13	8	5,350	8	7	4	5	1¾	2
7,858	14	9	4	3	11	540	0	0	0	4	8	6,700	12	6	3	9	10¾	3
4,474	4	10	4	10	8½	239	0	0	0	3	11¾	1,571	10	0	1	10	2¾	4
8,233	14	1	3	15	3¾	960	0	0	0	7	4½	7,423	14	7	3	9	1	5
8,493	0	5	5	10	5¾	1,135	0	0	0	12	1	6,066	6	11	4	0	7½	6
848	8	8	14	14	2¼	300	0	0	5	4	2½	768	0	0	13	7	7	7
1,690	10	0	6	5	10½	300	0	0	1	2	1	1,546	7	10	5	13	2	8
1,132	8	0	9	11	10½	180	0	0	1	8	9¼	1,133	3	3	9	11	11½	9
1,637	9	5	4	5	1¾	240	0	0	0	10	1¾	2,022	2	2	5	5	4¼	10
949	14	8	7	;	5	240	0	0	1	12	8	1,209	7	8	9	0	5	11
;,807	4	8	4	3	5	300	0	0	0	11	2¼	2,077	4	0	4	13	5½	12
1,173	6	2	7	6	5¼	240	0	0	1	8	2¾	1,276	11	3	8	0	10½	13
1,636	4	6	6	10	5	360	0	0	1	7	5	1,563	5	2	6	5	8	14
2,202	15	0	3	7	;	367	0	0	0	9	2	2,354	11	4	3	10	10¼	15
1,148	11	0	3	15	11	300	0	0	1	0	8¼	1,474	0	8	5	2	0¾	16
1,152	13	8	4	13	0¼	240	0	0	1	0	0¼	1,377	13	3	5	12	0½	17
1,106	9	9	6	9	1	240	0	0	1	6	9½	1,315	2	6	7	12	10½	18
2,160	0	0	5	3	0¼	240	0	0	0	9	2¾	1,965	7	3	4	11	6½	19
1,161	1	0	4	9	5	360	0	0	1	6	9¼	1,696	3	7	6	11	3¼	20
1,683	11	0	4	1	7	478	0	0	1	2	7¼	1,867	2	8	4	8	9	21
1,764	14	10	8	8	1	240	0	0	1	2	6	1,085	13	8	5	3	8¾	22
1,634	2	11	4	9	5¼	264	12	7	0	11	10¾	1,756	1	7	4	14	11	23
1,581	4	2	4	12	5½	294	2	8	0	14	2¾	1,705	1	3	5	2	5	24
1,703	7	5	5	1	1¾	360	0	0	1	1	2½	1,860	6	8	5	8	8	25
2,263	0	7	3	7	0¼	720	0	0	1	1	6	2,836	8	8	4	4	11¾	26
1,641	0	0	4	9	5¾	480	0	0	1	5	6	1,777	4	4	4	;5	7	27
1,078	10	0	5	8	7½	621	15	5	3	3	1	1,189	13	3	6	1	9	28
1,632	0	0	4	7	6½	480	0	0	1	5	0½	1,728	1	6	4	11	9	29
1,096	13	0	4	7	4¾	360	0	0	1	7	5¼	1,465	6	9	5	15	5	30
2,021	11	0	4	2	6	360	0	0	0	11	10	2,527	6	6	5	3	2	31
2,150	10	5	4	1	6¾	484	0	0	0	14	9¼	2,185	0	0	4	2	7	32
1,503	3	1	3	14	9¾	480	0	0	1	4	0¾	2,109	12	6	5	8	1¾	33
2,234	7	4	3	5	9	316	6	9	0	7	7¾	3,102	4	6	4	10	7½	34
1,350	2	0	3	5	7¼	375	0	0	0	14	10¾	1,314	0	0	3	4	2	35
1,152	0	0	8	3	7¾	240	0	0	1	11	5	1,538	8	2	10	15	10	36
1,170	12	0	6	10	8¾	293	0	0	1	10	8½	1,030	4	0	5	13	11	37
1,181	3	8	5	9	7	360	0	0	1	11	3¾	1,303	8	9	6	2	10	38
1,141	10	10	12	1	3¼	193	3	5	2	0	8¾	1,173	14	8	12	6	9	39
95,609	11	6	5	0	7¾	16,086	9	4	0	13	6¾	87,879	4	3	4	10	1½	

III.—PRO

C.—

3.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the guarding and vinces during the year* 1873, *excluding the Cost of building*

Number.	1. Jails.	4. Hospital Charges. A. Total Cost.	B. Cost per head of average strength.	C. Cost per head of average number sick.
	CENTRAL PRISONS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Meerut, ...	1,366 6 0	1 5 9½	23 6 9¼
2	Bareilly, ...	635 10 6	0 8 2½	17 4 0
3	Agra, ...	1,020 8 7	0 8 9¾	20 3 8¼
4	Fatehgarh, ...	455 8 5	0 7 7¼	15 7 0¾
5	Allahabad, ...	1,312 15 8	0 10 1	22 5 7
6	Benares, ...	1,417 6 3	0 15 1	20 15 8
	DISTRICT JAILS.			
7	Dehra Dún, ...	11 3 4	0 3 1¾	17 12 7¾
8	Saháranpur, ...	179 12 1	0 10 10	17 7 6
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	44 14 0	0 6 2	17 4 1¾
10	Meerut, ...	612 0 10	1 9 10	20 12 3¾
11	Bulandshahr, ...	59 9 1	0 7 0¼	14 6 9¼
12	Aligarh, ...	169 15 0	0 6 4	18 9 5¾
13	Bijnor, ...	59 15 5	0 6 1	23 1 0
14	Moradabad, ...	44 14 2	0 2 11	19 10 11¾
15	Bareilly, ...	338 13 1	0 8 5¾	16 14 11
16	Budaun, ...	70 4 2	0 3 11	21 3 7½
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	251 3 2	1 0 9½	26 11 1¼
18	Muttra, ...	66 7 6	0 6 3¾	21 2 8¼
19	Agra, ...	158 3 4	0 6 1¼	17 3 8¾
20	Etáwah, ...	53 8 2	0 3 4½	18 12 4¾
21	Mainpuri, ...	72 14 10	0 2 10	14 9 10
22	Etah, ...	72 10 2	0 5 7¼	13 2 11
23	Fatehgarh, ...	94 3 8	0 4 3	17 12 5¾
24	Cawnpore, ...	216 7 5	0 10 5½	22 11 5
25	Fatehpur, ...	180 3 8	0 8 7	23 6 11¾
26	Allahabad, ...	187 8 0	0 4 6¾	22 10 3¾
27	Bánda, ...	233 4 11	0 10 5¾	23 0 6
28	Hamírpur, ...	124 6 5	0 10 2¾	20 13 5
29	Jaunpur, ...	623 7 1	1 11 4	26 5 5
30	Mirzapur, ...	170 5 2	0 11 1	19 7 5¼
31	Benares, ...	339 3 11	0 11 2	16 14 11¾
32	Gházipur, ...	160 0 1	0 4 10½	36 9 9¾
33	Azamgarh, ...	239 11 0	0 10 0	25 2 0
34	Gorakhpur, ...	968 13 10	1 7 4	29 9 7½
35	Basti, ...	582 2 2	1 7 1¼	29 14 8½
36	Almora, ...	144 0 3	1 0 5½	39 3 10¼
37	Orai, ...	68 4 10	0 6 2¾	22 12 3¼
38	Jhánsi, ...	106 4 0	0 8 1	24 5 10¾
39	Lalitpur, ...	47 1 2	0 8 0	29 6 8½
	Total, ...	12,960 3 4	0 10 11¼	21 10 9

TECTION.

PRISONS.

maintenance of the Convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Pro- new Jails, and of additions, alterations and repairs.

5. Clothing. A. Total Cost.			5. Clothing. B. Cost per head of average strength.			6. Contingencies. A. Total Cost.			6. Contingencies. B. Cost per head of average strength.			7. Grand Total expended.			Average cost per head of average strength.			Number.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
3,698	0	8	3	10	11½	2,002	2	6	1	15	11	44,830	2	4	44	10	9¼	1
6,758	0	0	5	7	4	2,235	3	2	1	12	10½	59,231	11	8	47	13	6	2
4,052	0	9	2	3	0¼	4,999	6	1	2	11	2½	71,105	2	3	38	6	5½	3
3,000	0	0	3	2	1	3,866	15	3	4	0	6½	39,354	10	1	41	0	11¼	4
5,463	8	4	2	10	0¾	10,281	15	11	4	15	0¾	86,390	6	9	41	8	3½	5
3,829	2	1	2	8	9½	5,593	4	6	3	11	6¾	66,494	10	4	44	4	4	6
237	9	6	4	2	8¼	257	0	1	4	8	1¾	4,035	1	4	70	12	8	7
376	9	4	1	6	8¾	531	15	5	2	0	0¾	9,344	0	8	35	3	1¼	8
103	15	9	0	14	3¾	299	4	7	2	9	2¼	5,237	6	0	45	0	10	9
1,281	2	6	3	6	1	650	1	1	1	11	5¼	12,549	6	9	33	1	9½	10
191	8	9	1	6	10¼	322	10	9	2	6	6½	5,793	14	3	43	3	9¾	11
1,164	15	6	2	11	5½	562	9	11	1	5	0	15,461	9	0	36	0	8	12
572	1	1	3	9	8¾	263	3	0	1	10	6¾	6,834	11	8	43	1	11¼	13
468	12	0	1	14	5½	486	8	2	1	15	8½	10,242	4	6	41	10	2	14
4,182	0	0	6	8	6½	1,395	0	8	2	2	10½	24,758	14	6	38	10	11½	15
1,308	10	0	4	8	9¾	345	9	6	1	3	2¾	10,516	15	8	36	9	3½	16
765	15	9	3	3	2	926	4	8	3	13	10¾	9,803	13	0	40	14	11½	17
402	13	6	2	6	3	462	7	10	2	11	10¾	7,327	5	8	43	7	9¼	18
1,545	11	6	3	11	5	713	7	9	1	11	5	14,916	12	8	35	13	4½	19
755	6	11	2	15	9¼	619	14	10	2	7	2½	9,857	3	1	38	15	4½	20
1,144	2	7	2	12	6¾	226	15	11	0	8	10	13,120	1	7	31	15	0¾	21
650	11	0	3	2	2	481	1	6	2	5	1	8,535	1	8	41	2	1½	22
995	6	0	2	12	8¾	499	6	1	1	6	5¼	11,954	3	7	33	9	3¼	23
915	14	9	2	12	3¼	1,864	6	9	5	10	1¼	13,659	0	2	41	4	3	24
679	1	10	2	0	4¼	588	1	8	1	12	0¼	12,809	9	4	38	2	5¼	25
1,397	3	3	2	1	11½	929	14	8	1	6	7¼	21,791	7	9	33	1	10½	26
767	14	9	2	2	4¾	1,064	5	4	2	15	8	14,405	4	2	40	5	2	27
347	14	9	1	12	7	398	12	7	2	0	9¼	8,558	4	6	43	15	1½	28
1,217	4	6	3	5	4¼	491	8	6	1	5	6½	13,800	3	11	37	12	11¼	29
491	14	5	2	0	0¼	682	10	3	2	12	5½	10,040	13	11	40	13	8¾	30
1,369	4	6	2	13	0¼	860	9	8	1	12	3¾	18,465	3	2	37	15	7	31
1,081	14	10	2	1	0	1,143	2	9	2	2	10¼	20,700	6	4	39	7	2	32
1,454	7	2	3	12	9	1,360	1	5	3	8	9¾	16,107	13	7	42	0	11	33
2,777	12	0	4	2	9¾	3,138	12	8	4	11	6	27,611	3	9	41	8	4	34
501	2	3	1	3	11	874	7	8	2	2	8½	13,777	12	5	34	3	0	35
182	3	4	1	4	9¾	400	6	0	2	13	9¼	8,717	10	8	62	4	3½	36
424	8	0	2	6	8¼	426	0	0	2	6	10¼	7,514	12	4	42	13	1¼	37
1,074	5	10	5	1	5½	947	2	2	4	7	9¾	9,315	9	3	44	2	4¾	38
225	3	0	2	6	1½	404	1	2	4	4	4¾	6,108	3	8	64	10	2¼	39
57,856	4	8	3	0	9½	53,597	0	4	2	13	2½	7,71,078	15	11	40	10	4¾	

III.—PRO

C.—

4.—*Statement showing the employment of convicts in the Jails of* *estimated*

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Average number sentenced to labor.	3. Jail servants. A. Average number of convicts employed.	3. Jail servants. B. Total estimated earnings for the year.	4. Buildings and repairing Jail. A. Average number of convicts employed.	4. Buildings and repairing Jail. B. Total estimated earnings for the year.
	CENTRAL PRISONS.			Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1	Meerut, ...	955·20	52·60	2,008 10 0	161·50	7,353 13 0
2	Bareilly, ...	1,209·80	65·10	2,448 15 0	708·20	33,065 12 0
3	Agra, ...	1,838·40	90·00	3,452 11 0	341·90	12,127 13 0
4	Fatehgarh, ...	958·50	52·30	2,098 12 0	557·90	26,175 8 0
5	Allahabad, ...	2,079·60	86·10	3,453 13 0	908·30	40,634 15 0
6	Benares, ...	1,502·00	89·30	3,515 7 0	605·00	24,705 15 0
	DISTRICT JAILS.					
7	Dehra Dún, ...	55·00	10·00	317 11 0	3·80	131 7 0
8	Saháranpur, ...	249·60	18 90	733 7 0	20·20	725 7 0
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	111·60	10·80	412 15 0	23·40	931 12 0
10	Meerut, ...	358·50	27·60	1,067 10 0	200·90	6,963 8 0
11	Bulandshahr, ...	124·50	15·10	577 3 0	27·40	938 5 0
12	Aligarh, ...	411·90	33·20	1,244 7 0	115·50	4,041 7 0
13	Bijnor, ...	143·60	14·00	549 13 0	13·50	726 13 0
14	Moradabad, ...	229·00	22·50	873 7 0	54·60	2,491 13 0
15	Bareilly, ...	539·50	45·80	1,713 4 0	327·00	15,012 5 0
16	Budaun, ...	255·30	17·40	741 8 0	38·00	1,732 3 0
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	227·10	25·30	993 11 0	95·80	4,459 4 0
18	Muttra, ...	149·90	19·20	703 0 0	8·00	363 7 0
19	Agra, ...	407·50	21·40	812 13 0	206·40	8,363 1 0
20	Etáwah, ...	249·20	11·70	449 2 0	55·90	2,593 13 0
21	Mainpuri, ...	397·00	18·20	689 10 0	7·50	256 10 0
22	Etah, ...	193·80	15·70	618 5 0	70·20	2,894 15 0
23	Fatehgarh, ...	330·10	16·70	712 7 0	131·00	4,660 10 0
24	Cawnpore, ...	329·10	30·60	1,168 0 0	82·10	3,877 0 0
25	Fatehpur, ...	328·60	21·00	798 7 0	158·40	6,888 4 0
26	Allahabad, ...	634·20	36·00	1,384 13 0	234·90	8,455 7 0
27	Bánda, ...	355·40	34·90	1,372 3 0	132 20	6,049 14 0
28	Hamírpur, ...	186·50	20·20	795 0 0	57·90	2,145 8 0
29	Jaunpur, ...	352·50	23·80	949 0 0	167·80	7,784 12 0
30	Mirzapur, ...	237·10	23·30	946 12 0	83·40	3,757 4 0
31	Benares, ...	470·90	42·90	1,643 10 0	87·40	4,161 6 0
32	Gházipur, ...	509·20	41·00	1,642 8 0	16·00	637 3 0
33	Azamgarh, ...	352·30	30·10	1,165 12 0	115·80	5,283 12 0
34	Gorakhpur, ...	600·10	54·90	2,139 13 0	241·80	10,351 6 0
35	Basti, ...	392·60	29·70	1,108 11 0	180·70	6,184 9 0
36	Almora, ...	130·70	11·20	440 5 0	19·60	688 0 0
37	Orai, ...	172·00	21·40	803 0 0	70 40	3,209 12 0
38	Jhánsi, ...	195·20	21·50	828 2 0	47·90	2,183 3 0
39	Lalitpur, ...	87·00	9·60	378 11 0	12·80	630 0 0
	Total, ...	18,310·00	1,231·00	47,806 4 0	6,391·00	2,73,637 12 0

TECTION.

PRISONS.

the North-Western Provinces during the year **1873**, *and their earnings.*

5. *Grinding wheat and making clothing or other articles for prisoners.*				6. *On the roads employed by Public Works Department or by municipalities.*				7. *Prisoner-warders, lumberdars, and in cleaning Jail and other miscellaneous work.*				Number.
A.	B.			A.	B.			A.	B.			
Average number of convicts employed.	Total estimated earnings for the year.			Average number of convicts employed.	Total estimated earnings for the year.			Average number employed.	Total estimated earnings for the year.			
	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	
77·20	2,906	5	0	...	0	0	0	64·20	2,904	1	0	1
58·10	1,991	9	0	...	0	0	0	39·70	2,097	10	0	2
229·10	9,360	0	0	...	0	0	0	62·00	3,125	5	0	3
55·20	1,931	1	0	...	0	0	0	24·60	1,507	15	0	4
110·80	3,826	13	0	...	0	0	0	104·20	4,496	6	0	5
149·30	5,755	10	0	...	0	0	0	56·50	2,809	6	0	6
5·20	201	14	0	...	0	0	0	2·50	131	3	0	7
39·60	1,650	8	0	...	0	0	0	57·10	2,268	11	0	8
6·00	205	5	0	...	0	0	0	...	...			9
27·50	1,010	10	0	...	0	0	0	12·50	678	11	0	10
10·30	386	4	0	...	0	0	0	2·10	167	11	0	11
70·70	2,973	10	0	...	0	9	0	13·60	552	1	0	12
12·30	439	6	0	...	0	0	0	7·50	343	5	0	13
38·20	1,555	9	0	...	0	0	0	11·80	568	1	0	14
21·00	757	12	0	...	0	0	0	30·70	1,461	2	0	15
25·20	994	10	0	...	0	0	0	27·40	1,083	10	0	16
20·0	775	11	0	...	0	0	0	5·80	317	2	0	17
16·30	665	3	0	...	0	0	0	38·70	1,379	0	0	18
23·80	831	11	0	...	0	0	0	17·60	798	7	0	19
17·10	645	9	0	44·00	1,505	10	0	8·80	428	14	0	20
28·20	1,041	9	0	...	0	0	0	12·00	716	5	0	21
30·50	1,262	4	0	...	0	0	0	6·90	236	2	0	22
24·40	856	10	0	...	0	0	0	21·90	1,064	3	0	23
38·00	1,531	14	0	2·50	85	9	0	5·10	407	3	0	24
36·50	1,494	4	0	...	0	0	0	18·00	1,117	13	0	25
79·20	3,164	2	0	55·60	1,902	9	0	55·70	2,763	12	0	26
22·00	783	10	0	...	0	0	0	12·90	710	10	0	27
15·20	609	2	0	...	0	0	0	14·80	629	10	0	28
24·10	844	1	0	...	0	0	0	15·40	695	13	0	29
25·20	1,025	7	0	...	0	0	0	18·70	767	10	0	30
44·30	1,781	11	0	...	0	0	0	41·00	1,891	3	0	31
64·50	2,594	15	0	...	0	0	0	110·00	4,129	1	0	32
21·90	800	12	0	...	0	0	0	20·80	1,008	5	0	33
37·50	1,340	7	0	...	0	0	0	16·30	941	3	0	34
35·30	1,602	9	0	...	0	0	0	24·90	979	13	0	35
11·40	537	4	0	6·20	212	2	0	11·80	540	11	0	36
12·90	441	7	0	...	0	0	0	7·30	341	1	0	37
11·80	417	8	0	...	0	0	0	16·30	649	0	0	38
7·80	266	15	0	...	1	0	0	3·50	119	12	0	39
1,584·20	61,261	7	0	108·30	3,705	14	0	1,020·60	46,827	11	0	

III.—PRO
C.—PRI

4.—*Statement showing the Employment of the Convicts in the Jails of*

Number.	Jails.	1.	8. On Jail Garden. A. Average number employed.	B. Value of vegetables supplied to prisoners.			C. Value of vegetables sold.			D. Total estimated earnings for the year.		
	CENTRAL JAILS.			Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Meerut,	...	55·30	203	0	0	478	14	0	681	14	0
2	Bareilly,	...	19·90	369	2	0	84	11	0	453	13	0
3	Agra, ...	...	75·20	975	14	0	700	1	0	1,675	15	0
4	Fatehgarh,	...	34·70	334	13	0	438	4	0	773	1	0
5	Allahabad,	...	21·90	1,385	3	0	247	10	0	1,632	13	0
6	Benares,	..	40·10	968	3	0	812	8	0	1,780	11	0
	DISTRICT JAILS.											
7	Dehra Dún,	...	6·50	41	14	0	83	10	0	125	8	0
8	Saháranpur,	...	12·10	130	14	0	398	10	0	529	8	0
9	Muzaffarnagar,	...	3·00	247	13	0	36	10	0	284	7	0
10	Meerut,	...	9·30	153	3	0	96	4	0	249	7	0
11	Bulandshahr,	...	7·00	137	2	0	33	8	0	170	10	0
12	Aligarh,	...	13·00	103	4	0	138	13	0	242	1	0
13	Bijnor,	...	13·80	179	0	0	244	11	0	423	11	0
14	Moradabad,	...	3·60	92	12	0	35	8	0	128	4	0
15	Bareilly,	...	10·70	143	10	0	103	2	0	246	12	0
16	Budaun,	...	9·20	198	14	0	12	7	0	211	5	0
17	Sháhjahánpur,	...	8·10	94	10	0	16	10	0	111	4	0
18	Muttra,	...	13·40	97	13	0	137	8	0	235	5	0
19	Agra,	...	6·10	327	3	0	106	1	0	433	4	0
20	Etáwah,	...	10·10	247	3	0	139	1	0	386	4	0
21	Mainpuri,	...	34·50	403	3	0	598	3	0	1,001	6	0
22	Etah,	...	8·00	112	8	0	72	7	0	184	15	0
23	Fatehgarh,	...	17·50	121	13	0	375	4	0	497	1	0
24	Cawnpore,	...	9·30	222	12	0	69	3	0	291	15	0
25	Fatehpur,	...	5·00	115	10	0	139	15	0	255	9	0
26	Allahabad,	...	23·00	421	7	0	679	9	0	1,101	0	0
27	Bánda,	...	15·00	186	0	0	166	1	0	352	1	0
28	Hamírpur,	...	17·90	145	3	0	190	15	0	336	2	0
29	Jaunpur,	...	5·30	125	1	0	3	8	0	128	9	0
30	Mirzapur,	...	8·60	167	11	0	51	4	0	218	15	0
31	Benares,	...	15·90	413	7	0	117	0	0	530	7	0
32	Gházipur,	...	22·00	376	6	0	235	2	0	611	8	0
33	Azamgarh,	...	12·10	326	12	0	129	14	0	456	10	0
34	Gorakhpur,	...	8·30	654	15	0	268	11	0	923	10	0
35	Basti,	...	10·70	99	15	0	13	15	0	113	14	0
36	Almora,	...	4·20	149	13	0	5	3	0	155	0	0
37	Orai,	...	11·30	320	9	0	7	0	0	327	9	0
38	Jhánsi,	...	4·30	123	3	0	8	5	0	131	8	0
39	Lalitpur,	...	6·90	122	13	0	11	14	0	134	11	0
	Total,	...	612·80	11,040	7	0	7,487	12	0	18,528	3	0

TECTION.

SONS.

the N.-W. P., during the year 1873, *and their estimated Earnings.*

9.						10.						
On Manufactures.						Total.						
A.	B.			C.		A.			B.			
Average number employed.	Estimated profits of the year.			Average profits per head of those so employed.		Total estimated earnings of the prisoners sentenced to labor.			Average estimated earnings per head of prisoners sentenced to labor.			Number.
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
310·40	8,434	3	0	27	3 0	24,288	14	0	25	7	0	1
93·40	8,548	14	0	91	8 0	48,606	9	0	40	3	0	2
627·70	35,517	5	0	56	9 0	65,259	1	0	35	8	0	3
80·00	2,144	3	0	26	13 0	34,630	8	0	36	2	0	4
464·40	12,741	8	0	27	7 0	69,786	4	0	32	2	0	5
283·70	6,574	4	0	23	3 0	45,141	5	0	30	1	0	6
20·80	476	11	0	22	15 0	1,437	6	0	26	2	0	7
38·90	1,527	0	0	39	4 0	7,434	9	0	29	13	0	8
40·50	1,443	5	0	35	10 0	3,277	12	0	29	6	0	9
...	...			...		9,969	14	0	27	13	0	10
43·10	988	6	0	22	15 0	3,228	7	0	25	15	0	11
72·90	2,668	7	0	36	10 0	11,722	1	0	28	7	0	12
56·50	786	8	0	13	15 0	3,269	8	0	22	12	0	13
36·70	819	4	0	22	5 0	6,436	6	0	28	2	0	14
...	...			...		19,191	3	0	35	9	0	15
85·20	2,037	4	0	23	15 0	6,800	8	0	26	10	0	16
22·60	492	2	0	21	12 0	7,149	2	0	31	8	0	17
39·40	810	14	0	20	9 0	4,156	13	0	27	12	0	18
70·40	2 247	1	0	31	15 0	13,486	5	0	33	2	0	19
58·40	1,503	9	0	25	12 0	7,512	13	0	33	12	0	20
229·10	2,594	9	0	11	5 0	6,300	1	0	15	14	0	21
18·80	527	13	0	28	1 0	5,724	6	0	29	9	0	22
69·90	2,331	9	0	33	6 0	10,122	8	0	30	11	0	23
74·50	2,269	1	0	30	7 0	9,630	10	0	29	4	0	24
33·40	1,803	8	0	54	0 0	12,357	13	0	37	10	0	25
29·80	1,481	8	0	49	11 0	20,253	3	0	31	15	0	26
80·10	1,167	5	0	14	9 0	10,435	11	0	29	6	0	27
29·50	185	4	0	6	4 0	4,700	10	0	25	3	0	28
28·80	696	7	0	24	3 0	11,098	10	0	31	8	0	29
33·40	960	4	0	28	12 0	7,696	4	0	32	6	0	30
137·30	3,324	0	0	24	3 0	13,332	5	0	28	5	0	31
134·50	2,155	13	0	16	0 0	11,770	15	0	23	2	0	32
85·50	1,556	13	0	18	3 0	10,272	0	0	29	3	0	33
105·20	4,698	5	0	44	10 0	20,394	12	0	34	0	0	34
...	...			...		9,989	8	0	25	7	0	35
45·90	648	1	0	14	2 0	3,221	7	0	24	10	0	36
25·60	536	0	0	20	15 0	5,658	13	0	32	14	0	37
70·40	3,092	13	0	43	15 0	7,302	2	0	37	7	0	38
30·40	380	7	0	12	8 0	1,910	8	0	21	15	0	39
3,707·10	1,20,170	3	0	32	7 0	5,71,937	6	0	31	4	0	

III.—PRO

C.—

5.—*Statement showing particulars regarding Civil Prisoners*

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Number remaining at the close of the previous year.	3. Number received during the year.	4. Total population.
	CENTRAL JAILS.			
1	Meerut, ...	4	78	82
2	Bareilly, ...	...	...	...
3	Agra, ...	...	...	...
4	Fatehgarh, ...	...	...	...
5	Allahabad, ...	...	...	...
6	Benares, ...	...	...	...
	DISTRICT JAILS.			
7	Dehra Dún, ...	2	20	22
8	Saháranpur, ...	5	67	72
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	17	17
10	Meerut, ...	...	...	...
11	Bulandshahr, ...	5	97	102
12	Aligarh, ...	9	132	141
13	Bijnor, ...	1	62	63
14	Moradabad, ...	8	107	115
15	Bareilly, ...	22	172	194
16	Budaun, ...	1	27	28
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	2	12	14
18	Muttra, ...	7	43	50
19	Agra, ...	2	96	98
20	Etáwah, ...	6	79	85
21	Mainpuri, ...	2	74	76
22	Etah, ...	7	99	106
23	Fatehgarh, ...	8	100	108
24	Cawnpore, ...	6	62	68
25	Fatehpur, ...	2	37	39
26	Allahabad, ...	11	126	137
27	Bánda, ...	5	86	91
28	Hamírpur, ...	4	28	32
29	Jaunpur, ...	5	54	59
30	Mirzapur, ...	5	100	105
31	Benares, ...	6	75	81
32	Gházipur, ...	...	60	60
33	Azamgarh, ...	1	34	35
34	Gorakhpur, ...	5	96	101
35	Basti, ...	...	21	21
36	Almora, ...	...	10	10
37	Orai, ...	2	35	37
38	Jhánsi, ...	...	26	26
39	Lalitpur, ...	...	11	11
	Total, ...	143	2,143	2,286

TECTION.

PRISONS.

in the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873.

5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	
Daily average number.	Released during the year.	Escaped.	Transported.	Died.	Remaining on the 31st December, 1873.	Number.
4·95	75	...	...	...	7	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	6
1·93	22	...	...	...	...	7
5·34	69	...	...	...	3	8
2·36	17	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	10
6·71	95	...	...	...	7	11
12·23	132	...	...	...	9	12
5·52	53	...	...	...	10	13
9·00	106	...	...	...	9	14
23·55	176	...	...	...	18	15
1·54	28	...	...	...	...	16
1·08	10	...	...	...	4	17
3·10	48	...	...	...	2	18
5·71	93	...	...	...	5	19
5·59	82	...	...	...	3	20
3·47	73	...	...	...	3	21
7·93	102	...	...	...	4	22
10·12	101	...	...	...	7	23
6·12	65	...	...	1	3	24
2·82	35	...	...	...	3	25
9·93	125	...	...	...	12	26
9·54	80	...	...	...	11	27
3·35	31	...	...	...	1	28
4·48	56	...	...	...	3	29
7·28	102	...	...	...	3	30
5·04	76	...	...	...	5	31
4·46	58	...	...	...	2	32
5·60	30	...	...	...	5	33
10·67	85	...	...	...	16	34
2·01	18	...	...	...	3	35
0·55	9	...	...	...	1	36
3·00	37	...	...	...	...	37
1·23	24	...	...	...	2	38
0·50	10	...	...	...	1	39
176·71	2,123	...	...	1	162	

III.—PRO

C.—

6.—*Statement showing the results of the Manufactories in the*

Number.	1. Jails.	2. Cash. Debits. A. Balance at close of previous year.			B. Cash receipts during the year.			C. Total cash debits (against the Superintendent).		
	CENTRAL JAILS.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Meerut, ...	779	1	2	27,941	2	8	28,720	3	10
2	Bareilly, ...	19	11	1	56,868	9	8	56,888	4	9
3	Agra, ...	3,140	9	1	97,658	9	10	1,00,799	2	11
4	Fatehgarh, ...	291	1	0	12,558	5	4	12,849	6	4
5	Allahabad, ...	599	4	4	51,741	2	8	52 340	7	0
6	Benares, ...	249	6	6	36,684	2	11	36,933	9	5
	DISTRICT JAILS.									
7	Dehra Dún, ...	116	5	0	1,457	7	7	1,573	12	7
8	Saháranpur, ...	115	12	5	4,660	8	11	4,776	5	4
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	343	1	3	3,252	3	2	3,595	4	5
10	Meerut, ...	39	8	9	48	2	3	87	11	0
11	Bulandshahr, ...	193	8	7	1,623	14	8	1,817	7	3
12	Aligarh, ...	81	9	9	7,907	0	4	7,988	10	1
13	Bijnor, ...	14	6	5	2,742	1	3	2,756	7	8
14	Moradabad, ...	8	7	9	2,862	7	9	2,870	5	6
15	Bareilly, ...	...			...			...		
16	Budaun, ...	51	10	6	2,428	12	2	2,480	6	8
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	166	5	11	687	5	0	853	10	11
18	Muttra, ...	112	3	8	2,485	2	2	2,597	5	10
19	Agra, ...	351	5	7	4,837	6	0	5,188	11	7
20	Etáwah, ...	173	10	1	4,595	0	4	4,768	10	5
21	Mainpuri, ...	110	15	9	6,679	14	11	6,790	14	8
22	Etah, ...	378	15	8	2,475	9	11	2,854	9	7
23	Fatehgarh, ...	296	13	4	8,081	15	4	8,378	12	8
24	Cawnpore, ...	15	8	1	8,217	4	0	8,232	12	1
25	Allahabad, ...	336	1	5	6,058	2	5	6,494	3	10
26	Fatehpur, ...	1,447	8	10	15,449	2	3	16,896	11	1
27	Bánda, ...	22	2	9	2,288	9	6	2,310	12	3
28	Hamírpur, ...	139	1	3	1,069	3	6	1,208	4	9
29	Jaunpur, ...	82	1	7	2,538	3	6	2,620	5	1
30	Mirzapur, ...	113	10	11	2,580	7	11	2,694	2	10
31	Benares, ...	27	13	0	12,701	0	0	12,728	13	0
32	Gházipur, ...	99	7	4	7,946	14	2	8,046	5	6
33	Azamgarh, ...	131	2	1	5,870	10	9	6,001	12	10
34	Gorakhpur, ...	2,294	11	9	14,674	2	1	16,968	13	10
35	Basti, ...	313	0	11	522	1	0	835	1	11
36	Almora, ...	25	12	10	1,161	15	3	1,187	12	1
37	Orai, ...	0	12	4	1,726	2	3	1,726	14	7
38	Jhánsi, ...	97	15	7	3,874	10	11	3,972	10	6
39	Lalitpur, ...	13	3	9	2,116	9	7	2,129	13	4
	Total, ...	12,794	0	0	4,29,172	3	11	4,41,966	3	11

TECTION.

PRISONS.

Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873.

Credits.									3. Outstandings.						
D.			E.			F.			A.			B.			
Expended during the year.			Cash remitted to the Treasury.			Balance in hand at close of this year.			Amount of outstanding bills due by the Jail.			Amount of outstanding bills due to the Jail.			Number.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
22,594	8	4	6,000	0	0	125	11	6	...			752	1	1	1
54,494	2	2	2,234	7	2	159	11	5	978	1	9	...			2
73,089	3	2	26,489	3	8	1,220	12	6	500	0	0	13,509	0	10	3
9,692	2	4	2,500	0	0	657	4	0	...			215	4	8	4
46,967	7	11	5,000	0	0	372	15	1	472	5	6	6,104	3	5	5
30,414	3	10	6,500	0	0	19	5	7	93	8	6	675	12	8	6
1,093	1	8	450	0	0	30	10	11	125	0	0	59	14	10	7
3,318	1	7	1,250	0	0	208	3	9	...			696	6	1	8
2,169	13	0	500	0	0	925	7	5	...			18	4	0	9
41	1	10	...			46	9	2	...			...			10
995	12	3	600	0	0	229	11	0	...			236	11	3	11
5,255	2	7	2,500	0	0	233	7	6	...			38	8	0	12
1,930	12	0	800	0	0	25	11	8	...			167	11	11	13
1,988	12	5	702	1	1	180	2	0	123	15	3	107	11	0	14
...			...			...			...			...			15
1,468	9	11	1,000	0	0	11	12	9	250	0	0	87	10	1	16
480	2	0	...			373	8	11	...			73	3	8	17
1,560	9	6	1,000	0	0	36	12	4	...			77	14	6	18
2,295	7	1	2,000	0	0	892	4	6	208	12	5	129	8	4	19
3,056	9	11	1,700	0	0	12	0	6	...			178	3	6	20
4,195	5	6	2,200	0	0	395	9	2	...			340	4	9	21
1,818	0	5	700	0	0	336	9	2	...			588	10	11	22
5,674	10	4	2,500	0	0	204	2	4	...			320	5	11	23
7,200	2	3	1,000	0	0	32	9	10	...			477	1	4	24
4,224	2	0	2,100	0	0	170	9	10	7	0	0	229	7	10	25
14,035	6	2	2,200	0	0	661	4	11	504	14	5	419	9	0	26
1,507	11	7	800	0	0	3	0	8	38	11	2	6	10	0	27
845	4	1	250	0	0	113	0	8	...			33	15	6	28
1,365	6	11	1,200	0	0	54	14	2	...			33	12	0	29
1,557	5	7	800	0	0	336	13	3	...			205	5	7	30
9,208	5	11	3,500	0	0	20	7	1	...			22	0	0	31
6,944	1	7	1,000	0	0	102	3	11	534	14	11	1,538	2	11	32
4,571	3	7	1,150	0	0	280	9	3	...			491	2	4	33
10,972	5	11	4,000	0	0	1,996	7	11	...			681	5	8	34
576	9	3	...			258	8	8	...			...			35
1,007	7	4	180	0	0	0	4	9	108	7	2	777	2	6	36
1,423	10	6	300	0	0	3	4	1	...			92	8	6	37
2,179	5	2	1,300	0	0	493	5	4	...			77	2	0	38
1,824	6	3	200	0	0	5	7	1	...			252	4	6	39
3,44,037	9	10	86,705	11	6	11,222	14	7	3,945	11	1	29,715	1	10	

III.—PRO
C.—

6.—*Statement showing the results of the Manufactories in the Jails*

Number.	Jails.	1. Stock. Raw Materials. A. Value at close of previous year.	B. Value at close of this year.	Manufac A. Value at close of previous year.
	CENTRAL JAILS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Meerut, ...	1,042 0 5	498 10 8	1,459 15 5
2	Bareilly, ...	1,229 4 5	1,180 5 2	7,583 13 8
3	Agra, ...	2,463 10 6	5,145 10 4	9,031 0 4
4	Fatehgarh, ...	269 0 5	131 2 6	299 3 9
5	Allahabad, ...	4,305 2 0	2,497 4 2	6,411 1 6
6	Benares, ...	1,319 7 2	1,469 13 3	12,144 3 8
	DISTRICT JAILS.			
7	Dehra Dún, ...	20 0 0	10 7 6	205 15 7
8	Saháranpur, ...	324 3 8	263 4 6	1,402 0 1
9	Muzaffarnagar, ..	138 10 5	119 5 2	773 9 1
10	Meerut, ...	...	...	42 0 0
11	Bulandshahr, ...	...	72 15 4	3,288 4 11
12	Aligarh, ...	42 6 10	209 2 4	410 2 8
13	Bijnor, ...	128 4 10	102 2 4	453 8 0
14	Moradabad, ...	136 6 1	112 2 10	2,427 4 10
15	Bareilly, ...	...	...	...
16	Budaun, ...	103 4 2	65 9 9	241 14 8
17	Shábjahánpur, ...	93 5 8	133 4 11	267 6 4
18	Muttra, ...	56 13 6	50 5 8	292 8 8
19	Agra, ...	291 3 4	109 13 0	702 6 6
20	Etáwah, ...	129 9 5	108 7 6	548 11 9
21	Mainpuri, ...	276 10 4	255 5 8	266 5 8
22	Etah, ...	210 5 4	319 7 4	624 0 2
23	Fatehgarh, ...	371 6 1	205 14 0	1,263 14 10
24	Cawnpore, ...	222 9 4	462 9 6	491 5 3
25	Fatehpur, ...	109 8 0	110 6 11	951 3 2
26	Allahabad, ...	286 12 9	305 11 4	1,627 10 10
27	Bánda, ...	52 5 11	27 2 5	1,139 15 2
28	Hamírpur, ...	48 1 5	57 3 0	11 4 1
29	Jaunpur, ...	114 11 10	87 7 2	457 7 1
30	Mirzapur, ...	1,788 0 10	1,447 5 7	2,695 3 10
31	Benares, ...	412 14 3	359 1 5	3,334 13 9
32	Gházipur, ...	588 6 5	969 15 6	972 3 0
33	Azamgarh, ...	388 12 2	402 4 9	1,514 15 0
34	Gorakhpur, ...	793 12 3	819 13 7	2,701 0 6
35	Basti, ...	...	66 14 7	...
36	Almora, ...	319 4 0	30 0 5	879 2 0
37	Orai, ...	53 6 6	55 15 6	149 1 0
38	Jhánsi, ...	391 10 7	142 8 11	531 6 2
39	Lalitpur, ...	14 8 0	20 4 0	238 15 0
	Total, ...	18,535 14 10	18,425 6 6	67,835 1 11

TECTION.

PRISONS.

of the North-Western Provinces, during the year 1873.—(contd).

4.							5	
tured Goods.		*Plant and Machinery.*						
B.		A.		B				
Value at close of this year.		Value at close of previous year.		Value at close of this year.			Average actual cash remittances per head of average number of prisoners employed in earning them.	Number.
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
1,863	1 10	1,015	12 9	33	0 0		19 5 3	1
7,062	5 5	5,655	0 0	5,715	4 0		23 14 9	2
8,083	13 6	5,080	0 0	5,700	0 0		42 3 2	3
446	4 6	127	10 0	107	3 4		31 4 0	4
7,397	15 2	53	6 1	88	0 0		10 12 3	5
12,608	15 7	2,565	11 1	2,676	4 8		22 14 7	6
220	11 2	176	15 6	47	5 5		21 10 2	7
1,377	8 9	250	0 0	265	15 4		32 2 2	8
1,541	2 4	100	0 0	100	0 0		12 6 0	9
30	0 0	1	12 0	2	0 0		...	10
2,832	5 4	161	6 0	156	4 0		13 14 9	11
69	12 7	478	13 9	496	5 9		34 4 8	12
463	9 2	200	0 0	200	0 0		14 2 6	13
2,086	4 2	...		25	7 0		19 2 1	14
...		...		...			...	15
720	9 3	19	2 3	25	5 6		11 11 9	16
142	4 10	35	4 0	35	8 0		...	17
48	5 6	95	4 0	77	13 0		25 6 1	18
1,475	13 9	76	5 0	55	8 9		28 6 6	19
241	12 0	12	0 0	15	1 0		29 1 9	20
759	6 7	178	1 2	202	11 2		9 9 8	21
289	11 7	96	0 0	110	0 0		37 3 9	22
716	13 6	1,210	11 6	1,201	6 0		35 12 3	23
302	6 11	204	0 0	231	5 0		13 6 9	24
593	4 6	6	5 0	154	3 9		62 14 0	25
1,906	3 0	100	7 2	86	0 8		73 13 2	26
1,164	14 6	535	9 3	539	6 3		9 15 9	27
169	10 6	...		10	11 3		8 7 7	28
229	15 2	10	0 0	10	0 0		41 10 8	29
2,580	7 11	100	0 0	95	0 0		23 15 3	30
1,636	8 6	169	2 0	156	0 0		25 7 10	31
890	8 10	1,643	14 1	1,703	4 10		7 6 11	32
1,417	5 1	48	0 0	112	2 0		13 7 2	33
3,191	9 7	5	8 0	2	0 0		38 0 4	34
...		2	2 0	12	0 0		...	35
363	10 6	168	7 0	168	7 0		3 14 9	36
143	8 9	70	0 0	77	7 0		11 11 6	37
595	10 3	40	0 0	55	15 0		18 7 5	38
230	10 0	...		...			9 13 11	39
65,900	0 6	20,692	9 7	20,750	5 8		23 6 2	

III.—PRO

C.—PRI

7.—*Statement showing the Expenditure incurred in the construction and net cost of the Convicts in the North-Western Pro*

Number.	Jails.	2. Expended on new Jails during the past year. A. By Jail Department.	2. B. By P. W. Department.	3. Expended during the past year on additions, alterations, and repairs. A. By Jail Department.	3. B. By. P. W. Department.
	CENTRAL JAILS.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Meerut, ...	...	...	3,688 2 1	8,042 9 5
2	Bareilly, ...	15,362 5 1	...	10 0 0	...
3	Agra, ...	5,998 10 0	...	1,415 0 0	...
4	Fatehgarh, ...	24,724 0 10	...	...	...
5	Allahabad, ...	25,228 0 11	...	...	...
6	Benares, ...	15,038 1 7	...	...	...
	DISTRICT JAILS.				
7	Dehra Dún, ...	...	...	870 0 0	...
8	Saháranpur, ...	...	...	324 12 10	...
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	...	952 11 3	...
10	Meerut, ...	161 2 5	33,648 15 9	...	...
11	Bulandshahr, ...	...	...	282 10 9	...
12	Aligarh, ...	...	...	18 11 6	...
13	Bijnor, ...	...	...	1,317 10 11	...
14	Moradabad, ...	...	...	446 2 4	...
15	Bareilly, ...	...	...	845 9 11	...
16	Budaun, ...	...	...	1,360 2 1	...
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	...	...	6,032 5 9	...
18	Muttra, ...	...	...	505 2 8	...
19	Agra, ...	8,072 0 0	...	...	...
20	Etáwah, ...	...	...	2,434 11 8	...
21	Mainpuri, ...	...	...	394 12 9	...
22	Etah, ...	...	...	1,580 13 5	...
23	Fatehgarh, ...	...	...	5,093 12 2	...
24	Cawnpore, ...	...	...	3,543 11 3	...
25	Fatehpur, ...	...	...	4,167 1 7	...
26	Allahabad, ...	...	...	12,400 15 4	...
27	Bánda, ...	...	...	977 2 6	...
28	Hamírpur, ...	...	...	2,063 15 6	...
29	Jaunpur, ...	...	...	34,918 11 4	...
30	Mirzapur, ...	...	...	3,364 12 1	...
31	Benares, ...	...	...	298 11 6	...
32	Gházipur, ...	...	...	810 4 3	...
33	Azamgarh, ...	...	...	6,677 1 3	...
34	Gorakhpur, ...	...	...	11,167 14 8	...
35	Basti, ...	8,443 7 0	...	134 0 0	...
36	Almora, ...	...	...	1,013 4 0	...
37	Orai, ...	...	...	1,022 1 0	...
38	Jhánsi ...	...	...	8,045 6 9	...
39	Lalitpur, ...	...	...	1,300 10 10	...
	Total, ...	1,03,027 11 10	33,648 15 9	1,19,513 15 11	8,042 9 5
	Cost of General Superintendence,	...	...	...	...
	Cash Receipts other than remitted to Treasury (payment for prisoner's education),				
	GRAND TOTAL RS.,				...

TECTION.

SONS.*

of new Jails, and on additions, alterations and repairs, with the gross vinces during the year 1873, *including all charges.*

4. Expended on maintenance and guarding of the prisoners during the past year.			5. Total expenditure on the prisoners of the Jails during the past year.			6. Deduct cash receipts remitted to the Treasury.			7. Net cost to Government during the year per convict.			Number.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
44,830	2	4	56,560	13	10	6,000	0	0	50	6	1¾	1
59,231	11	8	74,604	0	9	2,234	7	2	58	7	3¾	2
71,105	2	3	78,553	12	3	26,489	3	3	28	1	11	3
39,354	10	1	64,078	10	11	2,500	0	0	64	3	11	4
86,390	6	9	1,11,618	7	8	5,000	0	0	51	3	10¼	5
66,494	10	4	81,532	11	11	6,500	0	0	49	15	3½	6
4,035	1	4	4,905	1	4	450	0	0	78	2	6½	7
9,344	0	8	9,668	13	6	1,250	0	0	31	11	2	8
5,237	6	0	6,190	1	3	500	0	0	48	15	1¾	9
12,549	6	9	46,359	8	11	...			122	5	1¾	10
5,793	14	3	6,076	9	0	600	0	0	40	13	11	11
15,461	9	0	15,480	4	6	2,500	0	0	30	4	1½	12
6,834	11	8	8,152	6	7	800	0	0	46	6	4¾	13
10,242	4	6	10,688	6	10	702	1	1	40	9	6¼	14
24,758	14	6	25,604	8	5	...			40	0	1½	15
10,516	15	8	11,877	1	9	1,000	0	0	37	13	4	16
9,803	13	0	15,836	2	9	..			46	10	5¾	17
7,327	5	8	7,832	8	4	1,000	0	0	40	8	9½	18
14,916	12	8	22,988	12	8	2,000	0	0	50	6	9¼	19
9,857	3	1	12,291	14	9	1,700	0	0	41	13	10	20
13,120	1	7	13,514	14	4	2,200	0	0	27	8	8¾	21
8,535	1	8	10,115	15	1	700	0	0	45	6	0½	22
11,954	3	7	17,047	15	9	2,500	0	0	40	13	10	23
13,659	0	2	17,202	1	5	1,000	0	0	48	15	2½	24
12,809	9	4	16,976	10	11	2,100	0	0	44	4	11	25
21,791	7	9	34,192	7	1	2,200	0	0	48	9	11¼	26
14,405	4	2	15,382	6	8	800	0	0	40	13	1	27
8,558	4	6	10,622	4	0	250	0	0	53	4	1¾	28
13,800	3	11	48,718	15	3	1,200	0	0	130	3	0¼	29
10,040	13	11	13,405	10	0	800	0	0	51	4	8½	30
18,465	3	2	18,763	14	8	3,500	0	0	31	6	3	31
20,700	6	4	21,510	10	7	1,000	0	0	39	1	4¾	32
16,107	13	7	22,784	14	10	1,150	0	0	56	7	9¾	33
27,611	3	9	38,779	2	5	4,000	0	0	52	4	9½	34
13,777	12	5	22,355	3	5	...			55	7	6½	35
8,717	10	8	9,730	14	8	180	0	0	68	3	6½	36
7,514	12	4	8,536	13	4	300	0	0	46	14	10¾	37
9,315	9	3	17,361	0	0	1,300	0	0	76	1	10½	38
6,108	3	8	7,408	14	6	300	0	0	75	3	7½	39
7,71,078	15	11	10,35,312	4	10	86,705	11	6	50	0	1½	
...			45,715	0	10	...			...			
...			...			948	7	2	...			
...			10,81,027	5	8	87,654	2	8	..			

III.—PRO

C.—PRI

8.—*Statement showing the Sickness and Mortality among the Convicts*

Number	1. Jails.	2. Total population during the year. Male.	Female.	Total.
	CENTRAL JAILS.			
1	Meerut, ...	1,799	120	1,919
2	Bareilly, ...	2,034	55	2,089
3	Agra, ...	2,962	134	3,146
4	Fatehgarh, ...	1,663	1	1,664
5	Allahabad, ...	3,807	162	3,969
6	Benares, ...	2,370	...	2,370
	DISTRICT JAILS.			
7	Dehra Dún, ...	159	4	163
8	Saháranpur, ...	1,085	11	1,096
9	Muzaffarnagar, ...	532	22	554
10	Meerut, ...	1,256	...	1,256
11	Bulandshahr, ...	782	28	810
12	Aligarh, ...	1,300	32	1,332
13	Bijnor, ...	758	21	779
14	Moradabad, ...	1,490	46	1,536
15	Bareilly, ...	2,288	88	2,376
16	Budaun, ...	1,285	27	1,312
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	1,325	46	1,371
18	Muttra, ...	1,036	22	1,058
19	Agra, ...	1,445	...	1,445
20	Etáwah, ...	1,133	32	1,165
21	Mainpuri, ...	1,146	20	1,166
22	Etah, ...	1,085	16	1,101
23	Fatehgarh, ...	1,384	49	1,433
24	Cawnpore, ...	1,795	142	1,937
25	Fatehpur, ...	1,199	73	1,272
26	Allahabad, ...	2,354	252	2,606
27	Bánda, ...	1,442	161	1,603
28	Hamírpur, ...	1,008	156	1,664
29	Jaunpur, ...	1,510	124	1,634
30	Mirzapur, ...	1,280	123	1,403
31	Benares, ...	1,682	264	1,946
32	Gházipur, ...	1,575	112	1,687
33	Azamgarh, ...	1,918	136	2,054
34	Gorakhpur, ...	2,315	232	2,547
35	Basti, ...	1,357	87	1,444
36	Almora, ...	266	19	285
37	Orai, ...	721	38	759
38	Jhánsi, ...	876	161	1,037
39	Lalitpur, ...	408	54	462
	Total, ...	55,830	3,120	58,950

TECTION.

SONS.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces during the year 1873.

3.			4.			
Number admitted into Hospital during the year.			*Daily average number of sick during the year.*			
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number.
1,648	117	1,765	55·39	2·94	58·33	1
913	24	942	34·54	1·02	35·56	2
1,038	59	1,097	46·94	3·50	50·44	3
666	...	666	29·51	...	29·51	4
940	57	997	56·12	2·61	58·73	5
1,762	...	1,762	67·56	...	67·56	6
22	...	22	0·63	...	0·63	7
284	...	284	10·29	...	10·29	8
46	...	46	2·60	...	2·60	9
931	...	931	29·47	...	29·47	10
132	2	134	4·06	0·07	4·13	11
316	5	321	8·91	0·23	9·14	12
132	13	145	2·40	0·20	2·60	13
89	1	90	2·21	0·07	2·28	14
605	5	610	19·77	0·24	20·01	15
100	...	100	3·31	...	3·31	16
229	5	234	9·27	0·14	9·41	17
138	3	141	3·11	0·03	3·14	18
353	...	353	9·18	...	9·18	19
134	4	138	2·80	0·05	2·85	20
134	2	136	4·96	0·03	4·99	21
187	2	189	5·41	0·10	5·51	22
155	1	156	5·29	0·01	5·30	23
322	30	352	8·94	0·59	9·53	24
274	...	274	·69	...	7·69	25
191	31	222	7·15	1·13	8·28	26
567	25	592	9·57	0·56	10·13	27
187	6	193	5·82	0·15	5·97	28
576	83	659	21·30	2·37	23·67	29
273	8	281	8·19	0·56	8·75	30
496	125	621	15·03	5·00	20·03	31
140	12	152	4·02	0·35	4·37	32
273	44	317	8·19	1·35	9·54	33
754	46	800	31·33	1·40	32·73	34
602	13	625	19·22	0·61	19·83	35
98	2	100	3·61	0·06	3·67	36
103	2	105	2·96	0·04	3·00	37
96	7	103	4·13	0·23	4·36	38
41	4	45	1·45	0·15	1·60	39
15,962	738	16,700	572·25	25·75	598·	

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

1.—*Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

Description of Claim.	Number of Cases in different Courts.			Total.
	Small Cause Courts.	Munsifs' or other Subdivisional Courts.	District Courts.	
On written obligation for the sum certain (bond debt), ...	4,669	44,186	1,820	50,675
„ unwritten ditto (simple debt), ...	1,210	3,995	64	5,269
„ account stated ditto (ditto), ...	1,761	4,755	454	6,970
Money paid or received ditto (ditto), ...	796	892	60	1,748
Goods sold, ditto (ditto), ...	1,307	1,515	79	2,901
For breaches contract not included in above, ...	543	1,478	42	2,063
Suits for rent, ...	207	474	13	694

Suits for damages, For movable property or value thereof, ...	603	3,011	102	3,716
For injuries to the person attended with direct or actual pecuniary damages, ...	34	84	22	140
For injuries to property, ...	126	514	23	663
For defamation, ...	...	205	15	220
For other injuries not included in above, ...	65	504	10	579
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts,...	...	44	26	70
„ to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake, or accident,	...	109	16	125
„ to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction, ...	...	60	3	63
„ to compel partnership and other account, ...	...	63	8	71
„ connected with religion and caste,...	7	3	...	10
„ relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments, ...	...	13	2	15
„ relating to marriage dower and divorce, ...	2	168	17	187
„ to establish or dispute adoption, ...	...	6	2	8
„ regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics, ...	...	...	...	...
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights, ...	...	267	50	317
Suits for immovable property or conveyance by sale, ...	...	1,271	112	1,383
Ditto ditto ditto by gift, ...	...	74	6	80
„ to contest sales for arrears of Government revenue, ...	...	46	...	46

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

1.—*Statement showing the number and description of Civil Suits instituted in the Civil Courts in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

Description of Claim.	Number of Cases in different Courts.				Total.
	Small Cause Courts.	Munsifs' or other Subdivisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	
Suits to contest sales or summary orders passed in execution of decree, ...	...	501	14	...	515
„ to establish or contest wills, ...	...	20	3	...	23
Claim to inheritance, ... Under Hindú Law, ...	...	456	25	...	581
Under Muhammadan Law, ...	...	342	45	...	387
Under any other Law, ...	...	3	...	...	3
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindú widows, ...	...	17	1	...	18
„ relating to the revenue, ...	...	28	13	...	41
„ relating to mortgage of immovable property, ...	...	1,837	262	...	2,099
Claims in right of pre-emption, ...	...	670	91	...	761
Suits to recover or assess rent free lands, ...	...	3	...	...	3
„ regarding the relative right of superior and inferior holders of land other than rent suits.	...	613	11	...	624
„ for portion of immovable property, ...	...	70	17	...	87
„ regarding boundaries, ...	...	285	9	...	294
„ for or relative to immovable property not included in the above, ...	...	5,891	217	...	6,108
Total, ...	11,330	74,473	3,754	...	*89,557

* Note.—This statement contains only original suits: cases received back for review of judgment and cases remanded for re-trial are not included in this return, hence the difference between these figures and the total of the 3rd column of judicial civil statement No. 2.

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

2.—*Statement showing the general result of the trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

Class of Court.	Number of Cases on files.				Cases withdrawn, transferred, or struck off without trial.	Cases in which Decree passed.				
						Without contest in Court.				
	Remaining from last year.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.		Exparte.	By confession.	By compromise and consent.	By arbitration.	Total.
Small Cause Court, ...	312	11,330	...	11,642	1,938	2,306	2,995	600	292	6,193
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals, ...	4,516	73,636	426	78,578	8,799	14,871	16,316	9,968	1,284	42,439
District Courts other than Chief Courts of Districts, ...	641	4,424	513	5,578	674	806	721	432	97	2,056
Chief Courts of Districts, ...	10	21	58	89	9	3	6	3	2	14
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. Admiralty, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. Testamentary, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. Matrimonial, ...	4	4	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. Insolvent, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,... ...	5,483	89,415	997	95,895	11,420	17,986	20,038	11,003	1,675	50,702

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

2.—*Statement showing the general result of the Trial of Civil Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

Class of Court.	Cases in which Decree passed. — Contested cases tried and decided in Court. — In favor of plaintiff. — In whole.	In favor of plaintiff. — In part.	In favor of defendant, objector, or insolvent.	Total.	Cases pending at close of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted. — Contested.	Uncontested.	Number of summonses to parties to appear in person.	Number of parties who appeared.	Number of summonses other than parties.	Number of witnesses who appeared.
Small Cause Courts, ...	1,549	622	942	3,113	398	14	13	18,044	14,000	15,840	12,983
Paid Subdivisional Tribunals, ...	12,749	3,518	7,657	23,924	3,416	43	23	34,273	83,102	1,30,866	1,33,072
District Courts other than Chief Courts of District, ...	1,027	391	705	2,123	725	75	39	4,910	4,536	15,336	13,091
Chief Courts of Districts, ...	14	8	12	34	32	97	35	24	79	355	190
Superior Courts of General Jurisdiction,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior Courts of Special Jurisdiction. — Admiralty, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Testamentary,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matrimonial,	2	...	...	2	6	235	...	...	...	...	...
Insolvent, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	15,341	4,539	9,316	29,196	4,577	93	27	57,251	1,01,717	1,62,397	1,59,336

III.—PROTECTION.

D.—Civil Justice.

3.—*Statement showing the execution of the Decrees of the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

Class of Court.	Number of Decrees passed during the year.	Number of Applications for Execution.			Number of Decrees completely executed.	Number of Decrees partially executed.	Number of Cases in which there was no execution.	Pending at end of year.	Number of Cases in which specific performance was enforced.	Number of Processes in Execution.			
		Pending from last year.	Filed.	Total.						Sales of real property.	Temporary alienation of movable property, Section 243, Act VIII. of 1859.	Sales of personal property.	Imprisonment.
Small Cause Courts, ...	7,410	538	8,735	9,273	1,762	1,914	6,985	612	...	...	...	251	275
Local and Subdivisional Civil Courts, ...	71,094	11,478	97,406	1,08,884	23,189	21,457	52,525	11,713	...	8,130	111	3,113	989
Revenue Courts, ...	50,053	3,082	30,735	33,847	13,653	5,001	11,929	3,264	86	395	24	2,806	615
Superior Courts, ...	1,169	652	3,918	4,570	876	884	2,045	765	38	368	4	103	18
Total, ...	1,29,726	15,750	1,40,824	1,56,574	39,480	29,256	71,484	16,354	124	8,893	139	6,273	1,897

D.—Civil Justice.

4.—*Statement showing Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil Courts of the North-Western Provinces in the year* 1873.

Value of suits.			Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.			Total value of suits.
			Small Cause Courts.	Munsifs' and other Subdivisional Courts.	District Courts.	
		In Civil Courts.				Rs.
Not exceeding	Rs.	5	1,015	1,676	700	11,667
Ditto	„	20	3,504	13,434	2,277	2,73,121
Ditto	„	100	4,962	41,971	4,607	26,46,133
Ditto	„	500	1,546	18,717	2,554	46,95,264
Ditto	„	5,000	...	3,468	1,957	66,35,921
Ditto	„	10,000	...	108	174	42,90,912
Exceeding	„	1,00,000	...	1	6	16,99,272
		Total in Civil Courts, ...	11,027	79,375	12,275	2,02,52,290

III.—PROTECTION.

E.—RENT SUITS.

1.—*Statement of Suits instituted, decided, and pending, under Acts X. of* 1859 *and XIV. of* 1863, *during Revenue year* 1872-73.

Districts.	Pending at close of last year.	Instituted during the year.	Decided.		Pending at close of year.
			On their merits.	Otherwise than on their merits.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Dehra Dún, ...	6	49	35	17	3
Saháranpur, ...	34	1,201	593	602	40
Muzaffarnagar, ...	217	1,370	380	1,136	71
Meerut, ...	220	4,197	1,415	2,936	66
Bulandshahr, ...	196	3,181	1,324	1,785	268
Aligarh, ...	102	2,212	959	1,220	135
Bijnor, ...	47	1,511	419	1,086	53
Moradabad, ...	442	3,157	1,246	2,131	222
Budaun, ...	295	4,462	1,508	3,009	240
Bareilly, ...	138	4,098	1,476	2,566	194
Sháhjahánpur, ...	95	3,339	797	2,341	296
Muttra, ...	29	2,057	1,053	1,004	29
Agra.	93	2,849	1,036	1,838	68
Farukhabad, ...	441	5,045	1,581	3,770	135
Mainpuri, ...	21	1,920	759	1,030	152
Etáwah, ...	32	1,568	514	1,058	28
Etah, ...	45	1,935	614	1,300	66
Cawnpore, ...	91	2,189	657	1,553	70
Fatehpur, ...	26	1,133	304	812	43
Bánda, ...	64	1,120	286	880	18
Allahabad, ...	54	916	220	704	46
Hamírpur, ...	27	731	379	367	12
Jaunpur, ...	317	4,343	1,033	3,214	413
Gorakhpur, ...	115	2,071	940	1,122	124
Basti, ...	46	686	347	351	34
Azamgarh, ...	187	2,454	958	1,519	164
Mirzapur, ...	287	1,729	425	1,307	284
Benares,...	75	1,852	527	1,373	27
Gházipur, ...	268	2,944	981	1,803	428
Grand Total, 1872-73, ...	4,010	66,319	22,766	43,834	3,729

III.—PRO

F.—REGIS

1.—*Comparative Statement of Documents presented for Registra*
1872-73

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING

Compul

Number.	1. Office.	2 Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause I.) 1872-73.	2 Instruments of gift (Section 17, Clause I.) 1873-74.	3. Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of the value of Rs 100 and upwards (Section 17, Clause II.) 1872-73.	3. Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of the value of Rs 100 and upwards (Section 17, Clause II.) 1873-74.
1	Dehra Dún, ...	1	3	220	248
2	Saháranpur, ...	46	30	3,333	3,538
3	Meerut, ...	60	69	6,067	5,536
4	Aligarh, ...	20	23	3,084	3,176
5	Agra, ...	43	52	4,971	5,520
6	Farukhabad, ...	18	20	1,742	1,737
7	Mainpuri, ...	16	15	2,967	3,089
8	Moradabad, ...	32	33	4,583	4,747
9	Bareilly, ...	26	30	1,506	1,520
10	Sháhjahánpur, ...	19	25	3,355	3,645
11	Tarái Parganas, ...	4	3	94	103
12	Allahabad, ...	26	17	2,436	1,966
13	Cawnpore, ...	48	44	2,320	2,295
14	Bánda, ...	21	10	1,333	1,422
15	Jaunpur, ...	5	6	1,204	1,215
16	Azamgarh, ...	25	22	2,792	2,923
17	Mirzapur, ...	17	16	1,252	1,597
18	Benares, ...	36	38	2,032	2,391
19	Ghazipur, ...	18	8	3,014	3,260
20	Gorakhpur, ...	30	30	4,524	5,146
21	Jalaun, ...	9	7	606	694
22	Jhánsi, ...	3	2	348	312
23	Lalitpur, ...	1	1	34	30
24	Kumaun, ...	6	9	347	362
25	Family Domains of Maháraja of Benares, ...	3	2	980	907
	Total, ...	533	515	55,144	57,379

TECTION.

TRATION.

tion in each district of the North-Western Provinces for the years and 1873-74.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

sory.

4.		5.		6.		7.		
Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of ditto (Section 17, Clause III.)		Perpetual leases (Section 17, Clause IV.)		All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under Section 17, Clause IV.		Total of compulsory registrations.		
1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	Number.
2	7	4	5	3	22	230	285	1
1,347	1,283	6	72	310	431	5,042	5,359	2
19	18	56	76	1,460	2,025	7,662	7,724	3
12	9	16	21	500	594	3,632	3,823	4
422	509	43	61	666	1,020	6,145	7,162	5
461	498	5	2	159	184	2,385	2,441	6
66	95	17	58	188	210	3,254	3,467	7
68	60	22	54	919	1,035	5,624	5,929	8
907	865	2	...	272	263	2,713	2,678	9
65	48	17	32	329	440	3,785	4,190	10
...	4	...	...	31	42	129	152	11
2	2	18	30	561	76	3,043	2,091	12
17	25	5	7	37	35	2,427	2,406	13
29	33	...	1	30	37	1,413	1,503	14
7	4	44	62	204	200	1,464	1,487	15
27	6	9	5	33	38	2,886	2,994	16
186	149	12	...	133	132	1,600	1,894	17
...	7	183	174	113	101	2,369	2,711	18
10	2	66	42	90	186	3,198	3,498	19
33	38	9	9	265	313	4,861	5,536	20
5	1	...	...	...	2	620	704	21
...	...	1	3	...	1	352	318	22
...	...	...	...	3	3	38	34	23
4	2	2	2	2	8	361	383	24
2	4	1	2	235	223	1,221	1,138	25
3,691	3,674	543	718	6,543	7,621	66,454	69,907	

III.—PRO

F.—REGIS

1.—*Comparative Statement of Documents presented for Regis*
1872-73

REGISTRATIONS AFFECTING

Opti

Number.	1. Office.	8. Instruments of sale, mortgage, &c., of immovable property of the value of less than Rs. 100 (Section 18, Clause I.)		9. Acknowledgments of payment of consideration on account of ditto, (Section 18, Clause II.)	
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
1	Dehra Dún, ...	40	40	...	...
2	Saháranpur, ...	965	1,315	459	582
3	Meerut, ...	2,583	1,978	6	4
4	Aligarh, ...	1,690	1,886	4	-
5	Agra, ...	2,723	3,472	277	446
6	Farukhabad, ...	1,201	1,210	466	455
7	Mainpuri, ...	2,255	2,513	53	78
8	Moradabad, ...	2,375	2,785	14	3
9	Bareilly, ...	720	737	323	368
10	Sháhjahánpur, ...	2,276	2,493	38	13
11	Tarái Parganas, ...	64	94	...	...
12	Allahabad, ...	794	756	...	...
13	Cawnpore, ...	1,305	1,267	5	7
14	Bánda, ...	874	1,133	7	12
15	Jaunpur, ...	942	1,022	1	...
16	Azamgarh, ...	1,577	2,180	9	...
17	Mirzapur, ...	1,104	1,477	74	98
18	Benares, ...	1,949	2,073	1	...
19	Gházipur, ...	1,620	1,596	5	...
20	Gorakhpur, ...	1,438	1,922	2	3
21	Jalaun, ...	291	383	...	2
22	Jhánsi, ...	114	150	...	1
23	Lalitpur, ...	63	69	...	...
24	Kumaun, ...	337	335	...	9
25	Family Domains of Maháraja of Benares.	788	779	56	...
	Total, ...	30,088	33,665	1,800	2,082

TECTION.

TRATION.

tration in each district of the North-Western Provinces for the years and 1873-74.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

onal.

10. Leases for one year or less (Section 18, Clause III.) and leases exempted under the proviso in Section 17.		11. Awards (Section 18, Clause IV.)		12. Miscellaneous documents registered under Section 18, Clause VII. other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.		Number.
1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	
...	3	...	2	2	5	1
72	139	3	9	34	56	2
687	995	26	36	39	61	3
424	281	2	6	17	18	4
459	624	23	24	538	928	5
21	14	5	11	423	476	6
35	18	2	4	73	63	7
133	238	17	29	104	137	8
33	53	7	14	53	22	9
38	26	11	20	46	61	10
4	1	...	...	4	8	11
59	16	3	7	15	20	12
8	1	4	8	245	194	13
5	7	11	6	66	55	14
11	5	...	1	24	43	15
14	9	...	1	21	28	16
23	13	8	11	212	228	17
21	55	9	9	34	37	18
15	16	...	1	10	22	19
1	8	7	5	8	16	20
...	...	...	...	5	6	21
...	...	...	...	1	11	22
...	...	...	...	2	1	23
3	17	...	...	27	14	24
50	49	9	...	29	33	25
2,116	2,588	147	204	2,032	2,543	

III.—PRO

F.—REGIS

2.—*Comparative Statement of the Registrations, Receipts and*
during the years

Number.	1. Districts.	2. Total number of documents registered in Books I., III., and IV.		3. Total amount of Ordinary Fees.					
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Office of Inspector-General of Registration.	...	...	...			...		
2	Registrar of Dehra Dún,	50	51	259	0	0	237	0	0
3	Sub-Registrars, ...	383	431	766	12	0	798	4	0
4	Registrar of Saháranpur,...	32	20	104	0	0	69	0	0
5	Sub-Registrars, ...	8,872	10,096	14,745	12	0	15,469	0	0
6	Registrar of Meerut, ...	38	29	129	0	0	149	0	0
7	Sub-Registrars, ...	13,977	13,872	20,175	15	0	19,418	15	0
8	Registrar of Aligarh, ...	34	26	131	0	0	81	0	0
9	Sub-Registrars, ...	8,654	8,964	11,427	1	0	11,904	0	0
10	Registrar of Agra, ...	59	69	189	8	0	243	0	0
11	Sub-Registrars, ...	14,928	18,262	19,668	12	0	22,839	5	0
12	Registrar of Farukhabad,...	164	176	411	8	0	522	12	0
13	Sub-Registrars, ...	5,417	5,566	7,189	4	0	7,402	4	0
14	Registrar of Mainpuri, ...	17	7	54	0	0	25	0	0
15	Sub-Registrars, ..	8,016	8,559	10,608	12	0	11,294	4	0
16	Registrar of Moradabad,...	59	51	207	12	0	183	0	0
17	Sub-Registrars, ...	10,823	11,868	16,189	4	0	16,929	4	0
18	Registrar of Bareilly, ...	192	188	635	0	0	648	3	0
19	Special Sub-Registrar of do ,	...	5,321	...			2,832	12	0
20	Sub-Registrars, ...	12,383	8,708	11,920	4	0	9,990	5	0
21	Registrar of Sháhjahánpur,	29	51	108	4	0	175	8	0
22	Sub-Registrars, ...	10,711	11,648	12,967	12	0	13,914	8	0
23	Registrar of Tarái Parganas,	...	...	...			...		
24	Sub-Registrars, ...	269	324	350	0	0	388	0	0
25	Registrar of Allahabad, ...	123	98	408	4	0	296	4	0
26	Special Sub-Registrar of do.,	1,033	960	2,188	14	0	1,931	2	0
27	Sub-Registrars, ...	3,327	2,408	5,813	12	0	4,315	12	0
28	Registrar of Cawnpore, ...	152	167	495	0	0	588	0	0
29	Sub-Registrars, ...	4,816	4,616	8,342	8	0	8,097	0	0

TECTION.

TRATION.

Expenditure of each Registration Office in the North-Western Provinces 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

4.				5.				6.				
Total of other Receipts.				Total Receipts.				Total Expenditure.				
1872-73.			1873-74.			1872-73.			1873-74.			Number.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
...			...			...			...			
									23,928	0	4	1
132	0	3	107	4	0	391	0	3	344	4	0	517	3	6	463	8	0	2
469	0	11	514	3	0	1,235	12	11	1,312	7	0	505	10	4	493	9	6	3
217	4	0	171	7	6	321	4	0	240	7	6	1,140	15	1	1,141	14	10	4
7,378	3	0	7,868	6	6	22,123	15	0	23,337	6	6	5,501	6	0	5,482	1	7	5
225	2	6	199	7	9	354	2	6	348	7	9	1,412	3	0	1,074	7	0	6
9,865	12	3	9,882	7	0	30,041	11	3	29,301	6	0	7,310	15	0	7,152	15	10	7
226	12	1	159	11	0	357	12	1	240	11	0	1,141	1	9	983	2	9	8
4,994	7	0	5,207	12	0	16,421	8	0	17,111	12	0	4,859	8	0	4,860	0	0	9
225	9	6	321	2	0	425	1	6	564	2	0	1,229	0	0	1,201	15	5	10
8,613	9	10	9,966	11	4	28,277	5	10	32,563	0	4	9,395	7	0	9,410	10	0	11
781	0	6	856	0	6	1,192	8	6	1,378	12	6	1,002	6	6	1,005	11	0	12
3,092	2	9	3,203	1	6	10,281	6	9	10,605	5	6	3,588	0	0	3,573	2	6	13
95	10	0	56	5	6	149	10	0	81	5	6	1,274	1	0	1,166	13	3	14
3,890	12	6	4,179	7	9	14,499	8	6	15,473	11	9	6,598	11	5	6,600	0	0	15
304	0	0	280	4	0	511	12	0	463	4	0	1,398	7	7	1,463	5	1	16
7,974	13	0	8,547	6	6	24,164	1	0	25,476	10	6	7,361	7	9	7,313	7	1	17
1,188	7	9	1,115	3	0	1,823	7	9	1,763	11	0	1,137	0	11	1,024	0	3	18
...			1,490	12	0	...			4,323	8	0	...			1,101	5	10	19
6,654	8	6	5,401	12	0	18,574	14	6	15,391	12	0	5,458	14	0	5,006	11	0	20
150	11	0	287	6	0	258	15	0	462	14	0	1,154	8	3	925	12	11	21
6,167	8	0	6,436	9	6	19,135	4	0	20,351	1	6	5,880	0	0	5,972	7	4	22
...			...			...			...			...			...			23
192	14	0	253	10	0	542	14	0	642	2	0	271	7	0	320	1	0	24
877	2	0	724	4	0	1,285	6	0	1,020	8	0	1,012	9	0	997	6	6	25
1,155	8	0	935	2	0	3,344	6	0	2,866	4	0	1,200	0	0	1,200	11	0	26
2,688	2	3	1,910	9	8	8,501	14	3	6,226	5	8	4,426	5	0	4,386	8	0	27
885	5	6	966	4	0	1,380	5	6	1,554	4	0	1,034	6	6	1,026	5	6	28
4,245	10	0	4,141	6	0	12,588	2	0	12,238	6	0	7,254	5	3	7,131	15	0	29

III.—PRO

F.—Regis

2.—*Comparative Statement of the Registrations, Receipts and*
during the years

Number.	1. Districts.	2. Total number of documents registered in Books I., III., and IV.		3. Total amount of Ordinary Fees.					
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.			1873-74.		
				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
30	Registrar of Bánda, ...	6	12	21	0	0	36	8	0
31	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,959	3,251	4,718	0	0	4,885	12	0
32	Registrar of Azamgarh, ...	47	49	153	8	0	184	0	0
33	Sub-Registrars, ...	5,318	6,018	8,555	0	0	8,944	12	0
34	Registrar of Jaunpur, ...	21	32	83	0	0	142	0	0
35	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,888	3,025	4,020	8	0	3,978	12	0
36	Registrar of Mirzapur, ...	27	18	84	8	0	58	12	0
37	Sub-Registrars, ...	3,823	4,565	5,561	0	0	6,616	0	0
38	Registrar of Benares, ...	32	43	144	4	0	158	12	0
39	Special Sub-Registrar of ditto.	2,709	2,741	4,606	0	0	4,910	4	0
40	Sub-Registrars, ...	3,254	3,658	3,749	12	0	4,426	0	0
41	Registrar of Gházipur, ...	113	102	315	4	0	301	12	0
42	Sub-Registrars, ...	5,502	5,813	8,815	4	0	9,610	4	0
43	Registrar of Gorakhpur, ...	339	45	1,112	0	0	139	8	0
44	Sub-Registrars, ...	7,998	9,504	13,783	4	0	16,446	12	0
45	Registrar of Jhánsi, ...	7	5	20	0	0	14	0	0
46	Sub-Registrars, ...	556	545	1,030	8	0	1,001	4	0
47	Registrar of Jalaun, ...	16	24	58	6	0	71	8	0
48	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,155	1,304	2,017	4	0	2,198	8	0
49	Registrar of Lalitpur, ...	...	1	...			5	0	0
50	Sub-Registrars, ...	126	125	152	4	0	146	12	0
51	Registrar of Kumaun, ...	40	34	88	0	0	84	0	0
52	Sub-Registrars, ...	801	845	1,237	8	0	1,287	8	0
53	Registrar of Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	25	16	62	0	0	40	0	0
54	Sub-Registrars, ...	2,452	2,266	3,155	4	0	2,932	8	0
	Total, ...	1,44,772	1,56,577	2,09,030	4	0	2,19,120	10	0

TECTION.

TRATION.

Expenditure of each Registration Office in the North-Western Provinces 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

4.				5.				
Total of other Receipts.				Total Receipts.				
1872-73.			1873-74.				1873-74.			Number.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
37	2	0	67	10	6	58	2	0	104	2	6	30
1,815	10	9	1,998	5	9	6,533	10	9	6,884	1	9	31
281	9	0	342	12	0	435	1	0	526	12	0	32
3,131	2	0	3,223	7	9	11,686	2	0	12,168	3	9	33
119	10	0	186	15	0	202	10	0	328	15	0	34
1,912	14	0	1,926	3	0	5,933	6	0	5,904	15	0	35
149	1	0	141	7	6	233	9	0	200	3	6	36
1,682	12	6	2,074	10	3	7,243	12	6	8,690	10	3	37
242	6	0	348	4	0	356	10	0	507	0	0	38
2,848	11	0	2,806	0	0	7,454	11	0	7,716	4	0	39
1,627	9	0	2,045	4	0	5,407	5	0	6,471	4	0	40
554	14	0	470	4	0	870	2	0	772	0	0	41
3,342	13	0	3,268	9	0	12,158	1	0	12,818	13	0	42
1,681	1	11	260	12	0	2,793	1	11	400	4	0	43
4,985	8	2	5,526	9	0	18,768	12	2	21,973	5	0	44
18	14	0	20	12	0	38	14	0	34	12	0	45
267	8	0	263	9	0	1,298	0	0	1,264	13	0	46
68	7	9	106	10	0	126	13	9	178	2	0	47
589	3	9	603	4	3	2,606	7	9	2,801	12	3	48
...			18	0	0	...			23	0	0	49
73	12	0	67	8	0	226	0	0	214	4	0	50
168	5	0	132	14	0	256	5	0	216	14	0	51
413	1	0	353	0	3	1,650	9	0	1,640	8	3	52
120	0	0	74	6	0	182	0	0	114	6	0	53
1,462	3	0	1,264	13	0	4,617	7	0	4,197	5	0	54
1,00,286	3	11	1,02,715	14	3	3,09,321	7	11	3,21,836	8	3	

III.—PROTECTION.

F.—Registration.

2.—*Comparative Statement of the Registrations, Receipts and Expenditure of each Registration Office in the North-Western Provinces during the years* 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

Number.	1. Districts.	6. Total Expenditure. 1872-73. Rs. a. p.	1873-74. Rs. a. p.	Number.
30	Registrar of Bánda, ...	860 4 0	804 15 3	30
31	Sub-Registrars,...	4,108 0 0	3,619 6 0	31
32	Registrar of Azamgarh, ...	888 1 0	876 6 0	32
33	Sub-Registrars,...	3,264 0 0	3,266 0 0	33
34	Registrar of Jaunpur, ...	1,022 14 0	1,045 13 6	34
35	Sub-Registrars,...	2,652 0 0	2,585 8 6	35
36	Registrar of Mirzapur, ...	626 1 6	591 3 0	36
37	Sub-Registrars,...	2,400 0 0	2,407 8 0	37
38	Registrar of Benares, ...	848 11 9	872 15 6	38
39	Special Sub-Registrar of ditto, ...	2,770 13 0	2,067 5 10	39
40	Sub-Registrars,...	1,667 0 3	1,653 4 0	40
41	Registrar of Gházipur, ...	945 1 0	972 2 6	41
42	Sub-Registrars,...	3,705 0 0	3,771 8 0	42
43	Registrar of Gorakhpur, ...	1,418 13 9	1,310 2 6	43
44	Sub-Registrars,...	5,847 10 4	6,141 9 8	44
45	Registrar of Jhánsi, ...	420 12 6	431 6 8	45
46	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,159 4 0	1,075 3 0	46
47	Registrar of Jalaun, ...	322 12 3	356 8 6	47
48	Sub-Registrars,...	1,588 8 0	1,555 0 0	48
49	Registrar of Lalitpur, ...	300 13 6	299 4 0	59
50	Sub-Registrars, ...	136 2 0	122 8 0	50
51	Registrar of Kumaun, ...	645 1 9	631 7 7	51
52	Sub-Registrars, ...	733 15 0	738 9 0	52
53	Registrar of Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	472 12 9	408 4 6	53
54	Sub-Registrars, ...	1,767 1 3	1,728 0 0	54
	Total, ...	1,47,565 9 9	1,42,504 8 10	

Memo.

	Rs. a. p.
Receipts according to Budget 1873-74, ...	2,95,000 0 0
Gross Receipts for 1873-74, ...	3,21,836 8 3
Increase, ...	26,836 8 3

III.—PROTECTION

F.—Registration.

3.—*Comparative Statement showing the aggregate value of Property transferred by Documents registered in each Registration District of the North-Western Provinces for the years* 1872-73 *and* 1873-74.

Number.	Districts.	Grand Total of Documents.		Grand Total of Aggregate Value, &c.		Number.
		1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.	
1	Dehra Dún, ...	427	479	9,77,313	8,56,636	1
2	Saháranpur, ...	8,902	10,104	32,36,803	30,63,792	2
3	Meerut, ...	13,994	13,863	44,15,821	57,16,634	3
4	Aligarh, ...	8,685	8,982	33,65,244	31,92,377	4
5	Agra, ...	14,978	18,315	38,98,380	54,44,126	5
6	Farukhabad, ...	5,571	5,726	15,35,828	20,50,773	6
7	Mainpuri, ...	8,028	8,563	23,40,437	24,29,761	7
8	Moradabad, ...	10,867	11,903	44,82,786	77,13,919	8
9	Bareilly, ...	12,571	14,214	40,69,563	39,96,636	9
10	Sháhjahánpur, ...	10,738	11,695	29,67,239	32,08,854	10
11	Tarái Parganas, ...	269	324	73,361	85,445	11
12	Allahabad, ...	4,467	3,443	31,82,217	23,55,781	12
13	Cawnpore, ...	4,960	4,773	22,58,407	32,22,631	13
14	Bánda, ...	2,965	3,263	8,17,472	9,67,198	14
15	Jaunpur, ...	2,904	3,056	17,53,239	12,20,274	15
16	Azamgarh, ...	5,364	6,064	17,62,819	18,35,057	16
17	Mirzapur, ...	3,783	4,526	14,97,081	20,39,238	17
18	Benares, ...	5,644	6,159	29,22,810	32,75,808	18
19	Gházipur, ...	5,614	5,911	19,93,478	20,93,485	19
20	Gorakhpur, ...	8,333	9,547	37,68,325	38,45,333	20
21	Jalaun, ...	1,171	1,327	4,03,641	4,60,430	21
22	Jhánsi, ...	560	550	1,79,009	1,91,895	22
23	Lalitpur, ...	126	125	26,140	50,325	23
24	Kumaun, ...	788	805	2,69,445	2,49,328	24
25	Family Domains, Mahárája of Benares.	2,477	2,282	2,95,846	6,18,263	25
	Total, ...	1,44,183	1,55,999	5,28,93,304	6,01,83,999	

III.—PRO
G.—MUNICIPAL
1.—*Statement showing the income of Municipalities*

Division.	District.	Number.	Municipality.	Population.	No. of Members of Committee.				Amount of				
					Official.	Non-official. Elected.	Non-official. Nominated.	Total.	Octroi.	Taxes on houses, buildings, and lands	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on carriages, horses, &c.	Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut.	Dehra Dún,	1	Dehra, ...	15,971	4	11	...	15	...	3,835	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	2	Mussooree, ...	8,000	3	11	...	14	...	5,612	...	...	...
	Saháranpur,	3	Saháranpur, ...	45,019	4	8	3	15	47,264	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	4	Deoband, ...	19,383	3	9	...	12	8,784	3,605	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	5	Hardwár Union,	19,782	4	12	...	16	15,854	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar.	6	Muzaffarnagar,	10,793	4	8	...	12	13,889	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	7	Shámli, ...	9,300	4	8	...	12	10,628	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	8	Kándhla, ...	11,026	4	10	...	14	1,847	...	...	...	...
	Meerut, ...	9	Meerut, ...	51,991	5	10	...	15	35,397	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	10	Gháziabad, ...	10,366	3	5	1	9	3,772	...	...	...	2,449
	Ditto, ...	11	Baraut, ...	8,404	3	10	...	13	4,870	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	12	Págpat, ...	7,367	3	10	...	13	4,092	...	...	...	2,832
	Ditto, ...	13	Shahdara, ...	7,257	3	6	...	9	2,226	...	...	...	1,237
	Ditto, ...	14	Hápur, ...	14,544	3	6	...	9	11,127	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	15	Pilkhuwa, ...	6,239	3	0	...	9	2,987	..	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr,	16	Bulandshahr, ...	14,812	5	10	...	15	7,684	2,384	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	17	Anúpshahr, ...	9,334	3	6	...	9	4,693	756	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	18	Khurja, ...	26,858	3	6	...	9	2,843	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	19	Sikandarabad,	18,349	6	12	...	18	11,807	...	...	...	...
	Aligarh, ...	20	Koil, ...	55,197	5	10	...	15	43,444	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	21	Háthras, ...	32,300	3	6	...	9	*f*43,311	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	22	Atrauli, ...	15,941	3	3	3	9	8,036	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	23	Sikandra Rao,	12,530	3	3	3	9	6,415	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	24	Harduaganj, ...	5,200	3	3	3	9	3,391	...	...	...	...
			Total, ...	435,963	87	189	13	289	3,12,361	16,192	...	...	6,518

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

in the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.

INCOME OF 1873-74.

Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868.	Income from taxation.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total income from all sources.	Incidence of taxation (column 16) per head of population.	Number.	REMARKS.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
...	3,835	1,972	1,924	7,731	0 3 10	1	*a* Includes Rs. 1,580, rent of Municipal Hall.
8,139	13,751	*a* 4,220	949	18,920	1 11 6	2	
...	47,264	*b* 29,485	12,641	89,390	1 0 9	3	*b* Of this Rs. 23,855 were on account of the loan for the drainage works, and Rs. 2,200 were derived from the sale of land.
...	12,389	1,561	3,147	17,097	0 10 2	4	
...	15,854	*c* 22,681	11,284	49,819	0 12 9	5	*c* Includes Rs. 10,367, collected at the Fair; Rs. 3,912 on account of rent of an escheated estate, and Rs. 6,395 from sale of land.
...	13,889	*d* 4,163	5,048	23,100	1 4 7	6	*d* Includes Rs. 3,072, balance of the old chaukidari tax.
...	10,628	265	1,024	11,917	1 2 3	7	The Act was in force for nine months only.
...	1,847	136	959	2,942	0 2 9	8	Do. do. four and a half months only.
...	35,397	8,061	3,289	46,747	0 10 10	9	
...	6,621	795	1,860	8,876	0 9 7	10	
...	4,870	374	2,493	7,737	0 9 3	11	
...	6,924	1,095	1,073	9,092	0 15 0	12	
...	3,463	772	5,622	9,857	0 7 7	13	
...	11,127	644	3,013	14,784	0 12 2	14	
...	2,987	465	3,777	7,229	0 7 8	15	
...	10,068	1,439	486	11,993	0 10 10	16	
...	5,449	862	1,259	7,570	0 9 4	17	
...	20,843	3,243	8,939	33,025	0 12 5	18	
...	11,807	770	5,361	17,938	0 10 3	19	
...	43,444	*e* 4,129	368	47,941	0 12 7	20	*e* Rs. 1,818 were derived from the sale of land.
...	40,311	*g* 25,982	26,075	95,368	1 5 5	21	*f* Of this Rs. 8,343 were refunded; the net receipt gave an incidence of Re. 1-1-4 per head. *g* Rs. 23,010 were derived from the sale of land.
...	8,036	628	32	8,696	0 8 0	22	
...	6,415	531	1,951	8,897	0 8 1	23	
...	3,391	332	74	3,797	0 10 4	24	
8,139	3,43,210	1,14,605	1,02,648	5,60,463	0 12 7		

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

1.—*Statement showing the Income of Municipalities in*

Division.	District.	Number.	Municipality.	Population.	No. of Members of Committee.				Amount of				
					Official.	Non-official. Elected.	Non-official. Nominated.	Total.	Octroi.	Taxes on houses, buildings, and lands.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on carriages, horses, &c.	Tolls on carriages, carts, &c.
1.	2.	3	4.	5.	6	7.	8	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
									Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra.	Muttra, ...	25	Muttra, ...	63,431	6	12	...	18	51,639	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	26	Kosi, ...	12,776	3	10	...	13	10,369	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	27	Brindaban, ...	21,004	4	8	...	12	19,549	...	...	...	...
	Agra, ...	28	Agra, ...	150,677	8	17	...	25	1,22,077	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	29	Fatehpur Síkri,	8,513	3	...	6	9	3,818	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	30	Firozabad, ...	13,788	3	6	...	9	6,298	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	31	Jalesar, ...	17,622	3	10	...	13	9,807	...	...	...	...
	Mainpuri, ...	32	Mainpuri, ...	18,601	5	5	5	15	12,414	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah, ...	33	Etáwah, ...	30,386	5	10	5	20	20,178	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	34	Jaswantnagar,	5,310	3	...	6	9	3,876	...	...	...	...
	Farukhabad,	35	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	74,225	6	13	...	19	43,583	...	...	873	...
	Etah, ...	36	Etah, ...	8,044	5	10	...	15	7,807	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	37	Soron, ...	13,658	4	8	...	12	9,414	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	38	Kásganj, ...	15,764	4	8	...	12	13,532	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	39	Márehra, ...	9,214	5	12	...	17	3,695	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	40	Aliganj, ...	7,912	4	8	...	12	3,150	...	...	...	...
			Total, ...	470,925	71	137	22	230	3,41,206	...	...	873	...
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor, ...	41	Bijnor, ...	13,066	5	10	...	15	5,848	...	1,079	...	...
	Ditto, ...	42	Chándpur, ...	12,033	3	9	...	12	3,336	...	1,448	...	...
	Ditto, ...	43	Dhámpur, ...	6,555	3	12	...	15	3,500	...	1,421	...	...
	Ditto, ...	44	Nagína, ...	19,696	3	6	6	15	8,036	...	1,789	...	...
	Ditto, ...	45	Najíbabad, ...	17,418	3	6	6	15	13,656	...	...	...	...
	Moradabad,	46	Moradabad, ...	59,570	6	12	...	18	36,087	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	47	Dhanaura, ...	5,281	3	6	...	9	*b*935	...	...	...	3,680
	Ditto, ...	48	Chandausi, ...	23,513	3	6	...	9	17,543	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	49	Amroha, ...	34,896	3	6	...	9	13,673	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	50	Sambhal, ...	34,871	3	6	...	9	14,971	...	...	...	...
	Budaun, ...	51	Budaun, ...	31,227	3	9	...	12	14,122	...	1,882	...	...
	Ditto, ...	52	Bilsi, ...	6,115	3	6	...	9	5,105	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	53	Ujháni, ...	7,656	3	6	...	9	3,499	...	933	...	...
	Ditto, ...	54	Sahaswán, ...	17,061	3	6	...	9	...	2,163	6,004	...	...
	Bareilly, ...	55	Bareilly, ...	*c*91,410	8	16	...	24	61,733	*d*1,511	...	...	...
	Bareilly, ...	56	Bísalpur, ...	9,335	3	...	6	9	3,830	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	57	Pilibhít, ...	30,103	3	6	...	9	19,303	...	...	...	...
	Sháhjahánpur.	58	Sháhjahánpur,	79,487	6	16	...	22	40,837	...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	59	Tilhar, ...	18,825	3	9	...	12	8,297	...	...	...	...
			Total, ...	518,118	70	153	18	241	2,73,811	3,674	14,556	...	3,680

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74—(concluded).

INCOME OF 1873-74.

Special taxes under Section 11, Act VI. of 1868.	Income from taxation.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total income from all sources.	Incidence of taxation (column 16) per head of population.	Number.	REMARKS.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
...	51,639	3,786	1,195	56,620	0 13 0	25	
...	10,369	a10,015	1,076	21,460	0 13 0	26	*a* Of this Rs. 8,000 was on account of a loan for a cotton market.
...	19,549	1,279	7,510	28,338	0 14 10	27	
...	1,22,077	15,806	1,718	1,39,601	0 12 11	28	
...	3,818	605	154	4,577	0 7 2	29	
...	6,298	627	1,367	8,292	0 7 4	30	
...	9,807	1,369	5,295	16,471	0 8 11	31	
...	12,414	1,625	2,534	16,573	0 10 8	32	
...	20,178	3,185	2,318	25,681	0 10 7	33	
...	3,876	264	1,292	5,432	0 11 8	34	
...	44,456	4,972	7,110	56,538	0 9 7	35	
...	7,807	1,845	790	10,442	0 15 6	36	
...	9,414	1,326	1,317	12,057	0 11 0	37	
...	13,532	2,563	1,849	17,944	0 13 8	38	
...	3,695	221	88	4,004	0 6 5	39	
...	3,150	179	469	3,798	0 6 4	40	
...	3,42,079	49,667	36,082	4,27,828	0 11 9		
...	6,927	1,254	4,230	12,411	0 8 6	41	
...	4,784	490	3,105	8,379	0 6 4	42	
...	4,921	179	1,946	7,046	0 12 0	43	
...	9,825	401	3,234	13,460	0 7 10	44	
...	13,656	1,305	2,989	17,950	0 12 4	45	
...	36,087	2,159	11,945	50,191	0 9 8	46	
...	4,615	366	8,177	13,158	0 13 11	47	
...	17,543	2,762	42,804	63,109	0 11 11	48	*b* Levied for two and a half months only, when the octroi was abolished.
...	13,673	708	5,172	19,553	0 6 3	49	
...	14,971	2,621	8,798	26,390	0 6 10	50	
...	16,004	8,929	11,384	36,317	0 8 2	51	
...	5,105	294	5,028	10,427	0 13 2	52	
...	4,432	570	2,032	7,034	0 9 3	53	
...	8,167	837	2,069	11,073	0 7 8	54	
...	63,244	2,543	10,553	76,340	0 11 0	55	
...	3,330	389	694	4,413	0 5 7	56	*c* This is the total population of the Municipality. Octroi is levied on a population of 88,050 only.
...	19,303	13,996	13,359	46,658	0 10 3	57	
...	40,837	6,673	1,674	49,184	0 8 3	58	*d* On Civil Station only.
...	8,297	696	3,027	12,020	0 7 3	59	
...	29,57,217	47,172	1,42,220	4,85,113	0 9 1		

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

1.—*Statement showing the Income of Municipalities in*

Division.	District.	Number.	Municipality.	Population.	No. of Members of Committee.				Amount of			
						Non-official.						
					Official.	Elected.	Nominated.	Total.	Octroi.	Taxes on houses, buildings, and lands.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tax on Carriages, horses, &c.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	60	Cawnpore, ...	98,476	6	12	...	18	...	...	69,598	831
	Fatehpur, ...	61	Fatehpur, ...	18,826	4	9	...	13	10,663	...	...	...
	Bánda, ...	62	Bánda, ...	27,913	4	11	...	15	14,966	...	...	...
	Allahabad, ...	63	Allahabad, ...	145,864	6	16	3	25	1,30,492	...	*a* 1,580	9,390
	Jaunpur, ...	64	Jaunpur, ...	35,003	6	12	..	18	17,396	...	...	...
			Total, ...	326,082	26	60	3	89	1,73,517	...	71,178	10,221
	Gorakhpur ...	65	Gorakhpur,	50,239	6	12	...	18	27,982	...	*b* 129	...
	Azamgarh, ...	66	Azamgarh,...	15,980	6	6	6	18	9,235	...	...	...
	Gházipur, ...	67	Gházipur, ...	40,000	8	26	...	34	38,605	*c* 460	*d* 157	*e* 4
	Ditto, ...	68	Ballia, ...	9,270	4	10	...	14	...	180	3,090	...
	Benares, ...	69	Benares, ...	187,341	6	12	6	24	1,26,939	...	...	412
	Mirzapur, ...	70	Mirzapur, ...	76,360	6	12	...	18	55,562	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	71	Chunar, ...	9,779	4	6	...	10	5,721	...	...	...
			Total, ...	388,969	40	84	12	136	264,044	640	3,376	416
Jhánsi.	Jhánsi, ...	72	Jhánsi, ...	1,596	4	...	8	12	...	537	...	...
	Ditto, ...	73	Mau Ránipur,	23,123	3	12	...	15	12,279	...	*g* 564	...
	Jalaun, ...	74	Orai, ...	7,237	6	12	...	18	2,925	141	...	...
	Ditto, ...	75	Kálpi, ...	16,008	3	6	...	9	11,931	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	76	Kunch, ...	14,682	3	6	...	9	6,215	...	...	...
	Lalitpur, ...	77	Lalitpur, ...	8,976	4	...	8	12	4,818	...	...	...
			Total, ...	71,622	23	36	16	75	38,168	678	564	...
Kumaun.	Kumaun, ...	78	Almora, ...	4,125	4	8	...	12	*i* 247	2,117	...	...
	Ditto, ...	79	Naini Tal, ...	*j* 6,000	2	7	...	9	...	9,779	...	...
	Tarai, ...	80	Káshipur, ...	13,221	2	...	6	8	...	...	2,280	...
			Total, ...	23,346	8	15	6	29	247	11,896	2,280	...
												ABS
	Meerut Dn.,		24 towns, ...	435,963	87	189	13	289	3,12,361	16,192	...	...
	Agra do.,		16 „ ...	470,925	71	137	22	230	3,41,206	...	...	873
	Rohilkhand do.,		19 „ ...	518,118	70	153	18	241	2,73,811	3,674	14,556	...
	Allahabad do.,		5 „ ...	326,082	26	60	3	89	1,73,517	...	71,178	10,221
	Benares do.,		7 „ ...	388,969	40	84	12	136	2,64,044	640	3,376	416
	Jhánsi do.,		6 „ ..	71,622	23	36	16	75	38,168	678	564	...
	Kumaun do.,		3 „ ...	23,346	8	15	6	29	247	11,896	2,280	...
	Grand Total,		80 towns, ..	2,235,025	325	674	90	1,089	14,03,354	33,080	91,954	11,510

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.—(concluded).

INCOME OF 1873-74.

Tolls on carts, carriages, &c.	Special taxes under Section 11, Act, VI. of 1868.	Income from taxation.	Miscellaneous.	Balance of previous year.	Total income from all sources.	Incidence of taxation (column 16) per head of population.	Number.	REMARKS.
14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
...	...	70,429	26,745	4,169	1,01,343	0 11 5	60	
...	...	10,663	990	1,523	13,176	0 9 1	61	
...	...	14,966	3,097	4,146	22,209	0 8 7	62	
...	...	1,41,462	40,749	1,068	1,83,279	0 12 1	63	
...	...	17,396	4,654	1,980	24,030	0 7 11	64	*a* Levied on brick and tile makers and lime burners only.
...	...	2,54,916	76,235	12,886	3,44,037	0 12 6		
...	...	28,111	1,466	6,998	36,575	0 8 11	65	*b* On brick and tile makers.
...	...	9,235	379	1,092	10,706	0 9 3	66	Levied for one month only.
...	...	39,226	4,279	8,494	51,999	0 13 2	67	*c, d, e* These taxes have been abolished. The figures entered represent the arrears collected on account of 1st half of 1872-73.
...	...	3,270	*f* 3,074	2,334	8,678	0 5 7	68	*f* Rs. 2,647 were collected at the Fair.
...	...	1,27,351	34,271	32,751	1,94,373	0 10 10	69	
...	...	55,562	6,515	2,809	64,886	0 11 7	70	
...	...	5,721	453	856	7,030	0 9 4	71	
...	...	2,68,476	50,437	55,334	3,74,247	0 11 5		
...	...	537	578	289	1,404	0 5 4	72	*g* Imposed on dalals only.
h 120	...	12,963	2,345	787	16,095	0 8 11	73	*h* These were abolished during the year.
146	...	3,212	901	267	4,380	0 7 1	74	
...	...	11,931	648	2,085	14,664	0 11 11	75	
...	...	6,215	1,214	6,510	13,939	0 6 9	76	
...	...	4,818	890	2,358	8,066	0 8 7	77	
266	...	39,676	6,576	12,296	58,548	0 8 10		
...	...	2,364	163	249	2,776	0 9 2	78	*i* On animals for slaughter only.
...	10,902	20,681	4,215	7,868	32,764	...	79	*j* The population is so variable that it is useless to calculate the incidence.
2,577	...	4,857	1,732	2,164	8,753	0 5 10	80	
2,577	10,902	27,902	6,110	10,281	44,293	...		
TRACT.								
6,518	8,139	3,43,210	1,14,605	1,02,648	5,60,463	0 12 7		
...	...	3,42,079	49,667	36,082	4,27,828	0 11 9		
3,680	...	2,95,721	47,172	1,42,220	4,85,113	0 9 1		
...	...	2,54,916	76,235	12,886	3,44,037	0 12 6		
...	...	2,68,476	50,437	55,334	3,74,247	0 11 5		
266	...	39,676	6,576	12,296	58,548	0 8 10		
2,577	10,902	27,902	6,110	10.281	44,293	...		
13,041	19,041	15,71,980	3,50,802	3,71,747	22,94,529	0 11 3		

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

2.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Collection.	Head Office.	Police.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut.	Dehra Dún, ...	Dehra, ...	323	183	904
	Ditto, ...	Mussooree, ...	96	756	959
	Saháranpur, ...	Saháranpur, ...	2,546	217	6,734
	Ditto, ...	Deoband, ...	1,626	57	3,163
	Ditto, ...	Hardwár Union, ...	1,861	70	4,025
	Muzaffarnagar,	Muzaffarnagar, ...	1,814	225	2,354
	Ditto, ...	Shámli, ...	1,056	190	1,587
	Ditto, ...	Kándhla, ...	514	71	780
	Meerut, ...	Meerut, ...	2,567	200	11,897
	Ditto, ...	Gháziabad, ...	675	72	1,722
	Ditto, ...	Baraut, ...	706	52	1,648
	Ditto, ...	Bágpat, ...	876	73	1,680
	Ditto, ...	Shahdara, ...	1,289	65	1,776
	Ditto, ...	Hápur, ...	1,616	60	3,427
	Ditto, ...	Pilkhuwa, ..	518	36	895
	Bulandshahr, ...	Bulandshahr, ...	1,300	133	2,466
	Ditto, ...	Anúpshahr, ...	695	288	1,447
	Ditto, ...	Khúrja, ...	2,788	462	4,903
	Ditto, ...	Sikandarabad, ...	1,551	132	2,445
	Aligarh, ...	Koil, ...	5,021	402	14,415
	Ditto, ...	Háthras, ...	3,911	494	5,699
	Ditto, ...	Atrauli, ...	1,602	108	1,068
	Ditto, ...	Sikandra Rao, ...	1,172	141	1,267
	Ditto, ...	Harduaganj, ...	873	51	527
		Total, ...	36,996	4,538	77,788

TECTION.

ADMISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.

Conservancy.	Lighting.	Watering.	Total Establishment.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Education.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
790	...	...	2,200	1,151	873	215
2,883	193	...	4,887	...	5,732	272
6,225	544	72	16,338	48,098	8,839	344
1,573	...	31	6,450	5,932	796	313
1,116	...	...	7,072	15,598	756	296
1,592	608	234	6,827	4,470	1,689	191
638	...	...	3,471	1,615	507	58
285	...	...	1,650	310	230	...
9,659	740	...	25,063	4,749	6,000	480
646	...	286	3,401	3,510	66	...
576	160	27	3,169	300	486	108
504	218	120	3,471	491	809	205
420	...	208	3,758	2,697	...	385
1,224	419	...	6,746	5,708	855	240
365	...	...	1,814	1,125	2,567	173
1,069	...	228	5,196	2,255	1,401	596
984	...	...	3,414	947	1,716	144
3,637	1,565	317	13,672	9,624	1,454	498
902	...	...	5,030	2,458	268	219
4,251	1,269	473	25,831	16,331	2,791	2,392
2,972	1,590	226	14,892	19,849	5,560	3,485
791	434	36	4,089	643	205	258
541	17	...	3,138	3,501	778	300
498	388	...	2,337	...	122	318
44,141	8,195	2,258	1,73,916	1,45,362	44,000	11,490

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities*

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Vaccination.	Dispensary.	Other Charities.
1.	2.	3.	14.	15.	16.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún, ...	Dehra, ...	50	450	...
	Ditto, ...	Mussooree, ...	60	150	...
	Saháranpur, ...	Saháranpur, ...	120	368	725
	Ditto, ...	Deoband, ...	107	60	...
	Ditto, ...	Hardwár Union, ...	160	60	...
	Muzaffarnagar,	Muzaffarnagar, ...	96	...	...
	Ditto, ...	Shámli, ...	70	...	...
	Ditto, ...	Kándhla, ...	58	...	...
	Meerut, ...	Meerut, ...	175	815	...
	Ditto, ...	Gháziabad, ...	47	2	...
	Ditto, ...	Baraut, ...	120	150	...
	Ditto, ...	Bágpat, ...	180	107	...
	Ditto, ...	Shahdara, ...	130	250	...
	Ditto, ...	Hápur, ...	42	450	...
	Ditto, ...	Pilkhuwa, ...	32	20	...
	Bulandshahr,...	Bulandshahr, ...	120	100	...
	Ditto, ...	Anúpshahr, ...	120	50	50
	Ditto, ...	Khúrja, ...	78	480	120
	Ditto, ...	Sikandarabad, ...	120	142	50
	Aligarh, ...	Koil, ...	235	600	...
	Ditto, ...	Háthras, ...	230	300	3
	Ditto, ...	Atrauli, ...	110	120	36
	Ditto, ...	Sikandra Rao, ...	120	120	60
	Ditto, ...	Harduaganj, ...	...	120	...
		Total, ...	2,580	4,914	1,044

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.—(continued).

Refunds of Excess Octroi collection.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Reserve.	Remarks.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	413	5,352	2,379	
...	*a* 5,053	16,154	2,766	*a* Includes Rs. 2,000 paid in liquidation of a loan contracted for the purchase of a Municipal Hall, and Rs. 2,000 owing to the Roorkee Workshops.
18	*b* 4,826	79,176	10,214	*b* Rs. 4,025 were refunded to the Railway Company, the price of a piece of land, to the sale of which Government refused sanction.
...	409	14,067	3,030	
1,657	*c* 5,190	30,789	19,030	*c* Includes Rs. 4,775 spent on the Fair.
4,806	204	18,283	4,817	
3,278	35	9,034	2,883	
68	17	2,333	609	
173	410	37,865	8,882	
...	94	7,120	1,756	
4	141	4,478	3,259	
...	403	5,666	3,426	
...	94	7,314	2,543	
13	117	14,171	613	
...	40	5,771	1,458	
...	241	9,909	2,084	
...	225	6,666	904	
...	376	26,302	6,723	
260	152	8,699	9,239	
916	2,177	45,273	2,668	
8,343	*d* 8,131	60,793	34 575	
44	630	6,135	2,561	*d* Rs. 6,800 were invested in Government paper.
67	241	8,325	572	
16	82	2,995	802	
19,663	29,701	4,32,670	1,27,793	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

2.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Collection.	Head Office.	Police.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agra.	Muttra, ...	Muttra, ...	5,975	600	12,095
	Ditto, ...	Kosi, ...	1,921	150	1,824
	Ditto, ...	Brindaban, ...	2,883	300	4,342
	Agra, ...	Agra, ...	13,603	3,524	41,286
	Ditto, ...	Fatehpur Síkri, ...	672	100	665
	Ditto, ...	Firozabad, ...	962	245	1,306
	Ditto, ...	Jalesar, ...	1,239	371	1,770
	Mainpuri, ...	Mainpuri, ...	1,999	319	3,487
	Etáwah, ...	Etáwah, ...	3,056	156	4,137
	Ditto, ...	Jaswantnagar, ...	752	42	967
	Farukhabad, ...	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	5,704	984	18,282
	Etah, ...	Etah, ...	923	322	1,022
	Ditto, ...	Soron, ...	1,225	198	2,433
	Ditto, ...	Kásganj, ...	1,884	234	2,399
	Ditto, ...	Márehra, ...	606	131	1,000
	Ditto, ...	Aliganj, ...	551	119	1,172
		Total, ...	43,955	7,795	98,187
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor, ...	Bijnor, ...	1,111	275	1,411
	Ditto, ...	Chándpur, ...	799	213	1,392
	Ditto, ...	Dhámpur, ...	689	165	1,227
	Ditto, ...	Nagína, ...	1,638	256	2,375
	Ditto, ...	Najíbabad, ...	2,265	350	2,575
	Moradabad, ...	Moradabad, ...	3,719	248	10,863
	Ditto, ...	Dhanaura, ...	803	90	1,102
	Ditto, ...	Chandausi, ...	2,656	368	5,113
	Ditto, ...	Amroha, ...	2,568	140	4,551
	Ditto, ...	Sambhal, ...	2,992	150	4,211
	Budaun, ...	Budaun, ...	2,210	286	5,361
	Ditto, ...	Bilsi, ...	862	150	1,179
	Ditto, ...	Ujháni, ...	712	125	1,337
	Ditto, ...	Sahaswán, ...	285	125	2,232
	Bareilly, ...	Bareilly, ...	6,840	597	24,237
	Ditto, ...	Bísalpur, ...	713	110	984
	Ditto, ...	Pilibhít, ...	2,485	500	7,990
	Sháhjahánpur,	Sháhjahánpur, ...	6,046	730	11,196
	Ditto, ...	Tilhar, ...	1,810	158	2,347
		Total, ...	41,203	5,036	91,683

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.—(continued).

Conservancy.	Lighting.	Watering.	Total Establishment.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Education.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5,041	5,300	500	29,511	8,410	3,307	1,419
1,116	570	...	5,581	12,087	1,669	429
2,136	2,318	176	12,155	8,209	3,149	574
19,943	5,326	3,145	86,827	7,058	17,303	1,200
636	...	...	2,073	1,540	96	150
1,426	...	...	3,939	2,303	104	375
1,028	743	50	5,201	2,931	984	369
2,375	102	48	8,330	5,833	321	248
2,713	1,093	...	11,155	3,292	2,848	679
424	...	...	2,185	1,311	791	75
10,352	...	1,000	36,322	2,583	3,956	1,200
933	460	20	3,680	3,089	607	234
809	...	...	4,665	3,995	299	451
1,772	795	100	7,184	2,883	1,421	601
618	...	...	2,355	692	125	150
419	...	...	2,261	556	143	181
51,741	16,707	5,039	2,23,424	66,772	37,123	8,335
900	114	...	3,811	1,369	1,023	192
521	96	...	3,021	1,556	540	102
643	166	...	2,890	603	701	220
894	234	...	5,397	2,700	385	188
1,426	100	50	6,766	4,204	1,322	320
5,349	546	426	21,151	2,195	6,220	928
552	208	...	2,755	3,637	825	120
1,326	402	392	10,257	9,959	2,078	380
1,187	361	...	8,807	1,577	1,771	1,234
1,633	399	24	9,409	7,751	1,436	1,082
3,334	915	43	12,149	6,762	5,355	1,239
544	182	...	2,917	4,360	1,049	93
332	83	...	2,589	1,478	314	201
1,192	59	...	3,803	2,403	252	475
5,732	1,166	240	38,812	10,848	11,685	8,093
264	...	...	2,071	504	100	38
2,140	432	...	13,547	6,830	5,609	2,790
7,055	...	...	25,027	6,501	6,181	2,769
1,053	...	...	5,368	2,052	446	350
35,987	5,463	1,175	1,80,547	77,289	47,292	20,605

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

2.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Vaccination.	Dispensary.	Other Charities.
1.	2.	1,	14.	15.	16.
			Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Agra.	Muttra, ...	Muttra, ...	120	940	100
	Ditto, ...	Kosi, ...	120	254	110
	Ditto, ...	Brindaban, ...	120	412	...
	Agra, ...	Agra,... ...	360	2,681	2,950
	Ditto, ...	Fatehpur Síkri, ...	60	207	...
	Ditto, ...	Firozabad, ...	130	166	...
	Ditto, ...	Jalesar, ...	120	341	...
	Mainpuri, ...	Mainpuri, ...	120	200	...
	Etawah, ...	Etáwah, ...	121	509	...
	Ditto, ...	Jaswantnagar, ...	...	170	...
	Farukhabad, ...	Fatehgarh *cum* Farukhabad.	240	800	610
	Etah, ...	Etah, ...	60	150	...
	Ditto, ...	Soron, ...	60	367	...
	Ditto, ...	Kásganj, ...	120	300	6
	Ditto, ...	Márehra, ...	51	150	...
	Ditto, ...	Aliganj, ...	...	338	...
		Total, ...	1,802	7,985	3,776
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor, ...	Bijnor, ...	120	50	...
	Ditto, ...	Chándpur, ...	118	25	...
	Ditto. ...	Dhámpur, ...	113	25	165
	Ditto, ...	Nagina, ...	120	122	...
	Ditto, ...	Najibabad, ...	120	400	...
	Moradabad, ...	Moradabad, ...	294	480	1,079
	Ditto, ...	Dhanaura, ...	120	...	...
	Ditto, ...	Chandausi, ...	115	400	29
	Ditto, ...	Amroha, ...	120	350	...
	Ditto, ...	Sambhal, ...	120	360	...
	Budaun, ...	Budaun, ...	120	1,200	...
	Ditto, ...	Bilsi, ...	70	180	...
	Ditto, ...	Ujháni, ...	120	50	...
	Ditto, ...	Sahaswán, ...	60	200	...
	Bareilly, ...	Bareilly, ...	481	222	317
	Ditto, ...	Bisalpur, ...	120	...	...
	Ditto, ...	Pilibhít, ...	132	493	...
	Sháhjahánpur,	Sháhjahánpur, ...	336	1,200	1,200
	Ditto, ...	Tilhar, ...	115	125	...
		Total, ...	2,914	5,882	2,790

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.—(continued).

Refunds of Excess Octroi collection.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Reserve.	REMARKS.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
3,425	*e* 9,000	56,232	388	*e* A loan of Rs. 8,700 was repaid.
184	402	20,836	624	
39	444	25,102	3,236	
2,324	*f* 13,631	1,34,334	5,267	*f* Rs. 8,989 were contributed to the Cantonment Fund and Rs. 3,283 were spent on a fête at the Taj Gardens given to the Viceroy when His Excellency visited Agra.
...	69	4,195	382	
3	50	7,070	1,222	
164	99	10,209	6,262	
11	149	15,212	1,361	
4,179	1,046	23,829	1,852	
641	91	5,264	168	
...	1,046	46,757	9,781	
694	397	8,911	1,531	
631	389	10,857	1,200	
1,068	947	14,530	3,414	
59	88	3,670	334	
...	84	3,563	235	
13,422	27,932	3,90,571	37,257	
...	170	6,735	5,676	
...	131	5,493	2,886	
...	78	4,795	2,251	
...	138	9,050	4,410	
144	612	13,888	4,062	
...	762	33,109	17,082	
...	*g* 5,320	12,777	381	*g* Rs. 5,207 were invested in Government paper.
...	*h* 36,671	59,889	3,220	*h* Rs. 36,180 were expended in the purchase of Government paper.
...	183	14,042	5,511	
...	1,675	21,833	4,557	
119	421	27,165	9,152	
94	86	8,849	1,578	
4	146	4,902	2,132	
...	78	7,271	3,802	
584	2,309	73,351	2,989	
39	156	3,028	1,385	
...	1,357	30,758	5,900	
289	2,908	46,402	2,782	
9	40	8,505	3,515	
1,282	53,241	3,91,842	93,271	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

2.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Collection.	Head Office.	Police.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	Cawnpore, ...	1,898	1,518	20,697
	Fatehpur, ...	Fatehpur, ...	1,954	274	1,944
	Bánda, ...	Bánda, ...	12,718	384	4,419
	Allahabad, ...	Allahabad, ...	13,954	4,512	22,075
	Jaunpur, ...	Jaunpur, ...	2,981	715	7,201
		Total, ...	23,505	7,403	56,336
Benares.	Gorakhpur, ...	Gorakhpur, ...	2,646	165	3,817
	Azamgarh, ...	Azamgarh, ...	1,700	457	2,187
	Gházipur, ...	Gházipur, ...	4,886	642	7,847
	Ditto, ...	Ballia, ...	298	50	1,384
	Benares, ...	Benares, ...	13,076	1,749	35,696
	Mirzapur, ...	Mirzapur, ...	5,206	1,710	18,571
	Ditto, ...	Chunar, ...	851	264	1,503
		Total, ...	28,663	5,037	71,005
Jhansi.	Jhánsi, ...	Jhánsi, ...	60	...	96
	Ditto, ...	Mau Ranipur, ...	1,690	341	3,691
	Jalaun, ...	Orai, ...	648	315	756
	Ditto, ...	Kálpi, ...	1,574	627	3,635
	Ditto, ...	Kúnch, ...	952	165	2,352
	Lalitpur, ...	Lalitpur, ...	1,093	271	1,066
		Total, ...	6,017	1,719	11,596

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.—(continued.)

Conservancy.	Lighting.	Watering.	Total Establishment.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Education.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19,497	1,093	1,485	46,188	10,260	21,485	37
3,873	...	...	8,045	1,614	349	281
4,531	1,527	...	13,579	1,004	3,471	350
49,637	465	10,218	1,00,861	18,159	41,960	2,356
3,738	333	...	14,968	1,189	539	200
81,276	3,418	11,703	1,83,641	32,226	67,804	3,224
3,896	2,500	...	13,024	12,407	2,991	996
1,956	204	24	6,528	376	1,449	240
4,224	509	179	18,287	3,209	3,758	3,060
411	...	...	2,143	...	237	120
23,494	9,132	4,852	87,999	63,101	11,814	2,510
15,853	...	1,322	42,662	3,596	5,972	901
1,421	...	...	4,039	120	146	51
51,255	12,345	6,377	1,74,682	82,809	26,367	7,878
699	...	...	855	...	75	...
876	185	60	6,843	6,153	1,014	209
712	...	...	2,431	413	294	87
1,400	...	...	7,236	1,080	1,481	388
1,015	...	...	4,484	4,952	1,200	631
803	...	...	3,233	1,519	1,455	264
5,505	185	60	25,082	14,117	5,519	1,579

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

2.—Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Vaccination.	Dispensary.	Other Charities.
1.	2.	1.	14.	15.	16.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Allahabad.	Cawnpore, ...	Cawnpore, ...	160	1,244	111
	Fatehpur, ..	Fatehpur, ...	116	39	...
	Bánda, ...	Bánda, ...	120	240	60
	Allahabad, ...	Allahabad, ...	456	5,006	3,000
	Jaunpur, ...	Jaunpur, ...	120	700	...
		Total, ...	972	7,229	3,171
Benares.	Gorakhpur, ...	Gorakhpur, ...	232	240	100
	Azamgarh, ...	Azamgarh, ...	120	240	...
	Gházipur, ...	Ghazipur, ...	110	632	1,004
	Ditto, ...	Ballia. ...	24	60	100
	Benares, ...	Benares, ...	432	3,031	1,200
	Mirzapur, ...	Mirzapur, ...	240	1,433	...
	Ditto, ...	Chunar, ...	48	120	...
		Total, ...	1,206	5,756	2,404
Jhánsi.	Jhánsi, ...	Jhánsi, ...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	Mau Ránipur, ...	120	550	284
	Jalaun, ...	Orai, ...	120	100	86
	Ditto, ...	Kálpi, ...	120	360	12
	Ditto, ...	Kúnch, ...	120	137	232
	Lalitpur, ...	Lalitpur, ...	118	130	...
		Total, ...	598	1,277	614

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.—(continued.)

Refunds of Excess Octroi collection.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Reserve.	REMARKS.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	*a* 20,850	1,00,335	1,008	*a* Rs. 16,390 were paid towards the liquidation of the loan for the drainage scheme, and Rs. 2,045 in manuring and cultivating an experimental farm.
143	313	10,900	2,278	
3	991	19 818	2,391	
4,522	*b* 6,633	1,89,953	326	*b* Includes a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Alfred Park.
...	942	18,658	5,372	
4,668	29,729	3,32,664	11,373	
168	293	30,451	6,124	
321	219	9,493	1,213	
...	2,164	32,224	19,775	
...	*c* 1,228	3,912	4,766	*c* Rs. 1,031 were spent on the Fair.
6,055	*d* 7,660	1,83,802	10,571	*d* Rs. 2,045 were spent on the Public Gardens, Rs. 3,061 in the purchase of Government paper, and Rs. 1,876 in the purchase of a clock.
181	*f* 3,551	58,536	6,350	*f* Rs. 2,242 were spent on gardens.
...	56	4,580	2,450	
6,725	15,171	3,22,998	51,249	
...	348	1,278	126	
...	1,110	16,283	*gNil.*	*g* The year ended with a deficit of Rs. 188.
...	543	4,074	306	
769	1,579	13,025	1,639	
...	206	11,962	1,977	
51	463	7,233	833	
820	4,249	53,855	4,881	
			—188	
			4,693	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities*

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Collection.	Head Office.	Police.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
KUMAUN.	Kumaun, ...	Almora, ...	...	181	612
	Ditto, ...	Naini Tal, ...	266	834	2,491
	Tarai, ...	Káshipur, ...	630	274	1,825
		Total, ...	896	1,289	4,928
					ABS
	Meerut Division,	24 towns, ...	36,996	4,538	77,788
	Agra Do.,	16 „ ...	43,955	7,795	98,187
	Rohilkhand Do.,	19 „ ...	41,203	5,036	91,683
	Allahabad Do.,	5 „ ...	23,505	7,403	56,336
	Benares Do.,	7 „ ...	28,663	5,037	71,005
	Jhánsi Do.,	6 „ ...	6,017	1,719	11,596
	Kumaun Do.,	3 „ ...	896	1,289	4,928
	GRAND TOTAL,	80 towns, ...	1,81,235	32,817	4,11,523

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.—(continued.)

Conservancy.	Lighting.	Watering.	Total Establishment.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Education.
7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
720	...	...	1,513	90	677	...
7,463	191	...	11,245	3,753	4,823	500
554	157	...	3,440	1,249	756	300
8,737	348	...	16,198	5,092	6,256	800
TRACT.						
44,141	8,195	2,258	1,73,916	1,45,362	44,000	11,490
51,741	16,707	5,039	2,23,424	66,772	37,123	8,335
35,987	5,463	1,175	1,80,547	77,289	47,292	20,605
81,276	3,418	11,703	1,83,641	32,226	67,804	3,224
51,255	12,345	6,377	1,74,682	82,809	26,367	7,878
5,505	185	60	25,082	14,117	5,519	1,579
8,737	348	...	16,198	5,092	6,256	800
2,78,642	46,661	26,612	9,77,490	4,23,667	2,34,361	53,911

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

2.—*Statement showing the Expenditure in the Municipalities*

Division.	District.	Municipality.	Vaccination.	Dispensary.	Other Charities.
1.	2.	1.	14.	15	16.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Kumaun.	Kumaun, ...	Almora, ...	...	...	...
	Ditto, ...	Naini Tal, ...	60	100	80
	Tarai, ...	Káshipur, ...	120	609	...
		Total, ...	180	709	80
					ABS
	Meerut Division,	24 towns, ...	2,580	4,914	1,044
	Agra Do.,	16 „ ...	1,802	7,985	3,776
	Rohilkhand Do.,	19 „ ...	2,914	5,882	2,790
	Allahabad Do.,	5 „ ...	972	7,229	3,171
	Benares Do.,	7 „ ...	1,206	5,756	2,404
	Jhánsi Do.,	6 „ ...	598	1,277	614
	Kumaun Do.,	3 „ ...	180	709	80
	Grand Total,	80 towns, ...	10,252	33,752	13,879

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

of the North-Western Provinces during 1873-74.— (continued.)

Refunds of Excess Octroi collection.	Miscellaneous.	Total Expenditure.	Reserve.	REMARKS.
17.	18.	19.	20.	21.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	76	2,356	420	
...	2,269	22,830	9,934	
...	250	6,724	2,029	
...	2,595	31,910	12,383	
TRACT.				
19,663	29,701	4,32,670	1,27,793	
13,422	27,932	3,90,571	37,257	
1,282	53,241	3,91,842	93,271	
4,668	29,729	3,32,664	11,373	
6,725	15,171	3,22,998	51,249	
820	4,249	53,855	4,693	
...	2,595	31,910	12,383	
46,580	1,62,618	19,56,510	3,38,019	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Population.	Grain.	Sugar.		Ghi.	Gross Class I.
				Refined.	Unrefined.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.		5.	6.
1	Saháranpur, ...	45,019	md. 503,305	md. 25,798	md. 37,025	md. 4,172	md. 592,794 rs. 47,654 nos. 224,006
2	Hardwár Union,...	19,782	md. 174,631	md. 5,568	md. 11,108	md. 2,576	md. 198,415 rs. 14,452
3	Deoband, ...	19,383	md. 70,971	md. 511	md. 10,307	md. 682	md. 84,416 rs. 16,793
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	10,793	rs. 2,56,364	rs. 1,05,173	rs. 1,93,530	rs. 35,308	rs. 6,09,657
5	Shámli, ...	9,300	md. 59,072	md. 6,991	md. 61,577	md. 923	md. 132,879 rs. 4,470
6	Kándhla, ...	11,026	md. 6,087	md. 489	md. 7,933	md. 379	md. 19,585 rs. 2,245
7	Meerut, ...	51,991	md. 255,499	...	md. 30,631	md. 5,208	md. 328,049 rs. 17,455
8	Gháziabad, ...	10,366	...	...	md. 13,292	md. 688	md. 21,202
9	Baraut, ...	8,404	md. 51,976	md. 2,854	md. 5,526	md. 698	md. 65,609
10	Bágpat, ...	7,367	md. 71,205	md. 459	md. 4,670	md. 753	md. 90,810 rs. 19,110
11	Shahdara, ...	7,257	...	...	md. 47,552	md. 535	md. 49,333
12	Hápur, ...	14,544	md. 109,022	md. 17	md. 24,925	md. 1,168	md. 145,949 rs. 1,728
13	Pilkhuwa, ...	6,239	md. 27,312	...	md. 4,612	md. 188	md. 35,615
14	Bulandshahr, ...	14,812	md. 96,278	rs. 24,767	rs. 30,630	rs. 33,155	md. 99,203 rs. 1,06,870

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.

Class II.	Class III.			Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
	Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.				
7.	8.			9.	10.	11.	
hd. 11,553	md. 2,388	m. 16,358	m. 24,148 rs. 30,260	md. 7,033 rs. 1,94,332 scre. 21,740	rs. 88,794 dholis. 18,249	md. 11,452	1
hd. 2,366	md. 902	md. 3,874	md. 8,079 rs. 4,185	rs. 54,640	rs. 16,105	md. 2,510	2
hd. 1,263	md. 23	md. 10,415	md. 10,712 rs. 5,082	rs. 17,745	rs. 9,274	md. 1,791	3
hd. 3,207	rs. 8,808	rs. 13,004	rs. 27,603	rs. 30,540	rs. 29,610	rs. 13,702	4
hd. 241	md. 376	md. 2,932	md. 4,225 rs. 2,059	rs. 11,372	rs. 16,785	md. 206	5
hd. 300	md. 156	md. 369	md. 608 rs. 797	rs. 2,651	rs. 3,787	md. 118	6
...	md. 1,724	m. 12,392	m. 14,116 rs. 5,915	md. 5,165 rs. 2,03,526	md. 858 rs. 38,198	md. 8,407	7
...	...	m. 12,145	m. 12,499 rs. 26,342	md. 180 rs. 5,834	rs. 6,815	md. 804	8
hd. 65 rs. 766	md. 288	md. 526	rs. 15,151	rs. 7,475	md. 1,276	md. 445	9
hd. 1,219 rs. 160	md. 100	md. 4,771	md. 12,046	rs. 10,701	rs. 7,016	md. 573	10
...	...	...	md. 5,192 rs. 1,498	rs. 3,344	md. 897	md. 618	11
hd. 1,810	md. 82	md. 5,513	md. 5,603	rs. 30,373	rs. 20,958	md. 1,301	12
hd. 109	md. 140	md. 657	md. 796 cattle loads 5,004	rs. 2,205	rs. 5,360	md. 292	13
hd. 6,077	rs. 3,240	md. 6,156	md. 6,251 rs. 8,432	rs. 28,146	rs. 13,434	rs. 3,671	14

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles Provinces during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per*

Number.	Municipalities.	Gross Imports.			
		Class VII.			Class VIII.
		European Cloth.	Country Cloth.	Class VII.	
	1.	12.			13.
1	Sahárapur, ...	...	...	rs. 3,96,775	md. 10,520
2	Hardwár Union, ...	rs. 31,697	rs. 109,225	rs. 1,47,764	md. 1,439
3	Deoband, ...	rs. 37,670	rs. 51,417	rs. 95,204	rs. 25,930
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	...	...	rs. 1,44,169	rs. 32,890
5	Shámli, ...	...	...	rs. 44,019	md. 4,265 rs. 191
6	Kándhla, ...	...	...	rs. 23,881	mds. 54 rs. 2,412
7	Meerut, ...	...	...	rs. 2,12,532	rs. 23,432
8	Gháziabad, ...	...	...	rs. 58,733	rs. 2,526
9	Baraut, ...	rs. 66,005	rs. 29,684	rs. 95,689	md. 3,442
10	Bágpat, ...	rs. 26,712	rs. 11,764	rs. 38,476	rs. 10,926
11	Shahdara, ...	...	...	rs. 20,164	rs. 338
12	Hápur, ...	...	...	rs. 75,516	md. 2,784 rs. 1,649
13	Pilkhuwa, ...	...	...	rs. 57,451	md. 236
14	Bulandshahr, ...	rs. 70,190	rs. 12,451	rs. 82,641	rs. 22,846

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the North-Western head, and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

QUANTITY OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

Grain.	Sugar.		Ghi.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.			Number.
	Refined.	Unrefined.				Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.	
14.	15.		16.	17.	18.	19.			
md. 542	...	...	...	md. 542	...	...	...	...	1
md. 14,351	md. 633	md. 2,210	md. 18	md. 17,636 rs. 117	hd. 701	md. 87	md. 71	md. 393	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
rs. 51,359	rs. 1,03,436	rs. 1,54,194	rs. 449	rs. 3,08,512	...	rs. 141	rs. 39	rs. 180	4
md. 3,320	md. 3,008	md. 39,950	md. 10	md. 46,407	...	md. 22	md. 1,119	md. 1,141	5
...	md. 2	md. 52	...	md. 54	hd. 60	...	...	...	6
md. 137	...	md. 111	md. 30	md. 278 rs. 288	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
md. 23	...	md. 156	...	md. 179	...	...	...	...	12
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Quantity or Value on which Refunds were given.						
		Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	*Class VII.*			Class VIII.
					European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.	
	1.	20.	21.	22.	23.			24.
1	Saháranpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	rs. 50	...
2	Hardwár Union,	rs. 4,982	rs. 5,847	md. 42	...	rs. 7,350	rs. 7,381	md. 69
3	Deoband, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Muzaffarnagar,	rs. 1,242	rs. 1,617	rs. 887	...	...	rs. 3,199	rs. 6,904
5	Shámli, ...	...	rs. 776	md. 17	...	...	rs. 800	md. 98
6	Kándhla, ...	...	...	...	...	...	rs. 1,209	md. 4 rs. 1,939
7	Meerut, ...	rs. 100	rs. 277	md. 13	...	...	rs. 7,232	rs. 79
8	Gháziabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Baraut, ...	...	...	md. 20	...	...	...	...
10	Bágpat, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Shahdara, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Háput, ...	rs. 34	...	...	...	...	rs. 79	...
13	Pilkhuwa, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Bulandshahr, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

Net Imports.												
		Sugar.										
Grain.		Refined.		Unrefined.		Ghi.		Class I.		Class II.		Number.
25.		26.				27.		28.		29.		
md.	502,763	md.	25,798	md.	37,025	md.	4,172	md. rs. nos.	592,252 47,654 224,006	hd.	11,553	1
md.	160,280	md.	4,935	md.	8,898	md.	2,558	md. rs.	180,779 14,335	hd.	1,665	2
md.	70,971	md.	511	md.	10,307	md.	682	md. rs.	84,416 16,793	hd.	1,263	3
rs.	2,05,005	rs.	1,737	rs.	39,336	rs.	34,859	rs.	3,00,145	hd.	3,207	4
md.	55,752	md.	3,983	md.	21,627	md.	913	md. rs.	86,472 4,470	hd.	241	5
md.	6,087	md.	487	md.	7,881	md.	379	md. rs.	19,531 2,245	hd.	240	6
md.	255,362	...		md.	30,520	md.	5,178	md. rs.	327,771 17,167	...		7
...		...		md.	13,292	md.	688	md.	21,202	...		8
md.	51,976	md.	2,854	md.	5,526	md.	698	md.	65,609	hd. rs.	65 766	9
md.	71,205	md.	459	md.	4,670	md.	753	md. rs.	90,810 19,110	hd. rs.	1,219 160	10
...		...		md.	47,552	md.	535	md.	49,333	...		11
md.	108,999	md.	17	md.	24,769	md.	1,168	md. rs.	145,770 1,728	hd.	1,810	12
md.	27,312	...		md.	4,612	md.	188	md.	35,615	hd.	109	13
md.	96,278	rs.	24,767	rs.	30,630	rs.	33,155	md. rs.	99,203 1,06,870	hd.	6,077	14

III—PRO

G.—Municipal

MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per*

Number.	Municipalities.	Net						
		Class III.			Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	
		Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.				
	1.	30.			31.	32.	33.	
1	Saháranpur, ...	md. 2,388	m. 16,358	m. 24,148 rs. 30,260	md. 7,033 rs. 1,94,332 score 21,740	rs. 88,794 dholis. 18,249	m. 11,452	
2	Hardwár Union, ...	md. 815	m. 3,803	md. 7,686 rs. 4,185	rs. 49,658	rs. 10,258	md. 2,468	
3	Deoband, ...	md. 23	m. 10,415	md. 10,712 rs. 5,082	rs. 17,745	rs. 9,274	md. 1,791	
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	rs. 8,667	rs. 12,965	rs. 27,423	rs. 29,298	rs. 27,993	rs. 12,815	
5	Shámli, ...	md. 354	m. 1,813	md. 3,084 rs. 2,059	rs. 11,372	rs. 16,009	md. 189	
6	Kándhla, ...	md. 156	m. 369	md. 608 rs. 797	rs. 2,651	rs. 3,787	md. 118	
7	Meerut, ...	md. 1,724	m. 12,392	md. 14,116 rs. 5,915	md. 5,165 rs. 2,03,426	md. 858 rs. 37,921	m. 8,394	
8	Gháziabad, ...	...	m. 12,145	md. 12,499 rs. 26,342	md. 180 rs. 5,834	rs. 6,815	md. 804	
9	Baraut, ...	md. 288	m. 526	md. 15,151	rs. 7,475	md. 1,276	md. 425	
10	Bágpat, ...	md. 100	m. 4,771	md. 12,046	rs. 10,701	rs. 7,016	md. 573	
11	Shahdara, ...	...	...	md. 5,192 rs. 1,498	rs. 3,344	md. 897	md. 618	
12	Háput, ...	md. 82	m. 5,513	md. 5,603	rs. 30,339	rs. 20,958	md. 1,301	
13	Pilkhuwa, ...	md. 140	m. 657	md. 796 cattle loads 5,004	rs. 2,205	rs. 5,360	md. 292	
14	Bulandshahr, ...	rs. 3,240	m. 6,156	md. 6,251 rs. 8,432	rs. 28,146	rs. 13,434	md. 3,671	

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. head, and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.					AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.			
Class VII.						*Sugar.*		
European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Number.
34.			35.	36.	37.	38.	
...	...	rs. 3,96,725	md. 10,520	mds. 11 7 2	md. 0 22 14	md. 0 33 4	1
rs. 31,697	rs. 1,01,875	rs. 1,40,383	md. 1,370	md. 8 4 1	md. 0 10 0	md. 0 12 13	2
rs. 37,670	rs. 51,417	rs. 95,204	rs. 25,930	md. 3 26 7	md. 0 1 0	md. 0 21 4	3
...	...	rs. 1,40,970	rs. 25,986	rs. 18 15 10	rs. 0 2 0	rs. 3 10 3	4
...	...	rs. 43,219	md. 4,167 rs. 191	md. 5 39 12	md. 0 17 2	md. 2 13 0	5
...	...	rs. 22,672	md. 50 rs. 473	md. 0 19 7	md. 0 1 12	md. 0 28 9	6
...	...	rs. 2,05,300	rs. 23,353	md. 4 36 6	...	md. 0 23 7	7
...	...	rs. 58,733	rs. 2,526	...	...	md. 1 11 6	8
rs. 66,005	rs. 29,684	rs. 95,689	md. 3,442	md. 6 7 6	md. 0 13 9	md. 0 26 4	9
rs. 26,712	rs. 11,764	rs. 38,476	rs. 10,926	md. 9 26 10	md. 0 2 8	md. 0 24 9	10
...	...	rs. 20,164	rs. 338	...	...	md. 6 22 1	11
...	...	rs. 75,437	md. 2,784 rs, 1,649	md. 7 19 11	md. 0 0 ¾	md. 1 28 2	12
...	...	rs. 57,451	md. 236	md. 4 16 5	...	md. 0 29 9	13
rs. 70,190	rs. 12,451	rs. 82,641	rs. 22,846	rs. 6 7 13	rs. 1 10 9	rs. 2 1 1	14

III.—PRO-

G.—Municipal

MEERUT

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or		
		Ghi.	Class I.	Class II.
	1.	39.	40.	41.
1	Sahâranpur, ...	md. 0 3 11 / rs.	md. 14 6 14 / rs. 1 0 11	hd. ¼
2	Hardwár Union, ...	md. 0 5 3 / rs.	md. 9 5 9 / rs. 0 11 7	hd. 1/10
3	Deoband, ...	md. 0 1 6 / rs.	md. 4 14 3 / rs. 0 13 10	hd. 1/15
4	Muzaffarnagar, ...	rs. 3 3 8	rs. 27 12 11	hd. ⅓
5	Shámli, ...	md. 0 3 14 / rs.	md. 9 11 15 / rs. 0 7 8	hd. ¼
6	Kándhla, ...	md. 0 1 6 / rs.	md. 1 31 1 / rs. 0 3 3	hd. 1/40
7	Meerut, ...	md. 0 3 15 / rs.	md. 6 12 2 / rs. 0 5 3	...
8	Gháziabad, ...	md. 0 2 1	md. 2 2 4	...
9	Baraut, ...	md. 0 3 5	md. 7 32 4	rs. 0 1 5
10	Bágpat, ...	md. 0 4 1 / rs.	md. 12 13 1 / rs. 2 9 6	hd. ⅛ / rs. 0 0 4
11	Shahdara, ...	md. 0 2 15	md. 6 32 5	...
12	Hápur, ...	md. 0 3 3 / rs.	md. 10 0 14 / rs. 0 1 10	hd. ⅛
13	Pilkhuwa, ...	md. 0 1 3	md. 5 28 5	hd. 1/17
14	Bulandshahr, ...	rs. 2 3 9 / rs.	md. 6 27 14 / rs. 7 3 5	hd. ½

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Class III.				Class IV.		Number.
Oil.		Oilseeds.		Class III.		
42.		43.		44.	45.	
md. 0 2 2		md. 0 14 8		md. 0 21 6 rs. 0 10 9	md. 0 6 3 rs. 4 5 0	1
md. 0 1 10		md. 0 7 11		md. 0 15 8 rs. 0 3 4	rs. 2 11 5	2
md. 0 0 ¾		md. 0 21 7		md. 0 22 2 rs. 0 4 2	rs. 0 15 5	3
rs. 0 13 1		rs. 1 3 2		rs. 2 8 0	rs. 2 11 5	4
md. 0 1 8		md. 0 7 13		md. 0 13 4 rs. 0 3 6	rs. 1 3 6	5
md. 0 0 9		md. 0 1 0		md. 0 1 13 rs. 0 1 2	rs. 0 3 10	6
md. 0 1 5		md. 0 9 8		md. 0 10 13 rs. 0 1 4	md. 0 3 15 rs. 3 14 1	7
...		md. 1 6 13		md. 1 8 3 rs. 2 8 8	md. 0 0 10 rs. 0 9 0	8
md. 0 1 6		md. 0 2 8		md. 1 30 0	rs. 0 14 3	9
md. 0 0 9		md. 0 25 9		md. 1 4 2	rs. 1 7 0	10
...		...		md. 0 28 9 rs. 0 2 4	rs. 0 7 4	11
md. 0 0 4		md. 0 15 2		md. 0 15 6	rs. 2 1 6	12
md. 0 0 14		md. 0 4 4		md. 0 5 2	rs. 0 5 8	13
rs. 0 3 6		md. 0 16 10		md. 0 16 14 rs. 0 9 1	rs. 1 14 5	14

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expenditure												Class
		Class V.				Class VI.				European cloth.				Native cloth.			
1.		46.				47.				48.							
1	Saháranpur, ...	rs.	1	15	5	md.	0	5	10		...				...		
2	Hardwár Union,	rs.	0	8	5	md.	0	4	15	rs.	1	9	7	rs.	5	2	5
3	Deoband, ...	rs.	0	10	7	md.	0	3	12	rs.	1	15	1	rs.	2	10	5
4	Muzaffarnagar,	rs.	2	9	5	rs.	1	2	11		...				...		
5	Shámli, ...	rs.	1	11	6	md.	0	0	13		...				...		
6	Kándhla, ...	rs.	0	5	5	md.	0	0	7		...				...		
7	Meerut, ...	md. 0 0 10 rs. 0 11 8				md.	0	6	7		...				...		
8	Gháziabad, ...	rs.	0	9	10	md.	0	3	1		...				...		
9	Baraut, ...	md.	0	6	1	md.	0	2	0	rs.	7	13	7	rs.	3	8	6
10	Bágpat, ...	rs.	0	15	2	md.	0	3	1	rs.	3	9	1	rs.	1	10	5
11	Shahdara, ...	md.	0	4	15	md.	0	3	6		...				...		
12	Hápur, ...	rs.	1	7	1	md.	0	3	9		...				...		
13	Pilkhuwa, ...	rs.	0	13	9	md.	0	2	0		...				...		
14	Bulandshahr, ...	rs.	0	14	6	rs.	0	3	11	rs.	4	11	10	rs.	0	13	5

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—*(continued.)*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

VII. Class VII.	Class VIII.	*Incidence of taxation per head of population.* Class I.	Total Octroi.	Remarks.
	49.	50.		51.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
rs. 8 12 11	md. 0 9 5	0 10 2	1 0 9	
rs. 7 2 0	md. 0 2 12	0 7 3	0 11 6	
rs. 4 14 7	rs. 1 5 5	0 4 5	0 7 3	
rs. 13 1 5	rs. 2 6 6	0 6 8	0 13 5	
rs. 4 10 4	md. 0 17 4 rs. 0 0 4	0 8 0	0 12 7	For 9 months only.
rs. 2 0 10	md. 0 0 3 rs. 0 0 8	0 1 7	0 2 7	For 4½ months only
rs. 3 15 2	rs. 0 7 2	0 5 7	0 10 10	
rs. 5 10 7	rs. 0 3 10	0 2 6	0 5 10	
rs. 11 1 1	md. 0 16 6	0 5 7	0 9 3	
rs. 5 3 6	rs. 1 7 9	0 5 3	0 8 10	
rs. 2 12 4	rs. 0 0 9	0 3 2	0 4 11	
rs. 5 3 0	md. 0 7 10 rs. 0 1 9	0 7 7	0 12 2	
rs. 9 3 3	md. 0 1 9	0 4 5	0 7 8	
rs. 5 9 3	rs. 1 8 3	0 5 2	0 8 3	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Population.	Gross Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghi.	Class I.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
15	Anúpshahr, ...	9,334	md. 57,171	md. 3,237	md. 4,692	md. 635	md. 68,656 rs. 4,751
16	Khúrja, ...	26,858	md. 277,533	rs. 1,53,197	rs. 1,08,504	rs. 64,903	m. 287,223 rs. 381,416
17	Sikandarabad,...	18,349	md. 177,254	rs. 87,417	rs. 35,547	rs. 37,173	m. 184,830 rs. 191,461
18	Koil, ...	55,197	md. 486,802	md. 14,455	md. 64,321	md. 5,696	m. 6,90,745
19	Háthras, ...	32,300	md. 4,36,421	md. 67,221	md. 220,422	m. 11,011	m. 740,690
20	Atrauli, ...	15,941	md. 78,966	md. 2,058	md. 8,373	md. 787	m. 120,829
21	Sikandra Rao,	12,580	md. 68,939	md. 1,952	md. 8,741	md. 822	md. 99,384
22	Harduaganj, ...	5,200	md. 36,605	md. 2,281	md. 5,538	md. 395	md. 58,163
	Total, ...	411,992	m 3,045,049 rs. 2,56,364	md. 133,891 rs. 3,70,554	md. 571,245 rs. 368,211	m. 37,316 rs. 1,70,539	m. 4,114,379 rs. 1,418,062

AGRA DIVI

1	Muttra, ...	63,431	m. 561,985	md. 30,301	md. 57,118	m. 13,416	m. 665,280 rs. 91,647
2	Kosi, ...	12,776	m. 121,490	md. 5,155	md. 35,589	m. 1,497	m. 170,159 rs. 11,579
3	Brindaban, ...	21,004	m. 166,845	md. 7,046	md. 8,254	md. 5,794	m. 1,93,094 rs. 21,457
4	Agra, ...	150,677	m. 2,065,363	m. 193,654	m. 106,239	m. 33,137	m. 2,431,000 rs. 114,299

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.

Class II.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oilseeds.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
8.	9.			10.	11.	12.	
hd. 1,132	md. 277	md. 3,216	md. 3,508 rs. 866	rs. 9,158	rs. 5,909	md. 781 rs. 1,639	15
hd. 6,068	rs. 8,763	rs. 61,190	md. 279 rs. 73,564	rs. 59,984	rs. 48,966	rs. 4,781	16
hd. 2,559	rs. 2,153	rs. 51,399	md. 1,073 rs. 59,338	rs. 26,634	rs. 24,016	rs. 5,496	17
...	md. 4,564	m. 60,269	m. 201,135	rs. 92,321	rs. 62,404	md. 6,902	18
hd. 264	md. 5,246	m. 38,736	md. 56,888	rs. 99,554	...	m. 16,009	19
...	md. 199	md. 3,453	md. 28,042	rs. 12,009	rs. 7,961	m. 4,834	20
...	md. 236	md. 5,225	md. 20,399	rs. 11,132	rs. 10,653	m. 1,228	21
hd. 582	md. 590	md. 2,289	md. 11,152	rs. 28,126	rs. 3,841	mds. 688	22
hd. 38,815 rs. 926	md. 17,291 rs. 22,964	m. 189,296 rs. 125,593	m. 4,71,902 rs. 2,45,941 Cattle loads 5,004	md. 12,378 rs. 9,41,802 score 21,740	md. 3,031 rs. 4,20,783 dholis 18,249	m. 58,959 rs. 29,289	

SION.

hd. 16,171	md. 1,888	m. 32,747	md. 42,441 rs. 39,202	rs. 98,877	rs. 78,150	md. 7,422	1
hd. 5,853	md. 248	m. 10,417	md. 17,730 rs. 5,553	rs. 19,632	rs. 24,689	md. 1,683	2
hd. 1,426	md. 1,364	md. 8,997	md. 11,015 rs. 23,676	rs. 37,902	rs. 13,167	md. 1,851	3
hd. 37,173 rs. 7,125	md. 4,276	m. 85,779	m. 122,101 rs. 46,122	rs. 1,71,067	md. 46,999	m. 28,273	4

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

MEERUT DIVI

3.—Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipality.	Quantity or Value					
		Class VII.			Class VIII.	Grain.	
		European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.			
	1	13.			14.	15	
15	Anúpshahr, ...	rs. 33,731	rs. 2,629	rs. 36,360	rs. 6,619	...	
16	Khúrja, ...	rs. 1,84,503	rs. 54,601	rs. 241,445	rs. 43,492	...	
17	Sikandarabad,	rs. 93,415	rs. 89,811	rs. 183,226	rs. 26,822	md.	8,042
18	Koil, ...	rs. 6,57,608	rs. 1,52,709	rs. 810,317	rs. 60,597	md.	10,754
19	Háthras, ...	rs. 13,99,738	rs 3,64,878	rs. 17,64,616	...	md.	35,431
20	Atrauli, ...	rs. 38,856	rs. 16,808	rs. 55,664	rs. 13,941	md.	89
21	Sikandra Rao,	rs. 54,376	rs. 16,936	rs. 71,312	rs. 2,488	md.	215
22	Harduaganj, ...	...	...	rs. 15,985	md. 337	md.	49
	Total, ...	rs. 26,94,501	rs. 9,12,913	rs. 46,71,939	md. 23,077 rs. 2,77,099	md. rs.	72,953 51,359

AGRA DIVI

1	Muttra, ...	...	...	rs. 5,51,212	rs. 99,273	md.	22,699
2	Kosi, ...	...	...	rs. 2,02,997	rs. 44,108	md.	1,736
3	Brindaban, ...	...	...	rs. 1,85,720	rs. 28,375	md.	276
4	Agra, ...	...	...	rs. 16,36,870	rs. 1,66,801	md.	12,304

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

Sugar.						*Class III.*			
Refined.	Unrefined.	Ghi.	Class I.	Class II.	Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.	Number.
16		17	18	19	20			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
rs. 1,506	rs. 372	rs. 1,602	md. 8,042 rs. 3,480	...	...	rs. 264	rs. 264	17
md. 166	md. 1,317	md. 8	md. 12,423	...	...	md. 714	rs. 788	18
md. 14,152	md. 13,738	md. 2,237	md. 65,558	...	md. 32	md. 378	md. 410	19
...	md. 67	...	md. 156	...	...	...	...	20
...	md. 202	...	md. 458	...	...	...	...	21
...	md. 83	...	md. 132	...	...	...	...	22
md. 17,961 rs. 1,04,942	md. 57,886 rs. 1,54,566	md. 2,303 rs. 2,051	md. 151,865 rs. 3,13,397	hd. 761	md. 141 rs. 141	md. 2,282 rs. 303	md. 2,732 rs. 444	

SION.—(*continued*).

md. 4,316	md. 9,869	md. 1,120	md. 38,004 rs. 1,670	hd. 453	md. 76	md. 1,909	md. 2,033	1
md. 30	md. 290	...	md. 2,056 rs. 416	...	md. 9	...	md. 9	2
md. 49	md. 36	...	md. 362	...	...	...	...	3
md. 102	md. 686	md. 2,392	md. 15,707 rs. 253	rs. 8	...	...	md. 34	4

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

MEERUT DIVI

3.—Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Quantity or Value on which Refunds were					
					Class VII.		
		Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.
	1.	21.	22.	23.	24.		
15	Anúpshahr, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Khúrja, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Sikandarabad,	...	rs. 103	rs. 72	rs. 160	...	rs. 160
18	Koil, ...	rs. 393	rs. 1,705	md. 108	rs. 48,575	...	rs. 48,575
19	Háthras, ...	rs. 83,346	...	md. 3,372	rs. 89,169	...	rs. 89,169
20	Atrauli, ...	...	rs. 200	md. 22	rs. 1,077	...	rs. 1,077
21	Sikandra Rao,	rs. 51	rs. 283	md. 5	rs. 3,944	...	rs. 3,944
22	Harduaganj, ...	rs. 854	rs. 42	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	rs. 91,002	rs. 10,850	md. 3,599 rs. 959	rs. 1,42,925	rs. 7,350	rs. 1,62,875

AGRA DIVI

1	Muttra, ...	rs. 3,454	rs. 2,032	md. 462	...	...	rs. 23,551
2	Kosi, ...	rs. 112	rs. 644	md. 280	...	...	rs. 1,365
3	Brindaban, ...	...	...	md. 11	...	...	...
4	Agra, ...	rs. 219	md. 255	md. 2,563	...	...	rs. 1,490

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

GIVEN.	NET IMPORTS.							
		Sugar.						
Class VIII.	Grain.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Ghi.	Class I.	Class II.	Number.
25.	26.	27.		28.	29.	30.	
...	mds. 57,171	mds. 3,237	mds. 4,692	mds. 635	m. 68,656 rs. 4,751	hd. 1,132	15
...	m. 277,533	rs. 1,53,197	rs. 1,08,504	rs. 64,903	m. 287,223 rs. 3,81,416	hd. 6,068	16
...	m. 169,212	rs. 85,911	rs. 35,175	rs. 35,571	m. 176,788 rs. 1,87,981	hd. 2,559	17
rs. 380	m. 476,048	m. 14,289	m. 63,004	rs. 5,688	m. 678,322	...	18
...	m. 400,990	m. 53,069	m. 206,684	m. 8,774	m. 675,132	hd. 264	19
...	m. 78,877	m. 2,058	m. 8,306	m. 787	m. 120,673	...	20
...	m. 68,724	m. 1,952	m. 8,539	m. 822	m. 98,926	...	21
...	m. 36,556	m. 2,281	m. 5,455	m. 395	m. 58,031	hd. 582	22
md. 171 rs. 9,302	m 2,972,096 rs. 2,05,005	m. 115,930 rs. 2,55,612	m. 513,359 2,13,645	m. 35,013 r. 1,68,488	m. 3,962,514 rs. 11,04,665	hd. 38,054 rs. 926	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	

SION—(*continued*).

rs. 2,681	m. 539,286	m. 25,985	m. 47,249	m. 12,296	m. 627,276 rs. 89,977	h. 15,718	1
rs. 1,635	m. 119,754	m. 5,125	m. 35,299	m. 1,497	m. 168,103 rs. 11,163	hd. 5,853	2
...	m. 166,569	m. 6,997	m. 8,218	m. 5,794	m. 192,732 rs. 21,457	hd. 1,426	3
rs. 1,206	m 2,053,059	m. 193,552	m. 105,553	m. 30,745	m 2,415,293 rs. 1,14,046	h. 37,173 rs. 7,117	4

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Net Im			
		Class III.			Class IV.
		Oil.	Oil seeds.	Class III.	Class IV.
	1.	31.			32.
15	Anúpshahr, ...	m. 277	m. 3,216	m. 3,508 rs. 866	rs. 9,158
16	Khúrja, ...	rs. 8,763	rs. 61,190	m. 279 rs. 73,564	rs. 59,984
17	Sikandarabad, ...	rs. 2,153	rs. 51,135	m. 1,073 rs. 59,074	rs. 26,634
18	Koil, ...	m. 4,564	m. 59,555	m. 200,347	rs. 91,928
19	Háthras, ...	m. 5,214	m. 38,358	m. 56,478	rs. 16,208
20	Atrauli, ...	m. 199	m. 3,453	m. 28,042	rs. 12,009
21	Sikandra Rao, ...	m. 236	m. 5,225	m. 20,399	rs. 11,081
22	Harduaganj, ...	m. 590	m. 2,289	m. 11,152	rs. 27,272
	Total, ...	m. 17,150 rs. 22,823 ...	m 187,014 r. 1,25,290	m. 469,170 rs 2,45,497 cattle loads 5,004	m. 12,378 rs. 8,50,800 scores 21,740

AGRA DIVI

1	Muttra, ...	m. 1,812	m. 30,838	m. 40,408 rs. 39,202	rs. 95,423
2	Kosi, ...	m. 239	m. 10,417	m. 17,721 rs. 5,553	rs. 19,520
3	Brindabun, ...	m. 1,364	m. 8,997	m. 11,015 rs. 23,676	rs. 37,902
4	Agra, ...	m. 4,276	m. 85,779	m. 122,067 rs. 46,122	rs. 1,70,848

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

PORTS.

Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.			Class VIII.	Number.
		European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.		
33.	34.	35.			36.	
rs. 5,909 {	mds. 781 rs. 1,639 }	rs. 33,731	rs. 2,629	rs. 36,360	rs. 6,619	15
rs. 48,966	rs. 4,781	rs. 184,503	rs. 54,601	rs. 241,445	rs. 43,492	16
rs. 23,913	rs. 5,424	rs. 93,255	rs. 89,811	rs. 1,83,066	rs. 26,822	17
rs. 60,699	m. 6,794	rs. 609,033	rs. 1,52,709	rs. 7,61,742	rs. 60,217	18
...	m. 12,637	rs. 13,10,569	rs. 3,64,878	rs. 16,75,447	...	19
rs. 7,761	m. 4,812	rs. 37,779	rs. 16,808	rs. 54,587	rs. 13,941	20
rs. 10,370	m. 1,223	rs. 50,432	rs. 16,936	rs. 67,368	rs. 2,488	21
rs. 3,799	m. 688	...	...	rs. 15,985	m. 337	22
m. 3,031 rs. 4,09,933 dholis 18,249	m. 55,360 } rs. 28,330 }	r. 25,51,576	rs. 9,05,563	rs. 45,09,064	{ m. 22,900 rs. 267,797	
	...	...	...	...	...	

SION—(*continued*).

rs. 76,118	m. 6,960	...	...	rs. 5,27,661	rs. 96,592	1
rs. 24,045	m. 1,403	...	...	rs. 2,01,652	rs. 42,473	2
rs. 13,167	m. 1,840	...	...	rs. 1,85,720	rs. 28,375	3
m. 46,744	m. 25,710	...	...	rs. 16,35,380	rs. 165,595	4

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expenditure			
		Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghí.
1.		37.	38.		39.
15	Anúpshahr, ...	md. 6 4 10	md. 0 13 3	md. 0 20 1	md. 0 2 11
16	Khúrja, ...	md. 10 12 13	rs. 5 11 4	rs. 4 0 7	rs. 2 6 8
17	Sikandarabad,	md. 9 8 14	rs. 4 10 10	rs. 1 14 8	rs. 1 15 0
18	Koil, ...	md. 8 25 0	md. 0 10 5	md. 1 5 10	md. 0 4 2
19	Háthras, ...	md. 12 16 9	md. 1 25 11	md. 6 15 15	md. 0 10 14
20	Atrauli, ...	md. 4 37 14	md. 0 5 2	md, 0 20 13	md. 0 1 15
21	Sikandra Rao,	md. 5 27 10	md. 0 6 3	md. 0 27 4	md. 0 2 10
22	Harduaganj,	md. 7 1 3	md. 0 17 8	md. 1 1 15	md. 0 3 ½
	Total, ...	md. 7 8 9 rs. 0 8 0	md. 0 11 4 rs. 0 10 4	md. 1 9 13 rs. 0 8 3	md. 0 3 6 rs. 0 6 7

AGRA DIVI

1	Muttra, ...	md. 8 19 7	md. 0 16 14	md. 0 29 12	md. 0 7 12
2	Kosi, ...	md. 9 16 8	md. 0 16 1	md. 2 30 0	md. 0 4 11
3	Brindaban, ...	md. 7 37 2	md. 0 13 4	md. 0 15 10	md. 0 11 0½
4	Agra, ...	md. 18 26 0	md. 0 11 6	md. 0 28 0	md. 0 8 2

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.			Number.
		Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.	
40.	41.	42.			
md. 7 14 3 rs. 0 8 1	hd. 1/8	md. 0 1 3	md. 0 13 12 rs. 2 4 5	md. 0 15 0 rs. 0 9 1	15
md. 10 27 12 rs. 14 3 2	hd. 1/4	rs. 0 5 2		md. 0 0 6 rs. 2 11 9	16
md. 9 25 6 rs. 10 3 10	hd. 1/7	rs. 0 1 10	rs. 2 11 8	md. 0 2 5 rs. 3 3 6	17
md. 12 11 9	...	md. 0 3 4	md. 1 3 2	md. 3 25 3	18
md. 20 36 1	...	md. 0 6 7	md. 1 7 8	md. 1 30 0	19
md. 7 22 12	...	md. 0 0 8	md. 0 8 10	md. 1 30 6	20
md. 7 35 14	...	md. 0 0 12	md. 0 16 11	md. 1 25 2	21
md. 11 7 11	hd. 1/5	md. 0 4 8	md. 0 17 9	md 2 5 12	22
md. 9 24 11 rs. 2 10 11	hd. 1/11 rs. 0 0 0½	md. 0 2 0 rs. 0 0 11	md. 0 18 3 rs. 0 4 10	md. 1 5 9 rs. 0 9 6	

SION—(*continued*).

md. 9 33 10 rs. 1 6 8	hd. 1/4	md 0 1 1	md. 0 19 7	md. 0 27 0 rs. 0 9 10	1
md. 13 6 5 rs. 0 14 0	hd. 1/2	md. 0 0 12	md. 0 32 10	md. 1 11 7 rs. 0 6 11	2
md. 9 7 0 rs. 1 0 4	1/14 of a hd.	md. 0 2 9	md. 0 17 2	md. 0 20 14 rs. 1 2 0	3
md. 16 1 3 rs. 0 12 1	hd. 1/4 rs. 0 0 9	md. 0 1 2	md. 0 28 12	md. 0 32 6 rs. 0 4 9	4

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

MEERUT DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expendi			
		Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class — European cloth.
	1.	43.	44.	45.	
15	Anupshahr, ...	rs. 0 15 2	rs. 0 9 12	md. 0 3 5 rs. 0 2 8	rs. 3 9 9
16	Khúrja, ...	rs. 1 15 5	rs. 1 13 0	rs. 0 2 10	rs. 6 13 11
17	Sikandarábad, ...	rs. 1 7 2	rs. 1 4 10	rs. 0 4 8	rs. 5 1 3
18	Koil, ...	rs. 1 10 4	rs. 1 1 7	md. 0 4 14	rs. 10 13 7
19	Háthras, ...	rs. 0 8 0	...	md. 0 15 10	rs. 40 9 2
20	Atrauli, ...	rs. 0 12 1	rs. 0 8 0	md. 0 12 1	rs. 2 5 11
21	Sikandra Rao, ...	rs. 0 14 1	rs. 0 13 11	md. 0 3 14	rs. 4 0 4
22	Harduaganj, ...	rs. 5 4 0	rs. 0 11 8	md. 0 5 4	...
	Total, ...	md. 0 1 3 rs. 2 1 5	mds. 0 0 5 rs. 0 15 11	md. 0 5 6 rs. 0 1 1	... rs. 6 3 1

AGRA DIVI

1	Muttra,... ...	rs. 1 8 0	rs. 1 3 2	md. 0 4 5	...
2	Kosi, ...	rs. 1 8 5	rs. 1 14 1	md. 0 4 11	...
3	Brindaban, ...	rs. 1 12 9	rs. 0 10 0	md. 0 3 7	...
4	Agra, ...	rs. 1 12 1	md. 0 18 9	md. 0 6 13	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—*(concluded).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

TURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

VII.			*Incidence of taxation per head of population.*		
Native cloth.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class I.	Total Octroi.	REMARKS.
46.		47.	48.		49.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
rs. 0 4 10	rs. 3 14 7	rs. 0 11 2	0 5 8	0 8 0	
rs. 2 0 6	rs. 9 0 10	rs. 1 9 10	0 7 11	0 12 5	
rs. 4 14 3	rs. 9 15 6	rs. 1 7 4	0 6 2	0 10 1	
rs. 2 12 3	rs. 13 9 10	rs. 1 1 5	0 7 11	0 12 3	
rs. 11 4 9	rs. 51 13 11	...	0 10 6	1 1 4	
rs. 1 0 10	rs. 3 6 9	rs. 0 13 7	0 5 0	0 8 0	
rs. 1 5 8	rs. 5 6 0	rs. 0 3 2	0 5 2	0 8 1	
...	rs. 3 1 2	md. 0 2 9	0 7 7	0 10 4	
...	...	md. 0 3 4	...	...	
rs. 2 3 2	rs. 10 15 1	rs. 0 10 5	0 7 0	0 11 4	

SION—*(continued.)*

...	rs. 8 5 1	rs. 1 8 3	0 8 2	0 12 2
...	rs. 15 12 6	rs. 3 5 2	0 6 6	0 12 8
...	rs. 8 5 9	rs. 1 5 6	0 10 3	0 14 10
...	rs. 10 13 7	rs. 1 1 7	0 9 3	0 12 8

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Population.	Gross				
			Grain.	Sugar.		Ghí.	Class I.
				Refined.	Unrefined.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.		5.	6.
5	Jalesar, ...	17,622	m. 102,090	m. 8	m. 17,819	m. 1,169	m. 121,086 rs. 11,937
6	Fatehpur Síkri,...	8,513	m. 66,574	m. 1,846	m. 2,541	m. 224	m. 71,345
7	Firozabad, ...	13,788	m. 75,283	m. 2,243	m. 5,426	m. 1,132	m. 84,084
8	Mainpuri, ...	18,601	m. 115,949	m. 2,851	m. 8,657	m. 1,856	m. 130,781 rs. 3,080
9	Etáwah, ...	30,386	m. 261,867	m. 4,537	m. 14,211	m. 14,162	m. 300,366 rs. 26,575
10	Jaswantnagar, ...	5,310	m. 40,506	m. 577	m. 6,315	m. 891	m. 48,784 rs. 3,232
11	Farukhabad, ...	74,225	m. 432,957	rs. 91,067	m. 240 rs. 94,310	m. 6,716	m. 439,914 rs. 332,547
12	Etah, ...	8,044	m. 62,372 rs. 7,905	m. 2,760	m. 9,388	m. 984	m. 95,369 rs. 15,523
13	Soron, ...	13,658	m. 82,811	m. 1,974	m. 16,837	m. 1,821	m. 104,369 rs. 25,020
14	Kásganj, ...	15,764	m. 135,440	m. 8,804	m. 60,729	m. 1,841	m. 211,773 rs. 35,422
15	Márehra, ...	9,214	m. 44,531 rs. 5,446	m. 994	m. 2,110	m. 533	m. 54,635 rs. 16,267
16	Aliganj, ...	7,912	m. 41,175 rs. 2,716	m. 615	m. 4,500	m. 319	m. 51,693 rs. 11,221
	Total, ...	470,925	m. 4,377,238 rs. 16,067	m. 263,365 rs. 91,067	m. 355,973 rs. 94,310	m. 85,492	m. 5,173,732 rs. 719,806

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.

Class II.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oilseeds.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.			9.	10.	11.	
} rs. 7,149	m. 155	...	{ m. 1,496 rs. 6,701	} rs. 5,335	rs. 14,746	m. 1,310	5
hd. 3,722	m. 193	m. 860	m. 963	...	rs. 12,470	m. 558	6
rs. 11,695	...	...	m. 2,896	rs. 8,251	rs. 17,300	m. 1,157	7
} hd. 4,340	m. 788	m. 4,577	{ m. 5,365 rs. 1,902	m. 7,767 rs. 12,442	} m. 1,062	m. 1,500	8
} ...	m. 361	m. 19,909	m. 21,512	{ m. 21,410 rs. 11,684	} rs. 20,249	m. 4,845	9
} ...	m. 21	m. 1,981	m. 2,070	rs. 963	rs. 4,977	m. 902	10
} h. 11,488	m. 2,644	m. 34,022	{ m. 36,666 rs. 55,476	} rs. 53,367	rs. 1,27,316	m. 2,731	11
} hd. 1,280	m. 775	m. 2,171	m. 33,785	rs. 9,675	rs. 15,207	m. 1,882	12
} rs. 2,965	m. 374	m. 2,719	{ m. 3,093 rs. 5,958	} rs. 6,932	{ m. 795 rs. 1,654	} m. 1,052	13
} rs. 4,032	m. 761	m. 7,710	{ m. 8,471 rs. 10,057	m. 1,100 rs. 11,752	m. 4,782 rs. 4,006	} m. 3,053	14
} hd. 3,830	m. 525	m. 1,068	{ m. 1,716 rs. 3,972	} rs. 5,564	rs. 4,202	m. 659	15
} hd. 1,536	m. 50	m. 1,353	{ m. 1,479 rs. 978	m. 51 rs. 1,861	} rs. 5,343	m. 738	16
hd. 86,819 rs. 32,966	} m. 14,333	m. 214,310	{ m. 312,799 rs. 199,597	m. 30,328 rs. 455,304	m. 53,638 rs. 343,476	} m. 59,616	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities,	Gross Imports.				Quantity
		Class VII.				
		European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.
	1.	12.			13.	14.
5	Jalesar, ...	...	...	rs. 1,00,607	rs. 1,30,638	rs. 84
6	Fatehpur Síkri, ...	...	...	rs. 28,222	rs. 1,503	...
7	Firozabad, ...	...	...	rs. 1,19,936	rs. 15,362	...
8	Mainpuri, ...	...	...	rs. 1,38,976	rs. 1,31,792	md. 18
9	Etáwah, ...	...	...	rs. 1,74,645	rs. 15,629	md. 21,208
10	Jaswantnagar,	rs. 1,82,968	rs. 98,120	rs. 2,81,008	rs. 2,368	md. 2,333
11	Farukhabad, ...	rs. 1,707,758	rs. 2,42,939	rs. 20,34,735	rs. 4,19,361	...
12	Etah, ...	rs. 1,01,864	rs. 39,607	rs. 1,41,471	rs. 37,510	m. 2,098 rs. 1,286
13	Soron, ...	rs. 63,235	rs. 22,831	rs. 86,066	rs. 35,155	md. 47
14	Kásganj, ...	rs. 1,97,377	rs. 78,346	rs. 2,75,723	rs. 54,044	md. 499
15	Márehra, ...	rs. 21,539	rs. 13,424	rs. 34,963	rs. 5,095	rs. 64
16	Aliganj, ...	rs. 28,516	rs. 10,489	rs. 39,005	rs. 3,964	...
	Total, ...	r. 23,03,257	rs. 5,05,756	rs. 60,32,156	rs. 11,90,978	m. 63,302 rs. 1,350

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

Sugar.		Ghi.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.			Number.
Refined.	Unrefined.				Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.	
15.		16.	17.	18.	19.			
...	md. 1,127	...	md. 1,211 rs. 34	...	...	...	...	5
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	md. 55	...	md. 73	...	...	...	...	8
md. 461	md. 3,200	m. 4,701	md. 30,224 rs. 2,230	...	...	md. 19,909	md. 23,317	9
md. 63	md. 952	md. 510	md. 3,858	...	...	md. 131	md. 131	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
md. 766	md. 2,508	md. 3	md. 6,969 rs. 1,312	...	md. 7	md. 341	md. 348	12
md. 623	md. 123	md. 10	md. 803 rs. 149	...	...	...	...	13
md. 4,718	md. 1,063	md. 2	md. 6,282 rs. 7,491	...	...	md. 50	md. 50	14
...	md. 32	...	md. 32 rs. 64	...	...	md. 44	md. 44	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
md. 11,128	md. 19,941	m. 8,738	m. 105,581 rs. 13,619	hd. 453 rs. 8	md. 92	md. 22,384	m. 25,966	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Quantity or Value on which refunds were given.					
		Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	*Class VII.*		
					European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.
1.		20.	21.	22.	23.		
5	Jalesar, ...	...	rs. 84	md. 24	...	...	rs. 135
6	Fatehpur Síkri, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Firozabad, ...	...	rs. 190	...	...	...	...
8	Mainpuri, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Etáwah, ...	rs. 228	rs. 1,030	md. 669	...	...	rs. 9,245
10	Jaswantnagar, ...	...	rs. 719	md. 33	rs. 24,794	rs. 18,112	rs. 42,906
11	Farukhabad, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Etah, ...	rs. 405	rs. 542	md. 107	rs. 7,545	rs. 1,129	rs. 8,674
13	Soron, ...	rs. 75	md. 19 rs. 486	md. 26	rs. 15,886	...	rs. 15,886
14	Kásganj, ...	md. 16 rs. 164	md. 214 rs. 862	md. 156	rs. 2,149	rs. 3,700	rs. 5,849
15	Márehra, ...	...	rs. 116	...	...	rs. 1,948	rs. 1,948
16	Aliganj, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	md. 16 rs. 4,657	md. 488 rs. 6,705	m. 4,331	rs. 50,374	rs. 24,889	rs. 1,11,049

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

Class VIII.	NET IMPORTS. Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghí.	Class I.	Class II.	Number.
24.	25.	26.		27.	28.	29.	
...	md. 102,006	md. 8	md. 16,692	md. 1,169	md. 119,875 rs. 11,903	md. 7,149	5
...	md. 66,574	md. 1,846	md. 2,541	md. 224	md. 71,345	hd. 3,722	6
...	md. 75,283	md. 2,243	md. 5,426	md. 1,132	md. 84,084	rs. 11,695	7
...	md. 115,931	md. 2,851	md. 8,602	md. 1,856	md. 130,708 rs. 3,080	hd. 4,340	8
rs. 200	md. 240,659	md. 4,076	md. 11,011	md. 9,461	md. 270,142 rs. 24,345	...	9
rs. 244	md. 38,173	md. 514	md. 5,363	md. 381	md. 44,926 rs. 3,232	...	10
...	md. 432,957	rs. 91,067	md. 240 r. 94,310	md. 6,716	md. 439,914 rs. 332,547	hd 11,488	11
rs. 1,525	md. 60,274 rs. 6,619	md. 1,994	md. 6,880	md. 981	md. 88,400 rs. 14,211	hd. 1,280	12
rs. 16,300	md. 82,764	md. 1,351	md. 16,714	md. 1,811	md. 103,566 rs. 24,871	rs. 2,965	13
rs. 15,026	md. 134,941	md. 4,086	md. 59,666	md. 1,839	md. 205,491 rs. 27,931	rs. 4,032	14
rs. 1,936	md. 44,531 rs. 5,382	md. 994	md. 2,078	md. 533	md. 54,603 rs. 16,203	hd. ,830	15
...	md. 41,175 rs. 2,716	md. 615	md. 4,500	md. 319	md. 51,693 rs. 11,221	hd. 1,536	16
rs. 40,753	m. 4,313,936 rs. 14,717	m. 252,237 rs. 91,067	md. 336,032 rs. 94,310	m. 76,754	m. 5,068,151 rs. 7,06,187	hd. 86,366 rs. 32,958	

III.— PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oilseeds.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
	1.	30.			31.	32.	33.
5	Jalesar, ...	md. 155	...	md. 1,496 rs. 6,701	rs. 5,335	rs. 14,662	md. 1,286
6	Fatehpur Síkri,	md. 103	md. 860	md. 963	...	rs. 12,470	md. 558
7	Firozabad, ...	...	...	md. 2,896	rs. 8,251	rs 17,110	md. 1,157
8	Mainpuri, ...	md. 788	md. 4,577	md. 5,365 rs. 1,902	md. 7,767 rs. 12,442	md. 1,062	md 1,500
9	Etáwah, ...	md. 361	...	md. —1,805	md. 21,410 rs. 11,456	rs. 19,219	md. 4,176
10	Jaswantnagar,	md. 21	md. 1,850	md. 1,939	rs 963	rs. 4,258	md. 869
11	Farukhabad, ...	md. 2,644	m. 34,022	md. 36,666 rs. 55,476	rs. 53,367	rs. 1,27,316	md. 2,731
12	Etah, ...	md. 768	md. 1,830	md. 33,437	rs. 9,270	rs. 14,665	md. 1,775
13	Soron, ...	md. 374	md. 2,719	md. 3,093 rs. 5,958	rs. 6,857	md. 776 rs. 1,168	md 1,026
14	Kásganj, ...	md. 761	md. 7,660	md. 8,421 rs. 10,057	md. 1,084 rs. 11,588	md. 4,568 rs. 3,144	md. 2,897
15	Márehra, ...	md. 525	md. 1,024	md. 1,672 rs. 3,972	rs. 5,564	rs. 4,086	md. 659
16	Aliganj, ...	md. 50	md. 1,353	md. 1,479 rs. 978	md. 51 rs. 1,861	rs. 5,343	md. 738
	Total, ...	md. 14,241	md. 191,926	md. 286,833 rs. 1,99,597	md. 30,312 rs. 450,647	md. 53,150 rs. 3,36,771	m. 55,285

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.					AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.		
Class VII.							
European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.			Number.
34.			35.	36.			
...	...	rs. 1,00,472	rs. 1,30,638	md.	5	31 8	5
...	...	rs. 28,222	rs. 1,503	md.	7	3 4	6
...	...	rs. 119,936	rs. 15,362	md.	5	18 6	7
...	...	rs. 138,976	rs. 1,31,792	md.	6	9 4	8
...	...	rs. 165,400	rs. 15,429	md.	7	36 12	9
rs. 1,58,174	rs. 80,008	rs. 238,102	rs. 2,124	md.	7	6 14	10
rs. 17,07,758	rs. 2,42,939	rs. 20,34,735	rs. 4,19,361	md.	5	33 5	11
rs. 94,319	rs. 38,478	rs. 1,32,797	rs. 35,985	md. rs.	7 0	19 10 13 2	12
rs. 47,349	rs. 22,831	rs. 70,180	rs. 18,855	md.	6	2 7	13
rs. 1,95,228	rs. 74,646	rs. 2,69,874	rs. 39,018	md.	8	23 7	14
rs. 21,539	rs. 11,476	rs. 33,015	rs. 3,159	md. rs.	4 0	33 4 9 4	15
rs. 28,516	rs. 10,489	rs. 39,005	rs. 3,964	md. rs.	4 0	38 2 5 5	16
rs. 22,52,883	rs. 4,80,867	rs. 59,21,107	rs. 11,50,225	md. rs.	9 0	6 7 0 6	

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expendi		
		Sugar.		Ghí.
		Refined.	Unrefined.	
	1.	37.		38.
5	Jalesar, ...	...	md. 0 37 14	md. 0 2 10
6	Fatehpur Síkri,... ...	md. 0 8 10	md. 0 11 15	md. 0 1 0
7	Firozabad, ...	md. 0 6 8	md. 0 15 8	md. 0 3 4
8	Mainpuri, ...	md. 0 6 2	md. 0 18 8	md. 0 3 15
9	Etáwah, ...	md. 0 5 5	md. 0 14 7	md. 0 12 7
10	Jaswantnagar, ...	md. 0 3 14	md. 1 0 6	md. 0 2 14
11	Farukhabad, ...	rs. 1 3 7	md. 0 0 2 rs. 1 4 4	md. 0 3 10
12	Etah, ...	md. 0 9 14	md. 0 34 4	md. 0 4 14
13	Soron, ...	md. 0 3 15	md. 1 9 2	md. 0 5 5
14	Kásganj, ...	md. 0 10 6	md. 3 32 3	md. 0 4 3
15	Márehra, ...	md. 0 4 4	md. 0 9 0	md. 0 2 5
16	Aliganj, ...	md. 0 3 2	md. 0 22 8	md. 0 1 9
	Total, ..	md. 0 21 7 rs. 0 3 1	md. 0 28 9 rs. 0 3 3	md. 0 6 8

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION.—*(continued).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

TURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III.			Number.
		Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.	
39.	40.	41.			
md. 6 32 2 rs. 0 10 9	rs. 0 6 5	md. 0 0 5	...	md. 0 3 6 rs. 0 6 0	5
md. 7 25 8	hd. ½	md. 0 0 8	md. 0 4 0	md. 0 4 8	6
md. 6 3 10	rs. 0 13 7	...	...	md. 0 7 13	7
md. 6 37 13 rs. 0 2 7	hd. ⅛	md. 0 1 11	md. 0 9 13	md. 0 11 8 rs. 0 1 7	8
md. 8 35 9 rs. 0 12 9	...	md. 0 1 10	...	md. 0 1 12	9
md. 8 17 10 rs. 0 10 9	...	md. 0 0 2	md. 0 13 15	md. 0 14 9	10
md. 5 39 1 rs. 4 13 6	hd. ⅙	md. 0 1 6	md. 0 18 4	md. 0 19 10 rs. 0 11 7	11
md. 10 39 9 rs. 1 12 3	hd. ⅐	md. 0 3 12	md. 0 9 1	md. 4 6 1	12
md. 7 23 5 rs. 1 13 2	rs. 0 3 6	md. 0 1 1	md. 0 7 15	md. 0 9 0 rs. 0 4 7	13
md. 13 1 7 rs. 1 12 4	rs. 0 4 1	md. 0 1 12	md. 0 19 6	md. 0 21 2 rs. 0 10 2	14
md. 5 37 0 rs. 1 12 1	hd. ½	md. 0 2 4	md. 0 4 7	md. 0 7 9 rs. 0 6 10	15
md. 6 22 1 rs. 1 6 8	hd. ¼	md. 0 0 4	md. 0 6 13	md. 0 7 7 rs. 0 1 11	16
md. 10 30 8 rs. 1 8 0	hd. 1/16 rs. 0 1 1	md. 0 1 3	md. 0 16 5	md. 0 24 6 rs. 0 6 9	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

AGRA DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expen			
		Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	European cloth.
	1.	42.	43.	44.	
5	Jalesar, ...	rs. 0 4 10	rs. 0 13 3	md. 0 2 14	...
6	Fatehpur Síkri	...	rs. 1 7 5	md. 0 2 9	...
7	Firozabad, ...	rs. 0 9 6	rs. 1 3 10	md. 0 3 5	...
8	Mainpuri, ...	md. 0 16 11 rs. 0 6 8	md. 0 2 4	md. 0 3 3	...
9	Etáwah, ...	md. 0 28 2 rs. 0 5 9	rs. 0 9 10	md. 0 5 8	...
10	Jaswantnagar,	rs. 0 2 11	rs. 0 12 10	md. 0 6 9	rs. 29 12 7
11	Farukhabad, ...	rs. 0 11 6	rs. 1 11 4	md. 0 1 7	rs. 23 0 2
12	Etah, ...	rs. 1 2 4	rs. 1 13 2	md. 0 8 12	rs. 11 10 6
13	Soron, ...	rs. 0 8 0	md. 0 2 4 rs. 0 1 4	md. 0 2 15	rs. 3 7 4
14	Kásganj, ...	md. 0 2 12 rs. 0 11 9	md. 0 11 9 rs. 0 3 2	md. 0 7 6	rs. 12 6 2
15	Márehra, ...	rs. 0 9 6	rs. 0 7 1	md. 0 2 10	rs. 2 5 4
16	Aliganj, ...	md. 0 0 4 rs. 0 3 9	rs. 0 10 3	md. 0 3 10	rs. 3 9 8
	Total, ...	md. 0 2 9 rs. 0 15 4	md. 0 4 8 rs. 0 11 5	md. 0 4 7	rs. 4 12 6

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION.—*(concluded).*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

DITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Class VII.		Class VIII.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.		Remarks.
Native cloth.	Class VII.		Class I.	Total Octroi.	
45.		46.	47.		48.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
...	rs. 5 11 2	rs. 7 6 7	0 5 4	0 8 9	
...	rs. 3 5 0	rs. 0 2 9	0 4 5	0 7 2	
...	rs. 8 11 2	rs. 1 1 9	0 4 6	0 7 4	
...	rs. 7 7 6	rs. 7 1 3	0 5 10	0 10 8	
...	rs. 5 7 1	rs. 0 8 1	0 5 10	0 8 6	
rs. 15 1 1	rs. 44 13 8	rs. 0 6 4	0 5 1	0 9 9	
rs. 3 5 6	rs. 27 6 9	rs. 5 10 5	0 5 9	0 9 4	
rs. 4 12 6	rs. 16 7 0	rs. 4 7 6	0 8 7	0 14 1	
rs. 1 10 0	rs. 5 1 4	rs. 1 6 1	0 8 2	0 10 3	
rs. 4 11 9	rs. 17 1 11	rs. 2 7 9	0 8 1	0 12 8	
rs. 1 3 10	rs. 3 9 2	rs. 0 5 6	0 4 2	0 6 4	
rs. 1 5 2	rs. 4 14 10	rs. 0 7 11	0 4 8	0 6 4	
rs. 1 0 4	rs. 12 9 2	rs. 2 7 1	0 7 6	0 11 2	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Population.	Grain.	Sugar.		Ghí.	Gross Class I,
				Refined.	Unrefined.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.		5.	6.
1	Bijnor, ...	13,066	md. 77,007	md. 320	md. 7,411	md. 769	md. 109,862 rs. 9,331
2	Chándpur, ...	12,033	md. 53,077	md. 180	md. 4,299	rs. 6,452	md. 65,175 rs. 12,100
3	Dhámpur, ...	6,555	md. 38,897	md. 116	md. 11,190	md. 265	md. 53,403 rs. 2,995
4	Nagína, ...	19,696	md. 117,360	md. 96	md. 17,538	md. 354	md. 142,052 rs. 10,289
5	Najíbabad, ...	17,418	md. 110,807	md. 206	md. 56,926	md. 1,055	md. 201,616 rs. 4,473
6	Moradabad, ...	59,570	rs. 7,27,530	rs. 37,363	rs. 91,238	rs. 96,336	rs. 10,47,805
7	Chandausi, ...	23,513	rs. 6,68,382	rs. 9,58,676	rs. 2,53,511	rs. 51,851	rs. 19,85,250
8	Amroha, ...	34,896	rs. 3,54,694	rs. 12,586	rs. 61,581	rs. 35,534	rs. 5,01,412
9	Sambhal, ...	34,871	rs. 3,83,158	rs. 20,792	rs. 53,914	rs. 30,040	rs. 5,53,193
10	Budaun, ...	31,227	md. 179,679	md. 1,838	md. 14,106	md. 1,500	md. 204,080 rs. 36,952
11	Bilsi, ...	6,115	md. 95,395	md. 1,566	md. 20,303	md. 244	md. 130,129 rs. 12,366
12	Ujháni, ...	7,656	md. 62,814	md. 393	md. 19,025	md. 162	md. 85,852 rs. 18,560
13	Bareilly, ...	91,410	md. 547,312	md. 4,850	md. 165,044	md. 6,876	md. 740,680 rs. 69,673
14	Bísalpur, ...	9,335	md. 23,623	md. 99	md. 10,254	md. 283	md. 42,424 rs. 2,756
15	Pilibhít, ...	30,103	md. 157,061	md. 2,488	md. 84,507	md. 1,702	md. 249,876 rs. 8,171
16	Dhanaura, ...	5,281	rs. 50,899	...	...	rs. 1,446	rs. 52,545

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.

Class II.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oilseeds.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.			9.	10.	11.	
hd. 1,838	md. 487	md. 1,277	md. 29,143	md. 4,341 rs. 12,901	rs. 6,216	md. 817	1
hd. 1,195	rs. 2,553	rs. 3,296	md. 594 rs. 5,879	md. 255 rs. 5,662	rs. 8,395	md. 1,142	2
hd. 444	md. 359	md. 534	md. 4,238 rs. 2,526	rs. 5,990	rs. 11,877	md. 440	3
hd. 1,494	md. 518	md. 4,307	md. 42,558	m. 18,629 rs. 10,921	rs. 20,852	md. 1,193	4
hd. 2,321	md. 935	md. 2,200	m. 12,135 rs. 9,070	rs. 47,991	rs. 1,15,309	md. 1,626	5
...	rs. 14,751	...	rs. 61,789	rs. 83,440	rs. 92,003	rs. 9,359	6
...	rs. 9,846	...	rs. 19,628	rs. 91,375	rs. 1,48,672	rs. 69,276	7
...	rs. 6,274	...	rs. 17,400	rs. 29,060	rs. 27,070	rs. 8,707	8
...	rs. 5,975	...	rs. 22,157	rs. 29,194	rs. 26,432	rs. 17,263	9
rs. 38,120	md. 603	md. 6,675	md. 21,322	m. 41,871 rs. 30,599	md. 2,927 rs. 34,774	md. 1,110	10
rs. 1,393	md. 119	md. 3,021	md. 3,769	md. 4,066 rs. 6,348	md. 904 rs. 6,738	md. 1,927	11
rs. 1,664	md. 207	md. 950	md. 2,308	md. 1,970 rs. 4,562	md. 401 rs. 3,562	md. 529	12
h. 24,522	md. 4,012	m. 23,954	m. 27,967 rs. 3,673	rs. 58,777	rs. 1,50,170	md. 3,349	13
hd. 2,142	md. 216	md. 246	md. 639	md. 759 rs. 3,387	rs. 6,277	md. 556	14
hd. 7,279	md. 857	md. 3,968	md. 7,023	md .9,255 rs. 47,683	rs. 3,14,379	md. 5,220	15
...	rs. 710	rs. 2,552	rs. 3,262	rs. 1,690	rs. 3,359	rs. 987	16

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Gross Imports.—(*concluded.*)					Quantity	
		Class VII.			*Class VIII.*			*Su*
		European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.		Grain.	Refined.	
1.		12.			13.	14.		
1	Bijnor, ...	rs. 42,852	rs. 5,194	rs. 48,046	rs. 4,295	...	...	
2	Chándpur, ...	rs. 31,270	rs. 3,063	rs. 34,333	rs. 3,798	...	...	
3	Dhámpur, ...	rs. 10,976	rs. 1,911	rs. 12,887	rs. 42,990	...	...	
4	Nagína, ...	...	...	rs. 81,668	rs. 21,020	...	...	
5	Najíbabad, ...	rs. 57,130	rs. 1,12,128	rs. 1,69,258	rs. 70,566	md. 7	md. 3	
6	Moradabad, ...	rs. 3,00,282	rs. 1,70,643	rs. 5,04,953	rs. 1,30,435	...	...	
7	Chandausi, ...	rs. 1,96,827	rs. 91,417	rs. 2,95,015	rs. 1,21,225	...	...	
8	Amroha, ...	...	...	rs. 89,205	rs. 16,298	...	...	
9	Sambhal, ...	rs. 1,09,659	rs. 46,799	rs. 1,58,623	rs. 34,248	...	...	
10	Budaun, ...	rs. 1,35,126	rs. 28,079	rs. 1,64,435	rs. 45,188	...	md. 15	
11	Bilsi, ...	...	...	rs. 66,062	rs. 31,247	...	md. 177	
12	Ujháni, ...	rs. 17,370	rs. 7,081	rs. 24,868	rs. 6,658	...	...	
13	Bareilly, ...	rs. 5,60,212	rs. 1,15,957	rs. 6,76,169	rs. 1,91,486	md. 248	md. 8	
14	Bisalpur, ...	rs. 24,154	rs. 26,699	rs. 50,853	rs. 7,176	md. 43	...	
15	Pilibhít, ...	rs. 1,90,341	rs. 71,134	rs. 2,61,475	rs. 50,098	...	...	
16	Dhanaura, ...	rs. 424	rs. 10,929	rs. 11,357	rs. 9,380	...	...	

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

gar.				*Class III.*				
Unrefined.	Ghí.	Class I.	Class II.	Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.	Class IV.	Number.
15.	16.	17.	18.	19.			20.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
md. 120	md. 18	md. 148	hd. 141	...	...	...	rs. 347	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
md. 63	...	md. 78 rs. 364	...	...	...	...	rs. 150	10
...	...	md. 194	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	rs. 272	...	...	...	...	...	12
md. 97	md. 3	md. 466 rs. 425	...	...	md. 85	md. 85	...	13
...	...	md. 49	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	QUANTITY OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN—(*concld.*)					
		Class V.	Class VI.	*Class VII.*			Class VIII.
				European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.	
	1.	21.	22.	23.			24.
1	Bijnor, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Chándpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Dhámpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Nagína, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Najíbabad, ...	rs. 1,474	...	rs. 509	rs. 8,333	rs. 8,833	rs. 5,260
6	Moradabad,	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Chandausi, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Amroha, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Sambhal, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Budaun, ...	rs. 309	...	rs. 3,434	...	rs. 3,434	rs. 2,176
11	Bilsi, ...	rs. 92	md. 31	...	...	rs. 5,732	rs. 825
12	Ujháni, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Bareilly, ...	rs. 4,536	...	rs. 24,245	...	rs. 24,245	rs. 1,195
14	Bisalpur, ...	rs. 214	md. 9	rs. 2,268	...	rs. 2,268	...
15	Pilibhít, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Dhanaura, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

Net Imports.												
		Sugar.										
Grain.		Refined.		Unrefined.		Ghí.		Class I.		Class II.		Number.
25.		26.				27.		28.		29.		
md.	77,007	md.	320	md.	7,411	md.	769	md. rs.	109,862 9,331	hd.	1,838	1
md.	53,077	md.	180	md.	4,299	rs.	6,452	md. rs.	65,175 12,100	hd.	1,195	2
md.	38,897	md.	116	md.	11,190	md.	265	md. rs.	53,403 2,995	hd.	444	3
md.	117,360	md.	96	md.	17,538	md.	354	md. rs.	142,052 10,289	hd.	1,494	4
md.	110,800	md.	203	md.	56,806	md.	1,037	md. rs.	201,468 4,473	hd.	2,180	5
rs.	7,27,530	rs.	37,363	rs.	91,238	rs.	96,336	rs.	10,47,805	...		6
rs.	6,68,382	rs.	9,58,676	rs.	2,53,511	rs.	51,851	rs.	19,85,250	...		7
rs.	3,54,694	rs.	12,586	rs.	61,581	rs.	35,534	rs.	5,01,412	...		8
rs.	3,83,158	rs.	20,792	rs.	53,914	rs.	30,040	rs.	5,53,193	...		9
md.	179,679	md.	1,823	md.	14,043	md.	1,500	md. rs.	204,002 36,588	rs.	38,120	10
md.	95,395	md.	1,389	md.	20,803	md.	244	md. rs.	129,935 12,366	rs.	1,393	11
md.	62,814	md.	393	md.	19,025	md.	162	md. rs.	85,852 18,288	rs.	1,664	12
md.	547,064	md.	4,842	md.	164,947	md.	6,873	md. rs.	740,214 69,248	hd.	24,522	13
md.	23,580	md.	99	md.	10,254	md.	283	md. rs.	42,375 2,756	hd.	2,142	14
md.	157,061	md.	2,488	md.	84,507	md.	1,702	md. rs.	249,876 8,171	hd.	7,279	15
rs.	50,899	...		...		rs.	1,446	rs.	52,545	...		16

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Net					
		Class III.			Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.
		Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.			
	1.	30.			31.	32.	33.
1	Bijnor, ...	md. 487	md. 1,277	md. 29,143	md. 4,341 rs. 12,901	rs. 6,216	md. 817
2	Chándpur, ...	rs. 2,553	rs. 3,296	md. 594 rs. 5,879	md. 255 rs. 5,662	rs. 8,395	md. 1,142
3	Dhámpur, ...	md. 359	md. 534	md. 4,238 rs. 2,526	rs. 5,990	rs. 11,877	md. 440
4	Nagína, ...	md. 518	md. 4,307	md. 42,558	md. 18,629 rs. 10,921	rs. 20,852	md. 1,193
5	Najíbabad, ...	md. 935	md. 2,200	md. 12,135 rs. 9,070	rs. 47,644	rs. 1,13,826	md. 1,626
6	Moradabad, ...	rs. 14,751	...	rs. 61,789	rs. 83,440	rs. 92,003	rs. 9,359
7	Chandausi, ...	rs. 9,846	...	rs. 19,628	rs. 91,375	rs. 1,48,672	rs. 69,276
8	Amroha, ...	rs. 6,274	...	rs. 17,400	rs. 29,060	rs. 27,070	rs. 8,707
9	Sambhal, ...	rs. 5,975	...	rs. 22,157	rs. 29,194	rs. 26,432	rs. 17,263
10	Budaun, ...	md. 603	md. 6,675	md. 21,322	md. 41,871 rs. 30,449	md. 2,927 rs. 34,465	md. 1,110
11	Bilsi, ...	md. 119	md. 3,021	md. 3,769	md. 4,066 rs. 6,348	md. 904 rs. 6,646	md. 1,896
12	Ujháni, ...	md. 207	md. 950	md. 2,308	md. 1,970 rs. 4,562	md. 401 rs. 3,562	md. 529
13	Bareilly, ...	md. 4,012	m. 23,869	md. 27,882 rs. 3,673	rs. 58,777	rs. 1,45,634	md. 3,349
14	Bisalpur, ...	md. 216	md. 246	md. 639	md. 759 rs. 3,387	rs. 6,063	md. 547
15	Pilibhít, ...	md. 857	md. 3,968	md. 7,023	md. 9,255 rs. 47,683	rs. 3,14,379	md. 5,220
16	Dhanaura, ...	rs. 710	rs. 2,552	rs. 3,262	rs. 1,690	rs. 3,359	rs. 987

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. the and incidence of taxation per head of population.

Imports				Average Consumption or Expenditure per Head of Population.			
Class VII.			Class VIII.	Grain.	Sugar.		Number.
European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.			Refined.	Unrefined.	
34.			35.	36.	37.		
rs. 42,852	rs. 5,194	rs. 48,046	rs. 4,295	md. 5 35 12	md. 0 0 15	md. 0 22 11	1
rs. 31,270	rs. 3,063	rs. 34,333	rs. 3,798	md. 4 16 7	md. 0 2 14	md. 0 14 4	2
rs. 10,976	rs. 1,911	rs. 12,887	rs. 42,990	md. 5 37 5	md. 0 11 0	md. 1 28 4	3
...	...	rs. 81,668	rs. 21,020	md. 6 0 0	md. 0 0 3	md. 0 35 9	4
rs. 56,630	rs. 1,03,795	rs. 1,60,425	rs. 65,366	md. 6 14 0	md. 0 0 7	md. 3 10 8	5
rs. 3,00,282	rs. 1,70,643	rs. 5,04,953	rs. 1,30,435	rs. 12 3 5	rs. 0 10 0	rs. 1 8 5	6
rs. 1,96,827	rs. 91,417	rs. 2,95,015	rs. 1,21,225	rs. 28 6 1	rs. 40 12 4	rs. 10 14 5	7
..	...	rs. 89,205	rs. 16,298	rs. 10 2 7	rs. 0 5 0	rs. 1 12 2	8
rs. 1,09,659	rs. 46,799	rs. 1,58,623	rs. 34,248	rs. 10 15 9	rs. 0 9 5	rs. 1 8 8	9
rs. 1,31,692	rs. 28,079	rs. 1,61,001	rs. 43,012	md. 5 30 1	md. 0 2 5	md. 0 17 14	10
...	...	rs. 60,330	rs. 30,422	md. 15 23 14	md. 0 9 1	md. 3 12 12	11
rs. 17,370	rs. 7,081	rs. 24,868	rs. 6,658	md. 8 8 2	md. 0 2 0	md. 2 19 6	12
rs. 5,35,967	rs. 1,15,957	rs. 6,51,924	rs. 1,90,291	md. 6 8 8	md. 0 2 2	md. 1 34 14	13
rs. 21,886	rs. 26,699	rs. 48,585	rs. 7,176	md. 2 21 0	md. 0 0 6	md. 1 3 14	14
rs. 1,90,341	rs. 71,134	rs. 2,61,475	rs. 50,098	md. 5 10 7	md. 0 3 5	md. 2 33 5	15
rs. 424	rs. 10,929	rs. 11,357	rs. 9,380	rs. 9 10 2	...	...	16

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

ROHILKHAND

3.—Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expendi		
		Ghí.	Class I.	Class II.
	1.	38.	39.	40.
1	Bijnor, ...	md. 0 2 6	md. 8 16 5 rs. 0 11 5	hd. 1/7
2	Chándpur, ...	rs. 0 8 7	md. 5 16 10 rs. 1 0 1	hd. 1/10
3	Dhámpur, ...	md. 0 1 10	md. 8 5 14 rs. 0 7 3	hd. 1/12
4	Nagína, ...	md. 0 0 11	md. 7 8 7 rs. 0 8 4	hd. 1/13
5	Najíbabad, ...	md. 0 2 6	md. 11 22 10 rs. 0 4 1	hd. 1/8
6	Moradabad, ...	rs. 1 9 10	rs. 17 9 6	...
7	Chandausi, ...	rs. 2 3 3	rs. 84 6 10	...
8	Amroha, ...	rs. 1 3 0	rs. 14 5 10	...
9	Sambhal, ...	rs. 0 13 9	rs. 15 12 9	...
10	Budaun, ...	md. 0 1 15	md. 6 21 5 rs. 1 2 8	rs. 1 3 6
11	Bilsi, ...	md. 0 1 9	md. 21 9 14 rs. 2 0 4	rs. 0 3 7
12	Ujháni, ...	md. 0 0 13	md. 11 8 8 rs. 2 6 2	rs. 0 3 4
13	Bareilly, ...	md. 0 3 2	md. 8 16 14 rs. 0 12 7	hd. 1/4
14	Bisalpur, ...	md. 0 1 3	md. 4 21 9 rs. 0 4 8	hd. 1/4
15	Pilibhít, ...	md. 0 2 5	md. 8 12 0 rs. 0 4 4	hd. 1/4
16	Dhanaura, ...	rs. 0 4 4	rs. 9 15 1	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

TURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION—(*continued*).

Class III.			Class IV.	Class V.	
Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.			Number.
41.			42.	43.	
md. 0 1 8	md. 0 3 14	md. 2 9 5	md. 0 13 4 rs. 0 15 9	rs. 0 7 7	1
rs. 0 3 4	rs. 0 4 4	md. 0 2 6 rs. 0 7 6	md. 0 2 4 rs. 0 7 6	rs. 0 11 1	2
md. 0 2 3	md. 0 3 6	md. 0 20 6 rs. 0 6 2	rs. 0 14 7	rs. 1 13 0	3
md. 0 1 1	md. 0 8 12	md. 2 6 6	md. 0 37 13 rs. 0 8 10	rs. 1 0 8	4
md. 0 2 2	md. 0 5 1	md. 0 27 13 rs. 0 8 4	rs. 2 11 9	rs. 6 8 6	5
rs. 0 3 11	...	rs. 1 0 7	rs. 1 8 0	rs. 1 8 8	6
rs. 0 6 8	...	rs. 0 13 4	rs. 3 14 2	rs. 6 5 1	7
rs. 0 2 10	...	rs. 0 7 11	rs. 0 13 3	rs. 0 12 4	8
rs. 0 2 9	...	rs. 0 10 2	rs. 0 13 4	rs. 0 12 0	9
md. 0 0 12	md. 0 8 8	md. 0 25 3	md. 1 13 10 rs. 0 15 7	md. 0 3 12 rs. 1 1 3	10
md. 0 0 12	md. 0 19 12	md. 0 24 10	md. 0 26 9 rs. 1 0 7	md. 0 5 14 rs. 1 1 3	11
md. 0 1 1	md. 0 4 15	md. 0 11 15	md. 0 10 15 rs. 0 9 7	md. 0 2 1 rs. 0 7 6	12
md. 0 1 13	md. 0 10 12	md. 0 12 9 rs. 0 1 10	rs. 0 10 5	rs. 1 10 5	13
md. 0 0 15	md. 0 1 1	md. 0 2 12	md. 0 3 5 rs. 0 5 9	rs. 0 10 5	14
md. 0 1 2	md. 0 5 5	md. 0 6 8	md. 0 12 4 rs. 1 9 4	rs. 10 7 1	15
rs. 0 2 1	rs. 0 7 9	rs. 0 9 10	rs. 0 5 1	rs. 0 10 2	16

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expenditure			
		Class VI.	*Class VII.*		
			European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.
	1.	44.	45.		
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Bijnor, ...	md. 0 2 8	3 4 6	0 6 6	3 11 0
2	Chándpur, ...	md. 0 3 12	2 9 7	0 4 10	2 14 5
3	Dhámpur, ...	md. 0 2 11	1 10 9	0 4 8	1 15 5
4	Nagina, ...	md. 0 2 7	...	...	3 13 1
5	Najíbabad, ...	md. 0 3 9	3 4 0	5 15 4	9 3 4
6	Moradabad, ...	rs. 0 2 6	5 0 7	2 12 2	8 7 7
7	Chandausi, ...	rs. 2 15 1	8 15 11	3 14 2	12 15 6
8	Amroha, ...	rs. 0 4 2	...	...	2 8 10
9	Sambhal, ...	rs. 0 7 11	3 2 3	1 5 6	4 8 9
10	Budaun, ...	md. 0 1 7	4 3 6	0 14 4	5 2 5
11	Bilsi, ...	md. 0 12 6	...	...	9 13 10
12	Ujháni, ...	md. 0 2 12	2 4 3	0 14 9	3 3 10
13	Bareilly, ...	md. 0 1 6	6 1 4	1 5 0	7 6 4
14	Bisalpur, ...	md. 0 2 5	2 9 5	2 13 9	5 7 2
15	Pilibhít, ...	md. 0 6 15	6 6 1	2 6 1	8 12 2
16	Dhanaura, ...	rs. 0 2 11	0 1 3	2 1 1	2 2 4

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—*(continued)*.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

PER HEAD OF POPULATION—*(concluded)*.

Class VIII.	*Incidence of taxation per head of population.*		Remarks.
	Class I.	Total Octroi.	
46.	47.		48.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
0 5 3	0 4 5	0 7 2	
0 5 ½	0 2 10	0 4 5	
6 8 11	0 5 4	0 8 6	
1 1 1	0 4 0	0 6 6	
3 12 0	0 6 6	0 12 4	
2 3 0	0 5 5	0 9 8	
5 2 5	0 6 5	0 11 11	
0 7 5	0 4 3	0 6 3	
0 15 9	0 4 1	0 6 10	
1 6 0	0 3 6	0 7 2	
4 15 7	0 8 4	0 13 1	
0 13 10	0 5 6	0 7 4	
2 1 8	0 5 8	0 11 10	
0 12 3	0 3 0	0 5 7	
1 10 7	0 4 6	0 10 3	
1 12 5	0 11 1	0 2 10	The octroi was levied for 2½ months only.

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipality.	Population.	Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghi.	Gross Class I.
	1.	2.	3.	4.		5.	6.
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	79,487	md. 415,505	md. 5,210	md. 126,954	md 3,705	md. 709,553 / rs. 25,697
18	Tilhar, ...	18,825	md. 108,927	md. 228	md. 98,320	md. 493	md. 227,713
	Total, ...	501,057	md. 1,987,464 / rs. 21,84,663	md. 17,590 / rs. 10,29,417	md. 635,877 / rs. 4,60,244	md. 17,408 / rs. 2,21,659	md. 2,962,415 / rs. 43,53,568
	ALLAHABAD						
1	Allahabad, ...	145,864	md. 1,077,097	md. 18,886	md. 37,540	md. 13,882	md. 1,302,388 / rs. 64,591
2	Fatehpur, ...	18,826	md. 98,241	md. 3,726	md. 2,989	md. 1,159	md. 121,292 / rs. 23,614
3	Bánda, ...	27,913	md. 202,400	md. 4,365	md. 12,331	md. 2,021	md. 222,041 / rs. 13,607
4	Jaunpur, ...	35,003	md. 297,893	md. 3,547	md. 15,922	md. 873	md. 372,353
	Total, ...	227,606	md. 1,675,631	md. 30,524	md. 68,782	md. 17,935	m. 2,018,074 / rs. 1,01,812
	BENARES						
1	Gorakhpur, ...	50,239	md. 226,782	md. 3,739	md. 18,913	md. 2,220	md. 262,790 / rs. 7,467
2	Azamgarh, ...	15,980	md. 117,739	md. 1,585	md. 17,225	md. 436	md. 139,722 / rs. 4,266
3	Gházipur, ...	40,000	md. 548,338 / md rs. 20,929	md. 112,053	md. 36,656	md. 1,440	md. 709,163 / rs. 2,029
4	Benares, ...	187,341	md. 16,77,863	md. 65,323	md. 81,016	md. 23,352	m. 1,916,891 / rs. 1,28,437

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—*(continued.)*

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.

Class II.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oilseeds.	Class III. Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
7.	8.			9.	10.	11.	
hd. 45,522	md. 1,082	md. 87,519	md. 109,576	md. 4,295 / rs. 77,165	rs. 1,40,938	md. 3,431	17
hd. 3,840	md. 125	md. 7,228	md. 7,992	rs. 6,662	rs. 17,361	md. 1,273	18
hd. 90,597 / rs. 41,177	md. 9,520 / rs. 40,109	md. 141,879 / rs. 5,848	md 269,264 / rs. 1,45,384	md. 85,441 / rs. 5,53,407	md. 4,232 / rs. 11,34,375	md. 22,613 / rs. 1,05,592	

DIVISION.

hd. 67,524 / rs. 20,348	md. 12,348	md. 15,157	md. 301,038 / rs. 52,954	md. 75,476 / rs. 1,68,309	md. 1,368 / rs. 39,487	md. 14,922	1
hd. 4,701	md. 234	md. 28	md. 12,394	rs. 7,888	md. 734 / rs. 7,465	md. 82 / rs. 2,025	2
hd. 14,249	md. 2,548	md. 18,438	md. 22,430 / rs. 4,997	rs. 12,656	rs. 30,781	md. 2,654	3
hd. 10,502	md. 312	md. 1,901	md. 21,077	...	rs. 25,508	md. 5,248	4
hd. 96,976 / rs. 20,348	md. 15,442	md. 35,524	md. 356,939 / rs. 57,951	md. 75,476 / rs. 1,88,853	md. 2,102 / rs. 1,03,241	md. 22,906 / rs. 2,025	

DIVISION.

hd 16,525	md. 1,428	md. 23,833	m. 275,202	rs. 17,402	rs. 18,434	rs. 20,084	1
rs. 6,897	md. 614	...	md. 614 / rs. 5,483	rs. 12,431	md. 1,057 / rs. 21,514	rs. 32,861	2
hd 13,479	md. 1,824	md. 14,280	md. 22,703 / rs. 14,836	md. 3,973 / rs. 19,824	rs. 51,475	md. 13,140	3
hd. 85,194 / rs. 69,477	md. 13,015	...	md. 33,117 / rs. 2,01,888	md 539,250 / rs. 2,49,821	rs. 23,719	md. 33,875	4

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Gross Imports.				Quantity		
		Class VII.			*Class VIII.*		*Sugar.*	
		European cloth.	Native cloth	Class VII.		Grain.	Refined.	Unrefined.
	1.	12.			13.	14.	15.	
17	Sháhjahánpur,	...	...	rs. 3,14,651	md. 10,906	...	md. 5	md. 119
18	Tilhar, ...	...	...	rs. 1,06,909	rs. 1,321	...	...	...
	Total, ...	rs. 16,76,623	rs. 6,91,034	rs. 30,70,767	md. 12,227 rs. 7,86,108	md. 298	md. 208	md. 399

ALLAHABAD

1	Allahabad, ...	...	...	rs. 12,46,678	rs. 3,21,169	md. 37,910	md. 144	...
2	Fatehpur, ...	rs. 1,60,082	rs. 59,825	rs. 2,26,955	rs. 11,964	md. 1,018	md. 48	...
3	Bánda, ...	...	...	rs. 1,45,393	rs. 23,525	md. 55	...	...
4	Jaunpur, ...	rs. 1,19,801	rs. 2,470	rs. 1,24,077	rs. 28,789	...	...	...
	Total, ...	rs. 2,79,883	rs. 62,295	rs. 17,43,103	rs. 3,85,447	md. 38,983	md. 192	...

BENARES DIVI

1	Gorakhpur, ...	...	...	rs. 3,50,188	rs. 36,950	...	...	...
2	Azamgarh, ...	rs. 1,37,922	rs. 71,017	rs. 2,15,177	rs. 19,953	...	md. 765	...
3	Gházipur, ...	...	...	rs. 19,30,335	md. 2,067 rs. 28,348	...	...	...
4	Benares, ...	...	...	rs. 20,84,828	rs. 10,484	md. 1,013	md. 19,467	md. 3,350

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

Ghí.	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.			Class IV.	Class V.	Number.
			Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.			
16.	17.	18.	19.			20.	21.	
md. 7	md. 131	...	...	...	...	rs. 1,329	rs. 2,624	17
...	...	...	...	...	...	rs. 125	...	18
md. 28	md. 1,066 rs. 1,061	hd. 141	...	md. 85	md. 85	rs. 1,951	rs. 9,249	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

md. 21	md. 38,084 rs. 8	hd. 108	md. 170	md. 2,985	md. 3,576	rs. 1,735	md. 284 rs. 23,202	1
md. 49	md. 1,165 rs. 206	hd. 103	md. 3	...	md. 40	rs. 17	md. 6 rs. 354	2
...	md. 55	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
md. 70	md. 39,304 rs. 214	hd. 211	md. 173	md. 2,985	md. 3,616	rs. 1,752	md. 290 rs. 23,556	

SION—(*continued*).

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	md. 765 rs. 366	...	...	...	...	...	md. 13 rs. 266	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
md. 120	md. 23,950 rs. 215	...	...	...	...	md. 63,100 rs. 231	rs. 12,156	4

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Quantity or Value on which Refunds were given.					
		Class VI.	Class VII.			Class VIII.	Grain.
			European cloth.	Native cloth	Class VII.		
	1.	22.	23.			24.	25.
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	md. 219	...	...	rs. 2,355	...	md. 415,505
18	Tilhar, ...	...	..	...	rs. 453	...	md. 108,927
	Total, ...	md. 259	rs. 30,447	rs. 8,333	rs. 47,320	rs. 9,396	md. 19,87,166 rs. 21,84,663
	ALLAHABAD						
1	Allahabad, ...	md. 2,785	...	...	rs. 1,33,981	rs. 26,020	md. 10,39,187
2	Fatehpur, ...	...	rs. 2,900	rs. 268	rs. 3,182	rs. 46	md. 97,223
3	Bánda, ...	...	...	...	...	...	md. 202,345
4	Jaunpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	md. 297,893
	Total, ...	md. 2,785	rs. 2,900	rs. 268	rs. 1,37,163	rs. 26,066	md. 16,36,648
	BENARES DIVI						
1	Gorakhpur, ...	...	...	...	rs. 9,605	...	md. 226,782
2	Azamgarh, ...	...	rs. 4,501	rs. 8,396	rs. 14,615	rs. 3,255	md. 117,730
3	Gházipur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	md. 548,338
4	Benares, ...	md. 982	...	...	rs. 1,93,688	rs. 4	md. 16,76,850

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

NET IMPORTS.

Sugar.					Class III.			
Refined.	Unrefined.	Ghi.	Class I.	Class II.	Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.	Number.
26.		27.	28.	29.	30.			
md. 5,205	md.126,835	md. 3,698	md. 709,422 rs. 25,697	h. 45,522	md. 1,082	md. 87,519	md. 109,576	17
md. 228	md. 98,320	md. 493	md.227,713	hd. 3,840	md. 125	md. 7,228	md. 7,992	18
md. 17,382	md.635,478	md. 17,380	md. 29,61,349	hd. 90,456	md. 9,520	md.141,794	md.269,179	
rs. 10,29,417	rs. 460,244	rs. 221,659	rs. 43,52,507	rs. 41,177	rs. 40,109	rs. 5,848	rs. 145,384	

DIVISION.—(*continued*).

md. 18,742	md. 37,540	m.13,861	md. 12,64,304 rs. 64,583	hd. 67,416 rs. 20,348	m. 12,178	m.12,172	md.297,462 rs. 52,954	1
md. 3,678	md. 2,989	md.1,110	md.120,127 rs. 23,408	hd. 4,598	md. 231	md. 28	md. 12,354	2
md. 4,365	md. 12,331	md.2,021	md.221,986 rs. 13,607	h. 14,249	md. 2,548	m.18,438	md. 22,430 rs. 4,997	3
md. 3,547	md. 15,922	md. 873	md.372,353	hd. 10,502	md. 312	md, 1,901	md. 21,077	4
md. 30,332	md. 68,782	m.17,865	md. 19,78,770 rs, 101,598	hd. 96,765 rs. 20,348	md. 15,269	m.32,539	md.353,323 rs. 57,951	

SION—(*continued*).

md. 3,739	md. 18,913	md.2,220	m. 262,790 rs. 7,467	h. 16,525	md. 1,428	md. 23,833	md.275,202	1
md. 820	md. 17,225	md. 436	m. 138,957 rs. 3,900	rs. 6,897	md. 614	...	md. 614 rs 5,483	2
md.112,053 rs. 2,029	m. 36,656	md.1,440	m. 709,163 rs. 2,029	h. 13,479	md. 1,824	m.14,280	md. 22,703 rs. 14,836	3
md. 45,856	md. 77,666	m.23,232	md. 18,92,941 rs. 128,222	hd. 85,194 rs. 69,477	m.13,015	...	md. 33,117 rs. 201,888	4

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	NET IM					
		Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII. European cloth.	Class VII. Native cloth.	Class VII.
	1.	31.	32.	33.	34.		
17	Sháhjáhanpur,	md. 4,295 rs. 75,836	rs. 138,314	md. 3,212	...	...	rs. 3,12,296
18	Tilhar, ...	rs. 6,537	rs. 17,361	md. 1,273	...	...	rs. 1,06,456
	Total,	md. 85,441 rs. 551,456	md. 4,232 rs. 11,25,126	md. 22,354 rs. 105,592	rs. 16,46,176	rs. 682,701	rs. 30,23,447

ALLAHABAD

1	Allahabad,	md. 75,476 rs. 166,574	md. 1,084 rs. 16,285	m. 12,137	...	...	rs. 11,12,697
2	Fatehpur, ...	rs. 7,871	md. 728 rs. 7,111	md. 82 rs. 2,025	rs. 157,182	rs. 59,557	rs. 2,23,773
3	Bánda, ...	rs. 12,656	rs. 30,781	md. 2,654	...	...	rs. 1,45,393
4	Jaunpur, ...	...	rs. 25,508	md. 5,248	rs. 119,801	rs. 2,470	rs. 1,24,077
	Total,	md. 75,476 rs. 187,101	md. 1,812 rs. 79,685	md. 20,121 rs. 2,025	rs. 276,983	rs. 62,027	rs. 16,05,940

BENARES DIVI

1	Gorakhpur, ...	rs. 17,402	rs. 18,434	rs. 20,084	...	...	rs. 3,40,583
2	Azamgarh, ...	rs. 12,431	md. 1,044 rs. 21,248	rs. 32,861	rs. 133,421	rs. 62,621	rs. 2,00,562
3	Gházipur,	md. 3,973 rs. 19,824	rs. 51,475	rs. 13,140	...	...	rs. 19,30,333
4	Benares,	md. 476,150 rs. 249,590	r. 225,163	md. 32,893	...	...	rs. 18,91,140

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

PORTS.	AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.				Number.
Class VIII.	Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghí.	
35.	36.	37.		38.	
md. 10,906	md. 5 8 4	md. 0 2 10	md. 1 23 13	md. 0 1 14	17
md. 1,321	md. 5 32 13	md. 0 0 8	md. 5 8 14	md. 0 1 1	18
md. 12,227	md. 3 38 11	md. 0 1 6	md. 1 10 12	md. 0 1 6	
rs. 7,76,712	rs. 4 5 9	rs. 2 0 10	rs. 0 14 8	rs 0 7 1	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

rs. 2,95,149	md. 7 4 7	md. 0 5 2	md. 0 10 5	md. 0 3 13	1
rs. 11,918	md. 5 6 8	md. 0 7 12	md. 0 6 5	md. 0 2 6	2
rs. 23,525	md. 7 9 12	md. 0 5 6	md. 0 17 10	md. 0 2 4	3
rs. 28,789	md. 8 28 0	md. 0 3 15	md. 0 18 1	md. 0 0 15	4
rs. 3,59,381	md. 7 7 10	md. 0 5 5	md. 0 12 1	md. 0 3 2	

SION—(*continued*).

rs. 36,950	md. 4 20 9	md. 0 3 0	md. 0 15 1	md. 0 1 12	1
rs. 16,698	md. 7 14 8	md. 0 2 0	md. 1 3 2	md. 0 1 1	2
md. 2,067 rs. 28,348	md. 13 27 1	md. 2 32 0 rs. 0 0 9	md. 0 36 9	md. 0 1 4	3
rs. 10,480	md. 8 38 0	md. 0 9 12	md. 0 16 9	md. 0 4 15	4

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	AVERAGE CONSUMPTION OR			
		Class I.	Class II.	Class Oil.	
	1.	39.	40.		
17	Shahjahánpur, ...	md. 8 38 3 rs. 0 5 2	hd. ½	md. 0 0 9	
18	Tilhar, ...	md. 12 13 3	hd. ⅛	md. 0 0 4	
	Total, ...	md. 5 36 7 rs. 8 11 0	hd. ⅛ rs. 0 1 4	md. 0 0 12 rs. 0 1 3	
	ALLAHABAD				
1	Allahabad, ...	md. 8 26 10 rs. 0 7 1	hd. ½ rs. 0 2 2	md. 0 2 6	
2	Fatehpur, ...	md 6 15 3 rs. 1 3 10	hd. ¼	md. 0 0 8	
3	Bánda, ...	md. 7 36 0 rs. 0 8 4	hd. ½	md. 0 3 10	
4	Jaunpur, ...	md. 10 25 8	hd. ½	md. 0 0 5	
	Total, ...	md. 8 27 12 rs. 0 7 1	hd. ½ rs. 0 1 5	md. 0 2 11	
	BENARES DIVI				
1	Gorakhpur, ...	md. 5 9 4 rs 0 2 5	hd. ½	md. 0 1 2	
2	Azamgarh, ...	md. 8 29 12 rs. 0 3 11	rs. 0 6 10	md. 0 1 8	
3	Gházipur, ...	md. 17 17 15 rs. 0 0 9	hd. ½	md. 0 1 13	
4	Benares, ...	md. 10 4 2 rs. 0 10 11	hd. ½ rs. 0 6 0	md. 0 2 12	

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

III. Oilseeds.	Class III.	Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
41.		42.	43.	44.	
md. 1 4 1	md. 0 15 1	md. 0 2 2 rs. 0 15 2	rs. 1 11 1	md. 0 1 12	17
md. 0 15 6	md. 0 17 0	rs. 0 5 6	rs. 0 14 8	md. 0 2 11	18
md. 0 11 5 rs. 0 0 2	md. 0 21 8 rs. 0 4 8	md. 0 6 13 rs. 1 1 7	md. 0 0 5 rs. 2 3 11	md. 0 1 12 rs. 0 3 4	

DIVISION—(*continued*).

md. 0 2 6	md. 1 39 9 rs. 0 5 9	md. 0 20 11 rs. 1 2 3	md. 0 0 4 rs. 0 1 9	md. 0 3 5	1
md. 0 1	md. 0 26 6	rs. 0 6 8	md. 0 1 9 rs. 0 6 0	md. 0 0 5 rs. 0 1 9	2
md. 0 26 6	md. 0 32 1 rs. 0 2 10	rs. 0 12 8	rs. 1 1 8	md. 0 3 12	3
md. 0 2 2	md. 0 24 1	...	rs. 0 11 6	md. 0 5 11	4
md. 0 5 12	md. 1 26 8 rs. 0 4 1	md. 0 13 4 rs. 0 13 2	md. 0 0 5 rs. 0 5 7	md. 0 3 8 rs. 0 0 2	

SION—(*continued*).

md. 0 18 15	md. 5 19 2	rs. 0 5 7	rs. 0 5 10	rs. 0 6 6	1
...	md. 0 1 8 rs. 0 5 5	rs. 0 12 3	md. 0 2 1 rs. 1 5 8	rs. 2 0 10	2
md. 0 13 12	md. 0 22 7 rs. 0 7 2	md. 0 3 13 rs. 0 7 11	rs. 1 2 0	md. 0 13 2	3
...	md. 0 7 1 rs. 1 1 2	md. 2 21 10 rs. 1 5 4	rs. 1 3 2	md. 0 7 0	4

III.—PRO

G.—MUNICIPAL

ROHILKHAND

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or		
		Class VII.		
		European cloth.	Native cloth.	Class VII.
	1.	45.		
17	Sháhjahánpur, ...	...	...	rs. 3 14 10
18	Tilhar, ...	...	...	rs. 5 10 5
	Total, ...	... rs. 3 4 7	... rs. 1 5 9	... rs. 6 0 7
				ALLAHABAD
1	Allahabad, ...	...	...	rs. 7 11 2
2	Fatehpur, ...	rs. 8 5 7	rs. 3 2 6	rs. 11 14 1
3	Bánda, ...	...	...	rs. 5 3 3
4	Jaunpur, ...	rs. 3 6 5	rs. 0 1 1	rs. 3 8 5
	Total, ...	... rs. 1 3 8	... rs. 0 4 4	... rs. 7 0 11
				BENARES DIVI
1	Gorakhpur, ...	...	...	rs. 6 12 6
2	Azamgarh, ...	rs. 8 5 7	rs. 3 14 8	rs. 12 8 9
3	Gházipur, ...	...	...	rs. 48 3 3
4	Benares, ...	...	...	rs. 9 10 10

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

DIVISION.—(*concluded.*)

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

EXPENDITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.			REMARKS.
Class VIII.	*Incidence of taxation per head of population.*		
	Class I.	Total Octroi.	
46.	47.		48.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
md. 0 5 8	0 4 9	0 8 2	
md. 0 2 12	0 4 3	0 7 3	
md. 0 0 15	0 4 9	0 8 8	
rs. 1 8 10			
DIVISION—(*concluded*).			
rs. 2 0 7	0 8 6	0 13 7	
rs. 0 10 1	0 4 9	0 6 9	
rs. 0 13 5	0 6 2	0 8 7	
rs. 0 13 0	0 5 7	0 7 11	
...	0 7 6	0 11 10	
rs. 1 9 3			
SION—(*continued*).			
rs. 0 11 9	0 5 6	0 8 10	
rs. 1 0 8	0 5 2	0 9 0	
md. 0 2 1	0 9 5	0 15 5	
rs. 0 8 9			
rs. 0 2 3	0 6 10	0 10 10	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

BENARES DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Population.	Grain.	Sugar. Refined.	Sugar. Unrefined.	Ghí.	Class I.
	1.	2.	3.	4.		5.	6.
							Gross
5	Mirzapur, ...	76,860	md. 710,737	md. 150,797	md. 57,313	md. 9,693	md. 947,435 rs. 74,301
6	Chunar, ...	9,779	md. 114,582	...	md. 7,792	md. 747	md. 124,755 rs. 3,284
	Total, ...	379,699	md. 3,396,032	md. 333,497 rs. 2,029	md. 218,915	md. 37,888	md. 41,00,756 rs. 219,784
	JHANSI						
1	Mau Ránípur, ...	23,123	md. 143,067	md. 3,393	md. 3,340	md. 1,325	md. 285,128
2	Orai, ...	7,237	md. 40,707	md. 605	md. 2,660	md. 434	md. 51,631 rs. 1,169
3	Kálpi, ...	16,008	md. 173,499	md. 13,771	md. 13,094	md. 2,656	md. 213,709 rs. 7,865
4	Kúnch, ...	14,682	md. 127,242	md. 2,862	md. 9,229	md. 2,920	md. 148,954 rs. 3,139
5	Lalitpur, ...	8,976	md. 57,993	md. 1,371	rs. 1,616	rs. 6,663	md. 59,450 rs. 26,565
	Total, ...	70,026	md. 542,508	md. 22,002	md. 28,323 rs. 1,616	md. 7,335 rs. 6,663	md. 758,872 rs. 38,738
	KUMAUN						
1	Almora, ...	4,125	...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.

Class II.	Class III.			Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Number.
	Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.				
7.	8.			9.	10.	11.	
rs. 43,209	md. 2,363	md. 145,675	md. 148,038 rs. 1,13,940	md. 7,256 rs. 58,488	md. 20,375 rs. 3,15,035	md. 19,731	5
hd. 2,743	md. 420	md. 265	md. 685 rs. 690	rs. 11,294	rs. 7,752	md. 2,476	6
hd. 117,941 rs. 119,583	md. 19,664	md. 184,053	md. 480,359 rs. 3,36,837	md. 550,479 rs. 3,69,260	md. 21,432 rs. 6,51,529	md. 69,222 rs. 52,945	

DIVISION.

hd. 9,187	md. 1,025	md. 1,554	md. 5,485 rs. 1,685	rs. 9,692	md. 13,383	md. 2,246	1
rs. 3,667	md. 311	md. 1,074	md. 4,217 rs. 2,075	rs. 2,544	rs. 3,267	md. 312	2
hd. 3,954	md. 464	md. 49,848	md. 87,843 rs. 1,788	md. 5,314	md. 11,262	md. 11,025	3
hd. 3,040	md. 26	md. 10,137	md. 32,800	md. 5,776	md. 3,452	md. 4,676	4
hd. 2,335	rs. 1,313	md. 3,912	md. 3,912 rs. 1,812	rs. 31,617	rs. 15,303	rs. 4,570	5
hd. 18,516 rs. 3,667	md. 1,826 rs. 1,313	md. 66,525	md. 134,257 rs. 7,360	md. 11,090 rs. 43,853	md. 28,097 rs. 18,570	md. 18,259 rs. 4,570	

DIVISION.

hd. 963	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

BENARES DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Gross Imports.				Quantity
		Class VII.				
		European cloth.	Nati cloth.	Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.
	1.	12.			13.	14.
5	Mirzapur, ...	...	...	rs. 14,17,570	md. 65,424	md. 4,738
6	Chunar, ...	...	...	rs. 43,744	rs. 4,059	...
	Total, ...	rs. 1,37,922	rs. 71,017	rs. 60,41,840	md. 67,491 rs. 99,794	md. 5,751

JHANSI DIVI

1	Mau Ránípur, ...	rs. 57,244	rs. 5,32,913	rs 5,90,157	rs. 30,180	...
2	Oraí, ...	rs. 35,063	rs. 32	rs. 35,416	rs. 1,528	...
3	Kálpí, ...	rs. 1,06,460	rs. 1,10,532	rs 2,16,992	rs. 21,354	md. 10,480
4	Kúnch, ...	...	...	rs. 1,18,565	rs. 9,047	...
5	Lalitpur, ...	rs. 54,424	rs. 32,359	rs. 86,783	rs. 7,767	...
	Total, ...	rs. 2,53,191	rs. 6,75,836	rs. 10,47,913	rs. 69,876	md. 10,480

KUMAUN DIVI

1	Almora, ...	...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—*(continued)*.

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

OR VALUE ON WHICH REFUNDS WERE GIVEN.

Sugar.					*Class III.*			
Refined.	Unrefined.	Ghi.	Class I.	Class II.	Oil.	Oilseeds.	Class III.	Number.
15.		16.	17.	18.	19.			
...	...	md. 76	md. 4,814	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
md. 20,232	md. 3,350	md. 196	md. 29,529 rs. 581	...	...	...	...	3

SION—*(continued)*.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
md. 5,060	md. 121	md 785	md. 16,061	...	...	md. 1,664	md. 1,664	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
md. 128	...	...	md. 128	...	...	...	...	8
md. 5,188	md. 121	md. 785	md. 16,189	...	...	md. 1,664	md. 1,664	9

SION—*(continued)*.

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

BENARES DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Quantity or value on which Refunds				
		Class IV.	Class V.	Class VI.	Class	
					European cloth.	Native cloth.
	1.	20.	21.	22.	23.	
5	Mirzapur, ...	md. 220	rs. 745	...	...	...
6	Chunar, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total,	md. 63,320 rs. 231	md. 13 rs. 13,167	md. 982	rs. 4,501	rs. 8,396

JHANSI DIVI

1	Mau Ránípur, ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Orai, ...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Kálpi, ...	...	md. 63	md. 1,526	rs. 1,150	rs. 1,715
4	Kúnch, ...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Lalitpur, ...	...	rs. 682	...	rs. 450	
	Total, ...	...	md. 63 rs. 682	md. 1,526	rs. 1,600	rs. 1,715

KUMAUN DIVI

1	Almora, ...	...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

WERE GIVEN.		NET IMPORTS.						
VII.			*Sugar.*					
Class VII.	Class VIII.	Grain.	Refined.	Unrefined.	Ghi.	Class I.	Class II.	Number.
	24.	25.	26.		27.	28.	29.	
...	...	md. 705,999	md. 150,797	md. 57,313	md. 9,617	md. 942,621 rs. 74,301	rs. 43,209	5
...	...	md. 114,582	...	md. 7,792	md. 747	md. 124,755 rs. 3,284	hd. 2,743	6
rs. 217,908	rs. 3,259	md. 3,390,281	md. 313,265 rs. 2,029	md. 215,565	md. 37,692	md. 4,071,227 rs. 2,19,203	hd. 117,941 rs. 119,583	

SION—(*continued*).

...	...	md. 143,067	md. 3,393	md. 3,340	md. 1,325	md. 285,128	hd. 9,187	1
...	...	m. 40,707	md. 605	md. 2,660	md. 434	md. 51,631 rs. 1,169	rs. 3,667	2
rs. 2,865	...	md. 163,019	md. 8,711	md. 12,973	m. 1,871	md. 197,648 rs. 7,865	hd. 3,954	3
...	...	md. 127,242	md. 2,862	md. 9,229	m. 2,920	md. 148,954 rs. 3,139	hd. 3,040	4
rs. 450	rs. 62	m. 57,993	md. 1,243	rs. 1,616	rs. 6,663	md. 59,322 rs. 26,565	hd. 2,335	5
rs. 3,315	rs. 62	md. 532,028	md. 16,814	m. 28,202 rs. 1,616	md. 6,550 rs. 6,663	md. 742,683 rs. 38,738	hd. 18,516 rs. 3,667	

SION—(*continued*).

...	...	...	...	...	...	...	hd. 369	1

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

BENARES DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Net Class III. Oil.	Net Class III. Oilseeds.	Net Class III. Class III.	Net Class IV. Class IV.
	1.	30.			31.
5	Mirzapur, ...	md. 2,363	mds. 145,675	m. 148,038 rs. 1,13,940	md. 7,036 rs. 58,488
6	Chunar, ...	md. 420	mds. 265	md. 685 rs. 690	rs. 11,294
	Total, ...	mds. 19,664	mds. 184,053	m. 480,359 rs. 3,36,837	md. 487,159 rs. 369,029

JHANSI DIVI

1	Mau Ránípur, ...	md. 1,025	md. 1,554	md. 5,485 rs. 1,685	md. 9,692
2	Orai, ...	md. 311	md. 1,074	md. 4,217 rs. 2,075	rs. 2,544
3	Kálpi, ...	md. 464	md. 48,184	md. 86,179 rs. 1,788	rs. 5,314
4	Kúnch, ...	md. 26	md. 10,137	md. 32,800	md. 5,776
5	Lalitpur, ...	rs. 1,313	md. 3,912	md. 3,912 rs. 1,812	rs. 31,617
	Total, ...	md. 1,826 rs. 1,313	mds. 64,861	m. 132,593 rs. 7,360	md. 11,090 rs. 43,853

KUMAUN DIVI

1	Almora, ...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION.—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

IMPORTS.

Class V.	Class VI.	Class VII.			Class VIII.	Number.
		European cloth.	Native cloth	Class VII.		
32.	33.	34.			35.	
md. 20,375 rs. 314,290	md. 19,731	...	...	rs. 14,17,570	md. 65,424	5
rs. 7,752	md. 2,476	...	...	rs. 43,744	rs. 4,059	6
md. 21,419 rs. 6,38,362	md. 68,240 rs. 52,945	rs. 1,33,421	rs. 62,621	rs. 58,23,932	md. 67,491 rs 96,535	

SION—(*continued*).

md. 13,383	md. 2,246	rs. 57,244	rs. 5,32,913	rs. 5,90,157	rs. 30,180	1
rs. 3,267	md. 312	rs. 35,063	rs. 32	rs. 35,416	rs. 1,528	2
md. 11,199	md. 9,499	rs. 1,05,310	rs. 1,08,817	rs. 2,14,127	rs. 21,354	3
md. 3,452	md. 4,676	...	...	rs. 1,18,565	rs. 9,047	4
rs. 14,621	rs. 4,570	rs. 53,974	rs. 32,359	rs. 86,332	rs. 7,705	5
md. 28,034 rs. 17,888	md. 16,733 rs. 4,570	rs. 2,51,591	rs. 6,74,121	rs. 10,44,598	rs. 69,814	

SION—(*continued*).

...	...	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

BENARES DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expendi			
		Grain.	*Sugar.* Refined.	*Sugar.* Unrefined.	Ghí.
	1.	36.	37.		38.
5	Mirzapur, ...	md. 9 9 12	md. 1 38 15	md. 0 30 0	md. 0 5 1
6	Chunar, ...	rs. 11 28 11	...	md. 0 31 14	md. 0 3 1
	Total, ...	md. 8 37 3 ...	md. 0 33 0 rs. 0 0 1	md. 0 22 11 ...	md. 0 4 0 ...

JHANSI DIVI

1	Mau Ránípur,	md. 6 7 9	md. 0 5 4	md. 0 5 2	md. 0 2 4
2	Orai, ...	md. 5 22 1	md. 0 3 1	md. 0 14 11	md. 0 2 6
3	Kálpi, ...	md. 9 1 13	md. 0 21 12	md. 0 32 4	md. 0 4 11
4	Kúnch, ...	md. 8 30 1	md. 0 7 14	md. 0 25 6	md. 0 8 1
5	Lalitpur, ...	md. 6 18 7	md. 0 5 8	rs. 0 2 10	rs. 0 11 10
	Total, ...	md. 7 23 14 ...	md. 0 9 10 ...	md. 0 16 2 rs. 0 0 4	md. 0 3 12 rs. 0 1 6

KUMAUN DIVI

1	Almora, ...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION—(*continued*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

TURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

Class I.	Class II.	Class III. Oil.	Class III. Oilseeds.	Class III.	Class IV.	Number.
39.	40.	41.			42.	
md. 12 12 12 rs. 0 15 4	rs. 0 9 0	md. 0 1 3	md. 1 36 4	md. 1 37 7 rs. 1 7 9	md. 0 3 9 rs. 0 11 1	5
md. 12 30 4 rs. 0 5 4	hd. ¼	md. 0 1 12	md. 0 1 1	md. 0 2 13 rs. 0 1 1	rs. 1 2 5	6
md. 10 28 14 rs. 0 9 3	hd. ⅛ rs. 0 5 0	md. 0 2 1 ...	md. 0 19 6 ...	md. 1 10 10 rs. 0 14 2	md. 1 11 5 rs. 3 15 7	

SION—(*continued*).

md. 12 13 3	hd. ½	md. 0 1 12	md. 0 2 11	md. 0 9 7 rs. 0 1 2	rs. 1 6 8	1
md. 7 5 5 rs. 0 2 6	rs. 0 8 1	md. 0 1 11	md. 0 5 11	md. 0 23 4 rs. 0 4 9	rs. 0 5 11	2
md. 12 30 10 rs. 0 7 10	hd. ⅛	md. 0 1 2	md. 3 0 2	md. 5 15 5 rs. 0 1 9	md. 0 13 4	3
md. 10 5 13 rs. 0 3 5	hd. ¼	md. 0 0 1	md. 0 27 13	md. 1 25 11	md. 0 15 12	4
md. 6 24 0 rs. 2 15 3	hd. ¼	rs. 0 2 4	md. 0 17 7	hd. 0 17 7 rs. 0 6 8	rs. 3 8 0	5
md. 10 24 3 rs. 0 8 10	hd. ¼ rs. 0 0 10	md. 0 1 1 rs. 0 0 4	md. 0 37 1 ...	md. 1 35 12 rs. 0 1 8	md. 0 6 5 rs. 0 10 0	

SION—(*continued*).

...	hd. ⅛	...	...	...	...	1

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

BENARES DIVI

3.—*Statement showing the quantity or value of the principal articles during* 1873-74, *the consumption or expenditure per head,*

Number.	Municipalities.	Average Consumption or Expend		Class	
		Class V.	Class VI.	European cloth.	Native cloth.
	1.	43.	44.	45.	
5	Mirzapur, ...	md. 0 11 0 rs. 4 1 9	md. 0 10 4	...	...
6	Chunar, ...	rs. 0 12 8	md. 0 10 2	...	...
	Total, ...	md. 0 2 4 rs. 1 10 11	md. 0 7 3 rs. 0 2 3	... rs. 0 5 7	... rs. 0 2 8

JHANSI DIVI

1	Mau Ránípur, ...	md. 0 23 15	md. 0 3 14	rs. 2 7 6	rs. 23 0 9
2	Orai, ...	rs. 0 7 2	md. 0 1 11	rs. 4 13 5	rs. 0 0 1
3	Kálpi, ...	md. 0 27 9	md. 0 23 12	rs. 6 9 3	rs. 6 12 9
4	Kúnch, ...	md. 0 9 6	md. 0 12 14	...	...
5	Lalitpur, ...	rs. 1 10 0	rs. 0 8 1	rs. 6 0 0	rs. 3 9 8
	Total, ...	md. 0 16 0 rs. 0 4 1	md. 0 9 9 rs. 0 1 1	... rs. 3 9 6	... rs. 9 10 0

KUMAUN DIVI

1	Almora, ...	...	...	...	...

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

SION.—(*concluded*).

imported into and taxed by the several Municipalities in the N.-W. P. and the incidence of taxation per head of population.

ITURE PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

VII.		*Incidence of taxation per head of population.*		
Class VII.	Class VIII.	Class I.	Total Octroi.	REMARKS.
	46.	47.		48.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
rs. 18 8 10	md. 0 34 3	0 6 10	0 11 7	
rs. 4 7 7	rs. 0 6 7	0 6 11	0 9 4	
...	md. 0 7 2	...	...	
rs. 15 5 5	rs. 0 4 1	0 7 2	0 10 10	

SION—(*concluded*).

rs. 25 8 3	rs. 1 4 10	0 4 4	0 8 6	
rs. 4 14 4	rs. 0 3 4	0 4 3	0 6 5	
rs. 13 6 0	rs. 1 6 4	0 7 0	0 11 2	
rs. 8 2 5	rs. 0 9 11	0 4 9	0 6 9	
rs. 9 9 8	rs. 0 13 10	0 5 0	0 8 6	
...	...	...	...	
rs. 14 14 8	rs. 0 15 11	0 5 2	0 8 6	

SION—(*concluded*).

...	...	...	0 0 11	

III.—PRO

G.—Municipal

4—.*Statement showing the Receipts and Expenditure in Towns*

Western Provinces

Division.	Districts.	Number of towns.	Population by last census.	Number of houses in towns.	Number of houses assessed.	Actual balance.	Gross yield of tax.	Miscellaneous Receipts.	Total of Columns 6, 7 and 8.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Meerut.	Dehra Dún, ...	1	1,959	383	326	794	814	...	1,608
	Saháranpur, ...	13	33,037	23,242	23,359	12,658	33,143	2,628	48,429
	Muzaffarnagar, ...	12	78,896	19,244	15,696	6,319	24,281	489	31,089
	Meerut, ...	16	71,325	19,764	15,445	6,736	21,394	2,209	30,339
	Bulandshahr, ...	15	83,679	20,308	16,734	3,973	24,962	176	29,111
	Aligarh, ...	25	90,778	19,031	16,628	2,254	22,338	14	24,606
	Total, ...	82	3,59,674	1,01,972	88,188	32,734	1,26,932	5,516	1,65,182
Agra.	Muttra, ...	14	66,612	15,965	11,501	3,735	13,053	30	16,818
	Agra, ...	4	12,964	2,817	1,853	1,355	1,943	...	3,298
	Farukhabad, ...	19	79,674	16,796	8,637	11,451	15,846	98	27,395
	Mainpuri, ...	6	33,243	8,940	5,822	316	6,236	449	7,001
	Etáwah, ...	5	20 582	6,148	2,449	486	6,072	50	6,609
	Etah, ...	15	50,339	13,409	4,689	409	9,494	61	9,963
	Total, ...	63	2,63,414	64,075	34,951	17,752	52,644	688	71,084
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor, ...	12	8,816	19,540	15,654	3,414	12,116	161	15,691
	Moradabad, ...	9	58,595	19,284	10,726	3,682	9,790	149	13,621
	Budaun, ...	15	47,417	9,908	6,295	3,595	12,392	185	16,172
	Bareilly, ...	19	71,164	10,570	8,490	63	10,278	461	10,802
	Sháhjahánpur, ...	8	46,637	10,332	8,210	1,320	10,571	...	11,891
	Total, ...	63	232,629	69,634	49,375	12,074	55,147	956	68,177
Allahabad.	Allahabad, ...	13	52,39	11,899	7,997	2,282	12,271	450	15,004
	Fatehpur, ...	11	46,363	10,859	8,110	2,766	11,614	235	14,615
	Cawnpore, ...	10	38,205	7,618	4,823	3,456	6,756	1,106	11,318
	Bánda, ...	4	20,749	4,997	1,692	1,078	3,961	20	5,059
	Hamírpur, ...	11	70,495	16,505	6,492	5,952	16,567	232	22,750
	Jaunpur, ...	6	27,420	5,954	2,646	1,043	6,334	94	7,471
	Total, ...	55	255,623	57,832	31,760	16,577	57,503	2,137	76,217
Benares.	Gorakhpur, ...	15	59,072	13,095	4,911	3,499	11,441	81	15,022
	Basti	4	14,939	2,723	1,065	672	3,024	36	3,732
	Azamgarh, ...	12	58,269	11,305	5,112	1,055	10,817	18	11,891
	Mirzapur, ...	5	18,519	3,701	2,518	660	3,313	7	3,980
	Benares, ...	3	16,849	3,669	3,386	1,234	2,759	3	3,990
	Gházipur, ...	11	81,916	15,976	12,254	1,299	9,037	435	10,775
	Total, ...	50	2,49,564	50,469	29,246	8,419	40,391	580	49,390
Jhansi.	Jhánsi, ...	6	24,028	4,677	1,064	899	3,619	...	4,518
	Jalaun, ...	4	19,725	4,898	4,406	296	3,811	40	4,147
	Lalitpur, ...	4	10,644	2,303	691	88	1,828	11	1,927
	Total, ...	14	54,397	11,878	6,161	1,283	9,258	51	10,592
Kumaun.	Tarai, ...	1	6,746	817	712	450	1,250	406	2,106
	Grand Total, ...	328	14,22,047	356,677	240,393	89,289	343,125	10,334	442,748

TECTION.

ADMINISTRATION.

administered under Act XX. of 1856 *in the Districts of the North-during* 1873-74.

Incidence of taxation (Col. 7.)			*Expenditure.*								
Per head, population.			Per assessed house.			Collection.	Sudder office.	Police.	Conservancy.	Local improvement and P. W.	Miscellaneous expenditure.	Total Expenditure.	Balance at close of year under report.	Remarks.
10.						11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.									
0	6	7	2	7	11	117	...	251	48	...	277	694	914	
1	0	0	1	6	8	2,443	90	10,227	7,819	12,904	5,594	39,076	9,353	
0	4	11	1	8	9	1,572	123	14,384	5,087	4,224	531	25,921	5,167	
0	4	9	1	6	2	1,243	126	11,037	4,010	8,976	374	25,767	4,572	
0	4	9	1	7	11	1,694	142	11,543	4,881	7,101	499	25,859	3,253	
0	3	11	1	5	5	2,440	278	10,522	3,427	4,104	25	20,796	3,810	
0	5	8	1	7	0	9,509	759	57,964	25,272	37,309	7,300	1,38,113	27,069	
0	3	1	1	2	1	1,243	132	8,838	816	5,263	84	16,375	443	
0	2	4	1	0	9	152	...	918	402	1,169	8	2,648	650	
0	3	2	1	13	4	1,399	130	7,981	1,701	9,236	180	20,628	6,767	
0	3	0	1	1	1	629	123	4,062	931	661	139	6,545	456	
0	4	8	2	7	8	490	65	2,848	885	1,491	52	5,831	778	
0	3	0	2	0	4	636	37	4,006	1,644	3,114	149	9,587	376	
0	3	2	1	8	1	4,549	487	28,653	6,379	20,934	612	61,614	9,470	
0	2	2	0	12	3	934	102	5,971	1,814	1,091	56	9,967	5,724	
0	2	9	1	3	7	925	110	5,446	2,009	2,397	100	10,989	2,632	
0	4	2	1	15	6	760	127	5,251	1,484	8,220	205	16,047	125	
0	2	3	1	3	4	1,035	120	5,245	1,646	1,257	775	10,077	725	
0	3	3	1	4	3	918	120	5,569	1,440	2,874	4	10,925	966	
0	3	9	1	1	1	4,572	579	27,482	8,393	15,839	1,140	58,005	10,172	
0	3	8	1	8	6	790	82	5,231	2,657	2,228	190	11,176	3,845	
0	5	0	1	12	10	1,075	129	5,708	1,808	745	78	9,541	5,074	
0	2	9	1	6	7	287	124	5,696	617	2,804	307	9,835	1,735	
0	3	1	2	5	5	269	42	2,350	1,017	88	...	3,766	1,293	
0	3	9	2	8	10	1,219	108	7,744	1,851	3,536	6	14,465	8,286	
0	3	8	2	6	3	277	120	3,142	859	952	10	5,361	2,110	
													22,343	
0	3	7	1	12	11	3,917	605	29,871	8,809	10,351	591	54,144	—270*	* On account of excess charges in certain towns of the Allahabad and Cawnpore Districts.
													22,073	
0	3	1	2	5	3	878	50	5,425	1,937	4,041	91	12,423	2,599	
0	3	3	2	12	3	208	...	1,677	508	154	10	2,558	1,174	
0	2	11	2	1	10	1,075	120	5,286	2,289	639	350	9,759	2,132	
0	2	10	1	5	0	164	...	1,976	427	420	2	2,988	1,992	
0	2	7	0	13	0	177	...	840	685	1,048	73	2,824	1,172	
0	1	9	0	11	9	856	112	3,760	1,390	2,254	82	8,452	2,317	
0	2	7	1	10	10	3,358	282	18,964	7,236	8,556	608	39,004	10,386	
0	2	5	3	6	5	91	126	2,180	682	703	27	3,809	709	
0	3	1	0	13	10	120	108	2,225	739	300	55	3,546	601	
0	2	9	2	10	3	10	...	1,199	384	309	2	1,905	22	
0	3	9	2	4	2	221	234	5,604	1,805	1,312	84	9,260	1,332	
0	2	11	1	12	1	74	...	526	96	1,097	168	1,961	145	
0	3	10	1	6	10	26,200	2,946	169,064	57,990	95,398	10,503	362,101	80,647	

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

1.—*Statement of Temperature, Rainfall, and Prevailing Winds in the North-Western Provinces, for the year from the 1st April, 1873, to 31st March, 1874.*

Number.	1. Names of Observing Stations.	2. Highest maximum with month of its occurrence.	3. Lowest minimum with month of its occurrence.	4. Mean maximum temperature.	5. Mean minimum temperature.	6. General mean temperature.	7. Total rainfall.	8. Prevailing Winds in S.-W. Monsoon.	8. Prevailing Winds in N.-E. Monsoon.	Number.
1	Chakráta, ...	June, 81	...	64	47	58	46·87	W. and S. W.	E. and N. E.	1
2	Ránikhet, ...	„ 85	January, 38	69	54	60	32·53	S. W. and W.	S. W. and W.	2
3	Dehra Dún, ...	„ 100	„ 43	81	60	71	72·90	Various & calms.	Various & calms.	3
4	Roorkee, ...	„ 108	„ 42	87	61	74	50·32	S. E.	N. W.	4
5	Meerut, ...	„ 110	„ 41	88	62	75	30·98	N. E.	N. W.	5
6	Bareilly, ...	„ 108	„ 42	89	63	76	35·00	S. E.	N. W.	6
7	Agra, ...	„ 108	„ 46	87	67	78	46·03	E. and N. E.	W. and N. W.	7
8	Fatehgarh, ...	„ 110	„ 44	90	65	77	23·74	E.	W.	8
9	Allahabad, ...	„ 110	„ 45	91	66	78	32·16	E.	W.	9
10	Gorakhpur, ...	„ 104	„ 47	90	67	77	39·60	E. and S. E.	W. and N. W.	10
11	Benares, ...	„ 109	„ 45	91	67	78	36·26	E.	W.	11
12	Jhánsi, ...	„ 110	„ 49	92	67	79	44·95	S. W.	N. E.	12
	Provincial means,...	„ 108	„ 44	89	65	77	37·67	...	...	

NOTE.—In striking the Provincial means stations, numbers 1, 2, and 3 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situation.

2.—*Abstract of total Expenditure on Provincial Services.*

Number.	Heads of Service.	Provincial Imperial.				Provincial Local.		Total.
		Imperial Services.		*Provincial Services.*				
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	
	CIVIL BUILDINGS.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Revenue Department, ...	2,08,573	70,961	...	...	...	...	2,79,534
2	Customs ditto, ...	...	963	...	...	...	...	963
3	General ditto, Judicial, ...	13,526	18,325	...	...	...	...	31,851
4	Public Offices, ...	1,02,717	2,489	...	...	...	...	1,05,206
5	Excise, ...	1,589	5,550	...	...	...	...	7,139
6	Jail Department, ...	...	...	3,17,830	31,151	...	...	3,48,981
7	Police ditto, ...	...	...	1,40,614	68,598	...	...	2,09,212
8	Educational ditto, ...	...	...	22,919	25,732	...	...	48,651
9	Medical ditto, ...	...	...	12 039	2,173	...	...	14,212
10	General ditto, Ecclesiastical, ...	...	...	30,703	7,284	...	...	37,987
11	Public Works, ...	...	...	1,370	4,993	...	...	6,363
12	Government Houses, &c., ...	...	...	1,367	4,443	...	...	5,810
13	Monuments, ...	...	...	28,850	21,566	...	...	50,416
14	Scientific Institutions, ...	...	...	25,902	1,086	...	...	26,988
15	Charitable ditto, ...	...	...	5,359	1,113	...	...	6,472
	Total, Works and Repairs, ...	3,26,405	98,288	5,86,953	1,68,139	...	...	
	Total, Civil Buildings, ...	4,24,693		7,55,092		...	...	11,79,785

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

2.—*Abstract of total Expenditure on Provincial Services*—(concluded).

Number.	Heads of Service.	Provincial Imperial.				Provincial Local.		Total.
		Imperial Services.		*Provincial Services.*				
		Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Original Works.	Repairs.	
	COMMUNICATIONS.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
16	Roads, Bridges, and Arboriculture, ...	...		82,100	2,96,000	4,57,124	10,98,655	19,33,879
17	Pontoon Boat Bridges and Ferries, ...	...		...	...	...	1,47,419	1,47,419
18	Paráos and Sárais, ...	...		...	...	8,330	14,983	23,313
19	Staging Bungalows, ...	...		...	...	6,561	13,658	20,219
20	River Improvements, ...	...		...	...	5,243	...	5,243
	Total, Works and Repairs, ...	...		82,100	2,96,000	4,77,258	12,74,715	
	Total, Communications, ...	...		3,78,100		17,51,973		21,30,073
21	Miscellaneous Public Improvements, ...	...		...		7,046	7,713	14,759
	Grand Total, Works and Repairs, ...	3,26,405	98,288	6,69,053	4,64,139	4,84,304	12,82,428	...
	Total, Provincial and Local, ...	15,57,885				17,66,732		33,24,617
	ESTABLISHMENT.							
22	Public Works Proper, ...	...		3,17,432		3,59,986		6,77,418
23	Ferries and Paráos, ...	...		...		13,014		13,014
24	Staging Bungalows, ...	...		...		7,670		7,670
	Total, Establishment, ...	3,17,432				3,80,670		6,98,102
25	Tools and Plant, ...	18,283				20,735		39,018
26	Profit and Loss, ...	...				18		18
	Total, ...	18,93,600				21,68,155		40,61,755
	Deduct decrease of stock, ...	19,324				...		19,324
	GRAND TOTAL, ...	18,74,276				21,68,155		40,42,431

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

3.—*Abstract of Total Outlay in each District during* 1873-74.

Divisions.	Districts.	Civil Buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	Tools and Plant.	Establishment.	Increase or decrease of stock.	Profit and loss.	Total.
	Special Drainage.	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. ...	Rs. 1,712	Rs. 14,970	Rs. 9,088	Rs. ..	Rs. 25,770
Meerut.	Dehra Dún, ...	12,072	41,133	...	990	11,176	...	...	65,371
	Aligarh, ...	10,213	77,461	...	417	22,946	...	...	1,11,037
	Bulandshahr, ...	9,097	69,018	1,300	132	14,672	...	...	94,219
	Meerut, ...	77,136	1,01,203	5,685	1,584	30,131	...	...	2,15,739
	Muzaffarnagar,	18,845	31,481	...	154	17,582	...	...	68,062
	Saháranpur, ...	42,527	1,39,022	5,241	13,123	33,469	...	...	2,33,382
	Total for Dn.,	1,69,890	4,59,318	12,226	16,400	1,29,976	18,115	...	7,69,695
Rohilkhand.	Bareilly, ...	1,16,869	1,12,532	...	462	33,572	...	...	2,63,435
	Bijnor, ...	9,754	26,801	...	230	11,299	...	...	48,084
	Budaun, ...	8,604	37,627	...	50	10,581	...	...	56,862
	Moradabad, ...	4,673	91,580	...	873	23,053	...	...	1,20,179
	Sháhjahánpur,	19,615	53,569	...	29	17,613	...	...	90,826
	Total for Dn.,	1,59,515	3,22,109	...	1,644	96,118	2,456	...	5,76,930
Kumaun.	Kumaun and Tarái.	16,136	1,15,166	...	34	29,334	...	...	1,60,670
Agra.	Agra, ...	1,41,803	87,351	...	413	40,237	...	18	2,69,822
	Etah, ...	12,065	42,954	...	38	16,319	...	...	71,376
	Etáwah, ...	14,347	39,732	...	402	12,813	...	...	67,294
	Farukhabad, ...	51,129	57,078	1,026	2,723	22,394	...	...	1,34,350
	Muttra, ...	21,207	78,138	...	40	22,649	...	...	1,22,034
	Mainpuri, ...	12,383	31,124	...	182	14,173	...	...	57,862
	Total for Dn.,	2,52,934	3,36,377	1,026	3,798	1,28,585	143	18	7,22,881
Allahabad.	Allahabad, ...	2,44,267	1,52,171	300	4,622	63,358	...	...	4,64,718
	Bánda, ...	12,420	78,277	...	1,991	15,283	...	...	1,07,971
	Cawnpore, ...	22,555	1,01,038	...	...	23,946	...	...	1,47,539
	Fatehpur, ...	21,429	49,567	...	125	13,957	...	...	85,078
	Hamírpur, ...	7,341	40,392	...	26	15,799	...	...	63,558
	Jaunpur, ...	32,304	43,069	...	862	15,728	...	...	91,963
	Total for Dn.,	3,40,316	4,64,514	300	7,626	1,48,071	11,472	...	9,49,355
Benares.	Azamgarh, ...	32,444	51,488	...	3,677	14,580	...	...	1,02,189
	Benares, ...	50,032	44,330	...	525	19,455	...	...	1,14,342
	Basti, ...	25,647	46,215	...	219	14,776	...	...	86,857
	Ghazipur, ...	15,435	33,148	...	1,420	16,947	...	...	66,950
	Gorakhpur, ...	42,400	51,760	...	357	14,302	...	...	1,08,819
	Mirzapur, ...	18,650	55,127	...	175	17,861	...	...	91,813
	Total for Dn.,	1,84,608	2,82,068	...	6,373	97,921	3,488	...	5,74,458
Jhánsi.	Jalaun, ...	27,706	91,545	399	686	28,953	...	...	1,49,289
	Jhánsi, ...	13,984	12,853	...	178	8,740	...	...	35,755
	Lalitpur, ...	14,696	46,123	808	567	15,434	...	...	77,628
	Total for Dn.,	56,386	1,50,521	1,207	1,431	53,127	...	...	2,62,672
	Grand Total,	11,79,785	21,30,073	14,759	39,018	6,98,102	19,324	18	40,42,431

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

4.—*Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works from Appropriated Funds during the year* 1873-74.

	Chaukidari Fund.	School Fund.	Dispensary Fund.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún, ...	...	...	350	350
Saháranpur, ...	37,125	...	...	37,125
Muzaffarnagar, ...	14,248	1,800	...	16,048
Meerut, ...	23,546	15,465	...	39,011
Bijnor, ...	1,765	...	...	1,765
Budaun, ...	84	...	...	84
Moradabad, ...	...	813	...	813
Sháhjáhanpur, ...	...	3,296	...	3,296
Etáwah, ...	3,086	...	...	3,086
Farukhabad, ...	...	...	2,515	2,515
Muttra, ...	...	3,896	...	3,896
Bánda, ...	...	4,707	...	4,707
Hamírpur, ...	1,514	...	...	1,514
Fatehpur, ...	455	...	...	455
Jaunpur, ...	3,598	5,837	...	9,435
Basti, ...	20,755	...	...	20,755
Gorakhpur, ...	...	4,990	...	4,990
Jalaun, ...	8,100	...	...	8,100
Jhánsi, ...	6,257	...	...	6,257
Total, ...	1,20,365	40,804	2,865	1,64,034
Deduct amount erroneously contributed by the Collectors of Sháhjahánpur (Rs. 2,725) and Jaunpur (Rs. 3192)	...	5,917	...	5,917
Net charge of P. W. Dept.,	1,20,365	34,887	2,865	1,58,117
Ganges River Toll Funds.				
Maintaining and keeping open the River Ganges for navigation, ...				25,981
GRAND TOTAL, ...				1,84,098

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

5.—*Statement showing the expenditure on Public Works incurred in the year* 1873-74.

	Total of each Station.			Total of each Class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
MILITARY.						
Buildings for the accommodation of Native Troops. Bánda,	450	...	450	...	...	...
Gorakhpur,	1,655	1,031	2,686	...	...	...
Lalitpur,	...	1,372	1,372	2,105	2,403	4,508
Stud Buildings, ...	157	3,001	3,158	157	3,001	3,158
Works of Fortifications, ...	...	891	891	...	891	891
General Cantonment Works, ...	...	3,240	3,240	...	3,240	3,240
Compensation for quarters, ...	...	600	600	...	600	600
Barrack Department, ...	217	35	252	217	35	252
Cart Road Wire-rope Suspension Bridge, ...	638	...	638	638	...	638
Total, Military, ...	...			3,117	10,170	13,287
CIVIL BUILDINGS.						
Postal Department Buildings, ...	8,403	7,630	16,033	...	...	...
Telegraph ditto ditto, ...	897	3,241	4,138	...	...	...
Opium ditto ditto, ...	373	12,146	12,519	...	...	...
Thomason College ditto, ..	29,021	12,534	41,555	...	...	...
Observatory at Roorkee, ...	3,430	...	3,430	...	...	...
Total, Civil Buildings, ...	...			42,124	35,551	77,675
MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.						
Valuing Kumaun Iron-works, ...	1,500	...	1,500	1,500	...	1,500
Ordinary Works and Repairs, ..	...		..	46,741	45,721	92,462
Establishment. Percentage of Provincial Establishment,	..		..	...	28,139	...
Establishment. Thomason College, ...	...		...	...	1,53,267	1,81,406
Tools and Plant, Central Instrument Depôt, ...				...	...	28,517
GRAND TOTAL, ORDINARY, Rs., ...						3,02,385

Of this there was expended in India, ...			Rs. 2,82,294
Ditto ditto ditto, England,	Rs. 33,581		
Deduct London Invoices balance, Rs.	12,003		
Ditto Stores ditto, ,,	1,287		
	Rs. 13,290,	,,	20,091
		Rs.	3,02,385

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

6.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1873-74.

Name of Works.	Kharif.				Rabi.				Miscellaneous.					Total.
	Rice.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Fodder Crops.	Wheat.	Other Food Grains.	Oilseeds.	Fibres.	Sugar.	Opium.	Other Drugs.	Garden produce.	Miscellaneous.	
Ganges Canal, ...	20,914	12,982	141,804	2,812	286,081	201,416	349	2,130	84,400	7,799	511	10,041	24,028	795,267
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	21,480	3,359	2,230	1,098	85,864	7,421	1,913	2	34,821	6	140	2,406	7,308	1,68,048
Dún Canals, ...	4,944	11	32	...	4,710	1,107	240	...	696	...	552	571	181	13,044
Rohilkhand Canals, ...	26,166	...	7	...	25,127	4,130	691	...	7,905	...	...	586	2,873	67,485
Bijnor Canals, ...	265	1	...	...	699	50	...	..	2,412	...	...	...	22	3,449
Hamírpur Irrigation Works,	101	...	...	...	94	929	...	..	278	...	...	16	2	1,420
Jhánsi ditto ditto, ...	5	1	...	8	190	48	...	...	32	...	...	4	311	599
Grand Total, ...	73,875	16,354	144,073	3,918	402,765	215,101	3,193	2,132	130,544	7,805	1,203	13,624	34,725	10,49,312

IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

7.—*Statement showing the Imperial Expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch of the North-Western Provinces for the official year* 1873-74.

Details.	Total of each Canal.			Total of each class.		
	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original Works.	Repairs.	Total.
Ordinary Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal, ...	93,904	3,61,186	4,55,090			
Eastern Jumna Canal,...	12,975	75,125	88,100			
Dún Canals, ...	10,703	14,998	25,701			
Rohilkhand Canals, ...	81,027	6,950	87,977			
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.	2,379	...	2,379			
Bundelkhand Survey, ...	5,153	4,570	9,723			
Eastern Ganges Canal,...	700	770	1,470			
	2,06,841	4,63,599	6,70,440	2,06,841	4,63,599	6,70,440
Establishment, ...				...	...	7,95,813
Tools and Plant, ...				...	...	32,628
Increase or Decrease in Stock Balances,				...	...	1,04,684
Receipts on Capital Account, ...				...	...	14,061
Total, Ordinary Expenditure,				...	...	13,80,136
Extraordinary Expenditure.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal, ...	3,43,510	...	3,43,510			
Lower Ganges Canal, ...	14,82,686	...	14,82,686			
Agra Canal, ...	10,54,381	...	10,54,381			
Eastern Jumna Canal,	1,614	...	1,614			
Rohilkhand Canals, ...	48,376	...	48,376			
Eastern Ganges Canal,	10,899	...	10,899			
	29,41,466	...	29,41,466	29,41,466	...	29,41,466
Establishment, ...				...	...	4,87,117
Tools and Plant, ...				...	...	1,82,076
Increase in Stock Balances, ...				...	...	7,46,227
Less receipts on Capital Account,				...	...	14,695
Total, Extraordinary Expenditure, ...				...	...	43,42,185
Grand Total, Ordinary and Extraordinary,				...	...	57,22,321

Abstract.

	Works and Repairs.	Establishment.	Plant.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ordinary, ...	6,70,440	7,95,813	32,628	14,98,881
Extraordinary, ...	29,41,466	4,87,111	1,82,076	36,10,653
Other works, ...	47,460	34,220	...	81,680
Total, ...	36,59,366	13,17,144	2,14,704	51,91,214*

* This shows the total gross expenditure by the Irrigation Department, exclusive of Rs. 7,46,227, increase in stock balances not yet finally debited to the Capital Account, and inclusive of the decrease in stock balances and receipts on Capital Account which are sums utilized upon works.

8.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of Reproductive Works in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the official year* 1873-74.

Name of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	*Capital expended by British Government.*		*Receipts and Expenditure during the year.*				
		In previous years.	During 1873-74.	Gross income received in cash.	Share of establishment on repairs including plantations.	Cost of repairs including share of Tools and Plant.	Interest Charges.	Net surplus or deficit.
IMPERIAL.	A.—Restored. B.—Wholly made by British Govt.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal, ...	B.	2,60,51,782	3,94,471	18,68,599	5,11,537	4,10,756	12,79,259	−3,32,953
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	B.	20,61,773	15,645	5,61,748	1,23,771	84,414	1,00,987	+2,52,576
Dún Canals, ...	B.	5,72,533	6,539	52,415	13,401	14,081	25,923	−990
Agra Canal, ...	B.	42,13,672	11,89,773	...	...	...	2,39,533	−2,39,533
Agra Irrigation Works, ...	A.	2,21,970	...	...	...	...	9,989	−9,989
Bijnor Canals, ...	B.	69,966	1,54,966	42,149	53,316	16,205	53,188	−80,560
Rohilkhand Canals, ...	B.	9,66,040						
Eastern Ganges Canal, ...	B.	2,52,674	18,066	...	...	...	12,580	−12,580
Bundelkhand Survey, ...	B.	1,68,682	61,808	36	...	...	9,116	−9,080
Bundelkhand Irrigation, ...	A.	72,027	2,379	2,909	3,146	4,570	3,259	−8,066
Lower Ganges Canal, ...	B.	5,44,389	26,43,475	...	...	...	86,898	−86,898
Total, ...	...	3,51,95,508	44,87,122	25,27,856	7,05,171	5,30,026	18,20,732	−5,28,073

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

1.—*Statement of Revenue Demands, Collections, and Balances in the N.-W. P., for Revenue year 1st Oct., 1872, to 30th Sept., 1873.*

Districts.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balances.				Percentage of Balance in columns 5, 6, and 7 on Demands.
				Real.				
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.	Nominal.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehra Dún, ...	56,310	54,852	1,458	1,252	...	...	206	2·22
Saháranpur, ...	10,14,260	10,12,151	2,109	1,048	396	516	149	·19
Muzaffarnagar, ...	11,40,637	11,35,659	4,978	2,927	...	...	2,051	·26
Meerut, ...	21,75,643	21,72,112	3,531	1,625	1,863	43	...	·16
Bulandshahr, ...	12,40,748	12,32,792	7,956	767	874	...	6,315	·13
Aligarh, ...	20,05,468	20,05,050	418	237	20	142	19	·02
Kumaun, ...	1,64,432	1,63,896	536	455	65	...	16	·32
Garhwál, ...	95,579	94,315	1,264	1,244	20	...	...	1·32
Tarái Perganas, ...	1,72,651	1,72,651	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor, ...	11,26,551	11,24,030	2,521	...	...	...	2,521	...
Moradabad, ..	12,23,611	12,19,001	4,610	...	...	...	4,610	...
Budaun, ...	10,28,801	10,27,475	1,326	...	...	...	1,326	...
Bareilly, ...	19,08,680	18,68,449	40,231	6,788	9,427	36	23,980	·85
Sháhjahánpur, ...	11,33,823	11,29,295	4,528	1,194	...	...	3,334	·11
Muttra, ...	16,61,152	16,58,021	3,131	257	1,031	350	1,493	·10
Agra, ...	16,31,748	16,31,559	189	...	...	...	189	...
Farukhabad, ...	12,46,706	12,39,439	7,267	493	...	...	6,744	·04
Mainpuri, ..	12,75,427	12,14,642	785	...	...	...	785	...
Etáwah, ...	12,59,591	12,59,215	376	...	284	84	8	·03
Etah, ...	8,34,652	8,32,919	1,733	134	...	25	1,574	·02
Jalaun, ...	8,84,934	8,84,694	240	240	...	...	...	·03
Jhánsi, ...	4,11,112	3,65,691	1,05,511	34,753	69,175	1,273	310	22·33
Lalitpur, ...	1,50,126	1,37,855	12,271	5,157	2,892	...	4,222	5·36
Cawnpore, ...	21,36,736	21,24,970	11,766	1,136	4,152	4,292	2,186	·45
Fatehpur, ...	14,20,918	14,09,367	11,551	8,107	...	30	3,414	·57
Bánda, ...	13,04,815	12,94,854	9,961	9,961	...	...	...	·76
Allahabad, ...	21,62,425	21,47,883	14,542	5,137	...	367	9,038	·25
Hamírpur, ...	10,83,153	10,62,869	20,284	20,284	...	...	...	1·87
Jaunpur, ...	12,50,729	12,48,031	2,698	2,698	...	...	...	·22
Gorakhpur, ...	11,61,497	11,59,990	1,507	...	1,442	65	...	·13
Basti, ...	10,14,941	10,10,961	3,980	3,550	208	222	...	·39
Azamgarh, ...	15,60,346	15,58,167	2,179	...	...	...	2,179	...
Mirzapur, ...	8,45,096	8,36,643	8,453	*6,699	...	...	1,754	·79
Benares, ...	8,94,348	8,92,415	1,933	...	...	...	1,933	...
Gházipur, ...	15,11,362	14,85,689	25,673	252	...	...	25,421	·0
Total, { 1872-73,	4,02,49,008	3,99,27,512	3,21,496	1,16,395	91,849	7,445	1,05,807	·54
{ 1871-72,	3,95,73,861	3,93,79,151	1,94,710	59,174	37,029	22,342	76,165	·30

* Since realized Rs. 3,793.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

2.—*Statement of Demands, Collections, and Balances of Land Revenue not on the Revenue Roll for Revenue year* 1872-73.

Districts.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	Particulars of Balances.				Percentage of total Balances, in columns 5, 6, & 7 on Demands.	Total Balances.
				Real.			Nominal.		
				In train of liquidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saháranpur, ...	1,59,351	1,59,351	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar,	21,537	20,327	1,210	1,210	...	...	...	5·62	1,210
Meerut, ...	3,046	3,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulandshahr,...	64,562	2,282	62,280	59,788	554	1,605	333	95·94	61,947
Aligarh, ...	318	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumaun, ...	71,598	71,598	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwál, ...	352	346	6	6	...	...	...	1·70	6
Tarái Parganas,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor, ...	10,085	10,083	2	2	...	...	...	·02	2
Moradabad, ...	2,196	2,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budaun, ...	1,043	1,043	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly, ...	1,76,998	1,71,895	5,103	1,316	...	...	3,787	·74	1,316
Sháhjahánpur,	98	93	5	5	...	...	...	5·10	5
Muttra, ...	3,214	3,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra, ...	540	2	538	538	...	...	...	99·63	538
Farukhabad, ...	1,024	937	37	37	...	...	...	3·61	37
Mainpuri, ...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etáwah, ...	461	461	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etah, ...	47,293	47,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalaun, ...	1,996	1,851	145	145	...	...	...	7·26	145
Jhánsi, ...	2,494	2,082	412	100	312	...	...	16·52	412
Lalitpur, ...	341	310	31	31	...	...	...	9·09	31
Cawnpore, ...	665	275	390	...	...	...	390	...	...
Fatehpur, ...	481	481	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bánda, ...	409	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad, ...	11,261	10,954	307	307	...	...	...	2·73	307
Hamírpur, ...	1,564	1,534	30	30	...	...	...	1·92	30
Jaunpur, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur, ...	5,07,797	5,07,305	492	...	492		...	·10	492
Basti, ...	3,05,300	3,02,449	2,851	2,679	47	125	...	·93	2,851
Azamgarh, ...	45,153	45,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur, ...	6,083	5,796	287	271	16	...	...	4·72	287
Benares, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gházipur, ...	363	363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, { 1872-73,	14,47,637	13,73,511	74,126	66,465	1,421	1,730	4,510	4·81	69,616
Total, { 1871-72,	15,53,067	15,37,931	15,136	12,267	654	1,863	352	·95	14,784

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

3.—*Statement of Outstanding Balances for Revenue year* 1872-73.

Districts.	Total Outstanding Balances at the beginning of the year.	Removed from Accounts during the year.			Balance outstanding at the close of the year excluding those of the year under report.	Portion of the Balance which is nominal and due to reduction on re-settlement.	Date of oldest Balances in last column.
		Collected.	Remitted.	Total.			
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehra Dún, ...	1,903	1,612	84	1,696	207	205	1st June, 1872.
Saháranpur, ...	4,941	2,171	1,254	3,425	1,516	174	1869-70.
Muzaffarnagar,	3,451	86	...	86	3,365	2,482	1868-69.
Meerut, ...	13,778	5,844	7,485	13,329	449	393	1st April, 1868.
Bulandshahr, ...	30,607	16,100	7,720	23,820	6,787	...	15th May, 1867.
Aligarh, ...	995	188	487	675	320	234	30th Septr., 1869.
Kumaun, ...	1,856	578	161	739	1,.17	70	1st May, 1869.
Garhwál, ...	1,958	1,781	77	1,858	100	...	May, 1872.
Tarái, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor, ...	2,933	340	105	445	2,488	8	15th May, 1860.
Moradabad, ...	7,002	160	3,559	3,719	3,283	...	1860-61.
Budaun, ...	832	200	632	832	...	...	...
Bareilly, ...	36,604	7,491	20,804	28,295	8,309	...	1870-71.
Sháhjahánpur,	5,553	941	3,981	4,922	631	*544	30th Septr., 1871.
Muttra, ...	6,294	447	1,201	1,648	4,646	3,712	31st March, 1871.
Agra, ...	175	...	175	175	...	...	...
Farukhabad, ...	10,985	6,659	2,475	9,134	1,851	1,771	1st May, 1872.
Mainpuri, ...	300	...	300	300	...	...	...
Etáwah, ...	76	...	76	76	...	...	...
Etah, ...	5,116	...	4,826	4,826	290	...	...
Jalaun, ...	15,355	11,986	152	12,138	3,217	...	1st May, 1872.
Jhánsi, ...	50,022	5,120	1,335	6,455	43,567	...	8th Decr., 1869.
Lalitpur, ...	87,763	13,793	51,631	65,424	19,339	1,373	May, 1868.
Cawnpore, ...	4,933	5	4,588	4,593	349	340	1st June, 1872.
Fatehpur, ...	7,761	4,321	592	4,913	2,848	2,198	18th Jany., 1871.
Bánda, ...	2,862	2,588	274	2,862	...	...	...
Allahabad, ...	39,124	1,985	2,994	4,982	34,142	513	1865-66.
Hamirpur, ...	1,920	365	1	366	1,554	...	1871-72.
Jaunpur, ...	1,471	1,471	...	1,471	...	...	...
Gorakhpur, ...	5,488	...	5,138	5,138	350	...	1872-73.
Basti, ...	3,043	52	2,851	2,903	140	...	1871-72.
Azamgarh, ...	3,336	474	2,862	3,336	...	...	...
Mirzapur, ...	4,410	2,646	1,764	4,410	...	...	...
Benares, ...	1,287	...	1,287	1,287	...	...	...
Gházipur, ...	27,278	12	11,035	11,047	16,231	...	16th Jany., 1868.
Total, 1872-73,	3,88,412	89,416	1,41,909	2,31,325	1,57,087	14,017	
Total, 1871-72,	8,49,083	1,22,446	5,43,792	6,66,238	1,82,845	16,960	

*Rs. 87 is in train of liquidation.

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

4.—*Statement of Processes issued and Service Fees realized and disbursed for Revenue year* 1872-73.

District.	Number of muhals or groups of muhals.	Number of processes issued.	Amount of Service Fees realized.	Disbursements.	Surplus.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún,... ...	439	44	31	16	15
Saháranpur, ...	1,915	1,867	1,400	1,137	263
Muzaffarnagar, ...	1,201	2,994	2,250	1,765	485
Meerut, ...	2,056	3,494	2,620	849	1,771
Bulandshahr, ...	1,939	1,076	807	615	192
Aligarh, ...	2,048	2,043	1,532	287	1,245
Kumaun, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwál, ...	4,417	24	18	12	6
Tarái Parganas, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Bijnor, ...	3,016	274	205	105	100
Moradabad, ...	4,825	3,271	2,435	2,435	...
Budaun, ...	2,083	1,981	1,424	1,360	64
Bareilly, ...	3,927	4,943	3,471	1,892	1,579
Sháhjahánpur, ...	3,067	1,578	1,188	469	719
Muttra, ...	1,088	506	379	237	142
Agra, ...	1,602	3,044	2,285	694	1,591
Farukhabad, ...	2,140	3,973	3,028	2,754	274
Mainpuri, ...	1,441	2,182	1,640	1,017	623
Etáwah, ...	1,916	956	718	661	57
Etah, ...	1,505	20,044	1,503	1,383	120
Jalaun, ...	1,067	1,753	1,315	471	844
Jhánsi, ...	618	1,654	1,243	696	547
Lalitpur, ...	613	1,083	821	897	...
Cawnpore, ...	2,936	2,635	1,976	1,139	837
Fatehpur, ...	2,144	3,161	2,370	1,838	532
Bánda, ...	1,509	4,481	3,345	1,186	2,159
Allahabad,... ...	3,222	1,259	946	548	398
Hamírpur, ...	1,027	2,495	1,873	1,301	572
Jaunpur, ...	2,013	5,640	4,289	1,412	2,877
Gorakhpur, ...	7,532	6,095	4,596	3,553	1,043
Basti, ...	4,470	3,747	2,932	2,440	492
Azamgarh,... ...	4,098	7,719	6,109	5,989	120
Mirzapur, ...	1,706	1,188	861	717	144
Benares, ...	1,205	597	443	325	118
Gházipur, ...	4,247	1,968	1,487	1,360	127
Total, 1872-73,...	79,032	81,729	61,540	41,560	20,056
Total, 1871-72,...	77,446	93,958	70,657	47,605	23,052

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

5.—*Comparative Financial Statement of Receipts and Expenditure of the N.-W. Provinces for the year* 1873-74.

	Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.	Actuals for 1872-73.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.	Land Revenue,...	4,12,94,438	4,15,92,284	4,24,00,000	4,20,97,038
II.	Tributes & Contributions, &c.,	26,356	57,768	...	...
III.	Forest, ...	10,33,135	16,42,857	14,25,000	16,29,496
IV.	Excise on Spirits and Drugs.	22,78,948	20,30,898	22,58,000	19,52,800
V.	Assessed Taxes,	11,21,262	7,75,199	10,000	3,944
VI	Customs, ...	7,29,329	4,29,656	5,00,000	4,21,338
VII.	Salt, ...	41,75,265	49,69,428	49,50,000	42,24,066
IX.	Stamps, ...	29,67,120	33,29,019	33,00,000	37,15,583
XI	Post-Office, ...	...	...	11,62,500	8,66,445
XIII.	Law and Justice,	8,51,919	9,67,692	9,53,000	5,88,796
XV.	Interest, ...	64,236	54,295	61,000	68,605
XVI.	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, Retired, and Compassionate Allowances.	...	...	5,000	5,625
XVII.	Miscellaneous,...	5,88,059	3,68,859	1,45,000	1,34,875
	Total, Rs. ...	5,51,30,067	5,62,17,965	5,69,69,500	5,57,08,611

	Disbursements.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.	Actuals for 1873-74.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Interest on Services Funds and other Accounts.	33,248	13,332	11,000	17,551
3	Refunds and Drawbacks.	2,60,016	1,86,463	3,20,000	3,62,383
4	Land Revenue, ...	44,68,863	44,52,359	43,69,000	43,31,709
5	Forest, ..	9,70,269	10,19,012	11,24,000	9,66,506
6	Excise on Spirits and Drugs.	1,10,271	1,10,142	1,27,000	2,12,110
7	Assessed Taxes, ...	16,047	7,486	1,000	1,415
9	Salt, ...	6,53,907	5,93,687	5,80,000	5,67,756
11	Stamps, ...	78,904	73,658	55,000	53,248
13	Post Office, ...	...	...	10,41,600	8,47,556
15	Administration, ...	12,05,721	11,62,319	11,80,000	12,32,073
16	Minor Department,	81,655	1,72,584	1,60,000	1,07,488
17	Law and Justice, ..	32,22,702	30,97,867	30,30,000	30,89,637
19	Ecclesiastical, ...	1,76,641	1,69,716	1,76,000	1,79,510
20	Medical Services, ..	2,69,508	2,57,223	2,56,000	2,83,850
21	Political Agencies,	61,206	82,035	33,000	35,164
22	Allowances and Assignments, &c.	5,84,661	5,52,117	6,09,000	5,21,561
23	Superannuation, &c.	4,65,940	5,05,292	5,49,000	5,45,512
26	Miscellaneous, ..	4,97,260	29,339	29,000	30,071
27	Allotments for Provincial Services.	62,33,251	65,21,925	64,68,405	64,68,405
	Total, Rs. ...	1,93,90,070	1,90,06,556	2,01,19,005	1,98,53,505

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

6.—*Statement of Excise, Demands, Collections, and Balances for the Revenue year* 1872-73.

Districts.	Abkari.	Opium.	Drugs.	Total Demands.	Collections.	Balances.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún, ...	40,226	8,359	6,150	54,735	54,361	374
Saháranpur, including Cantonment.	41,259	29,082	8,956	79,297	79,297	...
Muzaffarnagar, ...	22,037	13,580	2,196	37,813	37,789	24
Meerut, including Cantonment.	45,377	49,744	13,482	1,08,603	1,08,214	389
Bulandshahr, ...	9,807	29,632	3,884	43,323	43,323	...
Aligarh, ...	17,160	43,200	9,868	70,228	70,195	33
Kumaun, ...	10,825	5,760	4,628	21,213	19,492	1,721
Garhwál, ...	1,703	...	400	2,103	1,820	283
Tarái Parganas, ...	18,065	...	3,520	21,585	20,986	599
Bijnor, ...	16,196	17,792	4,500	38,488	38,488	...
Moradabad, ...	28,865	28,400	8,432	65,697	65,686	11
Budaun, ...	14,372	1,925	11,560	27,857	27,850	7
Bareilly, including Cantonment	72,384	10,871	23,789	1,07,044	1,04,503	2,541
Sháhjahánpur, including Cantonment.	1,08,609	6,400	11,945	1,26,954	1,26,954	...
Muttra, ...	9,970	57,904	10,904	78,778	78,773	5
Agra, including Cantonment,	30,854	22,663	10,350	63,867	63,680	187
Farukhabad, including Cantonment.	38,544	2,083	30,499	71,126	66,749	4,377
Mainpuri, ...	13,389	1,855	10,282	25,527	25,295	232
Etáwah, ...	11,353	1,864	9,735	22,952	22,952	...
Etah, ...	9,544	6,736	8,225	24,505	24,499	6
Jalaun, ...	12,985	...	4,799	17,784	17,707	77
Jhánsi, including Cantonment.	11,266	5,440	1,669	18,375	14,456	3,919
Lalitpur, ...	6,850	...	580	7,430	7,365	65
Cawnpore, ...	48,817	42,240	30,574	1,21,631	1,21,631	...
Fatehpur, ...	11,352	4,832	4,838	21,022	21,016	6
Bánda, ...	28,616	5,574	5,367	39,557	36,259	3,298
Allahabad, ...	55,796	29,805	25,185	1,10,876	1,08,806	2,070
Hamírpur, ...	17,198	6,550	4,010	27,758	27,730	28
Jaunpur, ...	48,054	2,310	11,550	61,914	61,722	192
Gorakhpur, ...	71,140	1,438	24,101	96,679	96,534	145
Basti, ...	14,580	137	10,632	25,349	25,194	155
Azamgarh, ...	28,465	613	7,943	37,021	36,990	31
Mirzapur, ...	78,567	12,480	28,100	1,19,147	1,19,147	...
Benares, including Cantonment.	1,56,480	64,182	61,025	2,81,687	2,81,630	57
Gházipur, ...	66,476	1,035	31,117	98,628	98,403	225
Total, ... 1872-73, ...	12,17,181	5,14,576	4,44,796	21,76,553	21,55,496	21,057
Total, ... 1871-72, ...	12,52,372	5,13,047	4,41,439	22,06,858	21,93,428	13,430

V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

7.—*Statement of Net Stamp Revenue for the Revenue year* 1872-73.

No.	Districts.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Dehra Dún, ...	17,394	21,548	24,340
2	Saháranpur, ...	86,364	91,956	96,945
3	Muzaffarnagar, ...	64,360	68,568	66,664
4	Meerut, ...	1,50,481	1,43,267	1,64,961
5	Bulandshahr, ...	63,688	63,286	74,902
6	Aligarh, ...	1,67,533	1,70,632	1,78,552
7	Kumaun, ...	27,997	36,126	40,302
8	Garhwál, ...	8,357	9,348	9,836
9	Tarái, ...	662	4,642	5,125
10	Bijnor, ...	50,494	54,506	57,192
11	Moradabad, ...	1,56,248	1,66,082	1,83,055
12	Budaun, ...	91,063	98,578	1,05,946
13	Bareilly, ...	1,98,893	1,98,480	2,15,401
14	Sháhjahánpur, ...	97,351	93,890	1,06,985
15	Muttra, ...	68,484	76,285	95,387
16	Agra, ...	1,56,528	1,62,700	1,65,821
17	Farukhabad, ...	1,23,012	1,27,474	1,40,122
18	Mainpuri, ...	80,254	1,06,075	96,705
19	Etáwah, ...	37,771	41,621	50,467
20	Etah, ...	67,258	74,494	91,473
21	Jalaun, ...	30,940	35,572	35,134
22	Jhánsi, ...	26,524	24,650	23,199
23	Lalitpur, ...	7,444	5,124	6,994
24	Cawnpore, ...	1,40,488	1,97,003	1,58,827
25	Fatehpur, ...	42,542	23,341	30,811
26	Bánda, ...	30,091	36,532	44,094
27	Allahabad, ...	2,45,217	2,28,308	2,64,813
28	Hamírpur, ...	24,191	23,804	23,947
29	Jaunpur, ...	63,273	63,149	70,603
30	Gorakhpur, ...	1,82,102	1,36,205	1,58,209
31	Basti, ...	46,716	46,602	48,726
32	Azamgarh, ...	98,857	1,10,140	1,15,004
33	Mirzapur, ...	99,188	93,547	97,819
34	Benares, ...	1,34,904	1,33,622	1,43,526
35	Gházipur, ...	1,70,889	1,58,871	1,66,592
	Total, ...	30,07,358	30,07,528	33,58,479

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS

I.—*Return showing Deaths in the North-*

1.	2.	3.			4.		
Number.	District.	*Population according to Census of 1872.*			*Number of deaths during the year.*		
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	Kumaun, ...	231,146	201,742	432,888	6,159	4,985	11,144
2	Garhwál, ...	155,745	154,537	310,282	3,494	2,707	6,201
3	Tarái, ...	102,573	83,074	185,647	3,166	2,481	5,647
4	Bijnor, ...	395,395	341,757	737,152	8,489	6,785	15,274
5	Moradabad, ...	596,776	525,355	1,122,131	13,712	11,337	25,049
6	Bareilly, ...	806,913	699,888	1,506,801	18,439	14,902	33,341
7	Sháhjahánpur,	511,136	438,335	949,471	15,814	13,316	29,130
8	Budaun, ...	503,619	430,729	934,348	11,049	9,140	20,189
9	Dehra Dún, ...	68,044	47,667	115,711	1,214	697	1,911
10	Saháranpur, ...	484,508	399,274	883,782	11,806	9,252	21,058
11	Muzaffarnagar,	375,608	314,474	690,082	9,514	7,636	17,150
12	Meerut, ...	685,404	585,510	1,273,914	17,991	14,918	32,909
13	Bulandshahr,	493,682	442,911	936,593	15,705	14,578	30,283
14	Aligarh, ...	577,263	495,845	1,073,108	13,523	11,325	24,848
15	Etah, ...	382 746	320,739	703,485	9,156	7,895	17,051
16	Muttra, ...	480,615	406,740	887,355	9,642	7,547	17,189
17	Farukhabad, ...	499,722	419,026	918,748	7,230	5,351	12,581
18	Mainpuri, ...	426,955	338,828	765,783	8,125	6,109	14,234
19	Agra, ...	589,562	504,622	1,094,184	12,501	9,901	22,402
20	Etáwah, ...	369,928	298,653	668,581	7,042	5,210	12,252
21	Cawnpore, ...	619,118	536,321	1,155,439	16,673	13,765	30,438
22	Fatehpur, ...	345,533	318,282	663,815	7,759	6,250	14,009
23	Jaunpur, ...	545,700	480,169	1,025,869	13,080	9,344	22,424
24	Hamírpur, ...	276,196	252,941	529,137	7,357	5,244	12,601
25	Bánda, ...	359,765	337,846	697,611	9,510	6,895	16,405
26	Allahabad, ...	715,110	679,135	1,394,245	14,756	11,608	26,364
27	Gorakhpur, ...	1,078,072	941,278	2,019,350	35,173	24,794	59,967
28	Basti, ...	784,691	688,303	1,472,994	15,879	11,778	27,657
29	Azamgarh, ...	826,145	705,265	1,531,410	15,315	11,807	27,122
30	Gházipur, ...	696,572	648,829	1,345,401	17,687	13,785	31,472
31	Benares, ...	406,344	387,355	793,699	11,833	9,305	21,138
32	Mirzapur. ...	520,496	494,797	1,015,293	14,691	11,662	26,353
33	Jalaun, ...	216,607	187,777	404,384	4,730	3,388	8,118
34	Jhánsi ...	167,519	150,216	317,735	3,748	2,857	6,605
35	Lalitpur, ...	111,625	101,003	212,628	2,414	1,994	4,408
	Total, ...	16,406,833	14,362,223	30,769,056	394,376	310,548	704,924

AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

Western Provinces during the year 1873.

5.

Age at time of Death.

Infants.		*Boys and Girls.*		*Adults.*		*Old people.*		Total.	Number.
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.		
1,221	964	1,271	1,078	1,727	1,373	1,940	1,570	11,144	1
1,060	850	774	649	644	566	1,016	642	6,201	2
510	417	675	545	996	759	985	760	5,647	3
2,582	2,196	1,897	1,578	1,590	1,227	2,420	1,784	15,274	4
4,010	3,597	4,210	3,122	2,186	1,805	3,306	2,813	25,049	5
4,035	3,683	6,147	4,902	3,221	2,319	5,036	3,998	33,341	6
4,305	3,945	5,027	4,394	2,196	1,738	4,286	3,239	29,130	7
3,023	2,599	3,825	2,863	1,575	1,444	2,626	2,234	20,189	8
195	115	181	110	425	232	413	240	1,911	9
3,381	2,709	2,913	2,042	2,468	2,046	3,044	2,455	21,058	10
2,630	2,070	2,682	1,831	1,755	1,595	2,447	2,140	17,150	11
3,532	2,941	4,613	3,041	3,885	3,786	5,961	5,150	32,909	12
4,162	4,003	6,070	5,135	2,116	2,200	3,357	3,240	30,283	13
3,283	2,772	5,099	3,856	1,854	1,818	3,287	2,879	24,848	14
2,887	2,747	2,868	2,205	1,238	1,128	2,163	1,815	17,051	15
2 024	1,474	2,978	2,081	1,733	1,584	2,907	2,408	17,189	16
1,042	870	1,524	1,098	1,446	1,193	3,218	2,190	12,581	17
1,401	1,154	1,589	1,153	1,978	1,650	3,157	2,152	14,234	18
2,377	2,023	3,763	2,789	2,308	2,100	4,053	2,989	22,402	19
1,126	933	952	710	1,797	1,420	3,167	2,147	12,252	20
3,826	3,004	4,258	3,865	2,921	2,826	5,668	4,570	30,438	21
827	597	1,267	977	2,445	2,162	3,220	2,514	14,009	22
1,535	1,007	3,102	2,354	4,187	2,905	4,256	3,078	22,424	23
1,479	1,162	843	682	1,743	1,072	3,292	2,328	12,601	24
1.048	815	1,219	912	3,294	1,989	3,949	3,179	16,405	25
2,134	1,662	3,212	2,546	3,634	2,904	5,776	4,496	26,364	26
3,667	2,478	10,624	7,759	10,468	7,162	10,414	7,395	59,967	27
1,818	1,338	5,512	4,124	4,540	3,437	4,009	2,879	27,657	28
2,097	1,452	4,314	2,977	4,101	3,328	4,803	4,050	27,122	29
2,390	1,944	5,290	3,629	4,815	4,009	5,192	4,203	31,472	30
2,076	1,768	2,826	2,218	3,245	2,428	3,686	2,891	21,138	31
2,465	1,770	3,457	3,040	3,909	2,846	4,860	4,006	26,353	32
862	708	437	352	1,409	918	2,022	1,410	8,118	33
683	540	496	413	1,125	809	1,444	1,095	6,605	34
736	644	518	431	636	586	524	333	4,408	35
76,429	62,951	106,433	80,961	89,610	71,364	121,904	95,272	704,924	

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

2.—*Numerical Return of Patients treated in the Charitable Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces for the year* 1873.

Number.	District.		Number treated.	Number cured.	Number died.	Number remaining at close of year.
1	Agra, ...	In-door patients,...	1,677	1,118	206	76
		Out-door ditto, ...	46,862	39,824	24	418
2	Allahabad, ...	In-door patients,...	893	531	203	48
		Out-door ditto, ...	39,538	23,005	44	406
3	Aligarh, ...	In-door patients,...	623	487	72	15
		Out-door ditto, ...	10,009	14,369	12	108
4	Almora, ...	In-door patients,...	109	73	9	7
		Out-door ditto, ...	5,836	4,495	...	67
5	Azamgarh, ...	In-door patients,...	316	236	41	14
		Out-door ditto, ...	12,132	7,785	43	26
6	Bánda, ...	In-door patients,...	1,106	910	135	36
		Out-door ditto, ...	14,018	13,183	182	283
7	Bareilly, ...	In-door patients,...	1,711	1,207	154	32
		Out-door ditto, ...	57,585	33,379	24	378
8	Benares, ...	In-door patients,...	1,868	1,204	408	60
		Out-door ditto, ...	70,736	42,148	572	354
9	Bijnor, ...	In-door patients, ...	433	359	48	13
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,536	8,218	...	58
10	Bulandshahr,...	In-door patients,...	539	356	68	25
		Out-door ditto, ...	14,371	10,004	6	62
11	Budaun, ...	In-door patients,...	1,660	1,547	40	32
		Out-door ditto, ...	50,565	49,240	48	259
12	Basti, ...	In-door patients,...	559	396	39	26
		Out-door ditto, ...	14,462	10,445	4	106
13	Cawnpore, ...	In-door patients,...	736	351	218	20
		Out-door ditto, ...	25,609	19,379	1	185
14	Dehra Dún, ...	In-door patients,...	479	401	40	15
		Out-door ditto, ...	19,367	15,430	...	150
15	Etah, ...	In-door patients,...	695	617	41	27
		Out-door ditto, ...	17,636	13,896	15	140
16	Etáwah, ...	In-door patients,...	447	249	51	20
		Out-door ditto, ...	6,609	4,523	...	60
17	Farukhabad, ...	In-door patients,...	706	625	41	20
		Out-door ditto, ...	16,718	14,735	...	217
18	Fatehpnr, ...	In-door patients,...	290	171	46	11
		Out-door ditto, ...	4,147	3,687	25	26
19	Gházipur, ...	In-door patients,...	554	378	77	19
		Out-door ditto, ...	21,957	14,335	15	275
20	Gorakhpur, ...	In-door patients,...	271	167	67	82
		Out-door ditto, ...	31,520	23,654	5	151
21	Hamírpur, ...	In-door patients,...	281	216	40	61
		Out-door ditto, ...	9,154	7,540	9	47

IV.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

2.—*Numerical Return of Patients treated in the Charitable Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces for the year* 1873.—(concld.)

Number.	District.		Number treated.	Number cured.	Number died.	Number remaining at close of year.
22	Jhánsi, ...	In-door patients,...	496	459	19	13
		Out-door ditto, ...	3,756	3,509	1	41
23	Jaunpur, ...	In-door patients,...	246	145	58	14
		Out-door ditto, ...	16,871	11,322	...	111
24	Lalitpur, ...	In-door patients,...	233	191	24	18
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,514	1,490	...	24
25	Meerut, ...	In-door patients,...	781	573	121	27
		Out-door ditto, ...	19,372	14,101	...	170
26	Mirzapur, ...	In-door patients,...	499	338	108	23
		Out-door ditto, ...	25,987	19,770	11	379
27	Moradabad, ...	In-door patients,...	781	608	56	19
		Out-door ditto, ...	42,946	31,788	11	261
28	Muzaffarnagar,	In-door patients,...	226	178	24	5
		Out-door ditto, ...	5,949	5,691	...	36
29	Mussooree, ...	In-door patients,...	75	56	11	2
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,149	1,844	...	48
30	Muttra, ...	In-door patients,...	386	285	58	14
		Out-door ditto, ...	23,436	19,814	44	157
31	Mainpuri, ...	In-door patients,...	323	249	37	14
		Out-door ditto, ...	4,166	3,861	6	67
32	Naini Tal, ...	In-door patients,...	135	94	28	2
		Out-door ditto, ...	5,672	5,187	6	20
33	Orai, ...	In-door patients,...	493	397	58	18
		Out-door ditto, ...	16,253	13,533	28	180
34	Roorkee, ...	In-door patients,...	261	186	29	13
		Out-door ditto, ...	5,462	5,315	12	10
35	Saháranpur, ...	In-door patients,...	333	204	61	9
		Out-door ditto, ...	21,434	13,348	13	104
36	Sháhjahánpur,	In-door patients,...	945	717	58	29
		Out-door ditto, ...	18,535	12,369	14	118
37	Bhábar, ...	In-door patients,...	96	75	17	1
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,613	6,401	28	52
38	Káshipur, ...	In-door patients,...	191	148	22	4
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,732	5,047	35	96
39	Garhwál Pilgrim Hospitals.	In-door patients,...	529	554	57	2
		Out-door ditto, ...	7,674	6,637	...	38
	Total, ...	In-door patients,...	22,982	16,958	2,890	794
		Out-door ditto, ...	737,060	554,403	1,238	5,823

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

3.—*Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients and the Diseases for which they were treated in the Dispensaries of the N.-W. Provinces during* 1873.

Number.	District.		Fever.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa	Other diseases.	Total.
1	Agra, ...	In-door patients, ...	128	20	33	139	83	40	1,234	1,677
		Out-door ditto, ...	6,273	187	3,125	1,061	884	1,360	33,972	46,862
2	Allahabad, ...	In-door patients, ...	106	...	18	40	62	83	584	893
		Out-door ditto, ...	6,152	45	1,926	878	1,565	2,036	27,536	40,138
3	Aligarh, ...	In-door patients, ...	45	2	10	14	31	15	506	623
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,090	35	1,045	206	302	338	12,993	16,009
4	Almora, ...	In-door patients, ...	30	2	6	3	3	2	63	109
		Out-door ditto, ...	866	2	225	71	73	86	4,513	5,836
5	Azamgarh, ...	In-door patients, ...	7	4	9	4	7	27	258	316
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,273	213	1,455	281	525	397	7,988	12,132
6	Bánda, ...	In-door patients, ...	74	7	35	38	70	2	880	1,106
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,427	344	1,112	482	339	152	9,162	14,018
7	Bareilly, ...	In-door patients, ...	255	2	51	43	93	68	1,199	1,711
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,283	38	5,085	1,272	1,313	2,140	18,131	57,585
8	Benares, ...	In-door patients, ...	129	64	81	85	128	234	1,147	1,868
		Out-door ditto, ...	4,685	901	5,627	1,238	1,876	2,503	53,906	70,736
9	Bhábar, ...	In-door patients, ...	79	26	6	12	8	13	143	287
		Out-door ditto, ...	4,027	125	559	569	451	776	9,938	17,345
10	Bijnor, ...	In-door patients, ...	77	1	19	3	15	18	300	433
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,722	5	368	33	345	358	5,759	8,590
11	Bulandshahr, ...	In-door patients, ...	83	...	15	13	40	15	373	539
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,757	...	731	146	572	360	9,815	14,381
12	Budaun, ...	In-door patients, ...	130	4	37	30	26	44	1,389	1,660
		Out-door ditto, ...	8,134	217	2,202	627	1,317	2,207	35,861	50,565

13	Basti, ...	In-door patients, ...	40	...	25	21	40	15	418	559
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,151	1	903	329	358	122	11,598	14,462
14	Cawnpore, ...	In-door patients, ...	44	9	9	30	88	54	502	736
		Out-door ditto, ...	3,793	50	956	733	728	659	18,690	25,609
15	Dehra Dún, ...	In-door patients, ...	93	...	12	12	31	43	288	479
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,865	...	609	342	272	712	14,567	19,367
16	Etah, ...	In-door patients, ...	70	15	9	11	8	40	572	725
		Out-door ditto, ...	3,010	14	1,253	452	233	660	12,014	17,636
17	Etáwah, ...	In-door patients, ...	15	...	4	21	12	18	377	447
		Out-door ditto, ...	794	1	477	109	78	186	4,964	6,609
18	Farukhabad, ...	In-door patients, ...	52	...	7	12	21	28	586	706
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,236	1	933	402	337	831	11,978	16,718
19	Fatehpur, ...	In-door patients, ...	10	23	2	7	10	9	229	290
		Out-door ditto, ...	594	54	279	127	57	119	2,917	4,147
20	Gházipur, ...	In-door patients, ...	34	7	16	40	54	25	378	554
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,943	94	1,504	661	829	780	16,146	21,957
21	Gorakhpur, ...	In-door patients, ...	34	...	4	15	56	...	162	271
		Out-door ditto, ...	3,038	10	2,559	555	631	511	24,216	31,520
22	Hamírpur, ...	In-door patients, ...	35	...	10	8	16	3	209	281
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,006	...	592	190	242	101	6,023	9,154
23	Jhánsi, ...	In-door patients, ...	57	...	32	52	35	17	303	496
		Out-door ditto, ...	972	...	212	134	143	79	2,216	3,756
24	Jaunpur, ...	In-door patients, ...	16	6	4	3	21	22	174	246
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,408	28	1,326	197	836	630	11,446	16,871
25	Lalitpur, ...	In-door patients, ...	37	...	10	16	9	4	157	233
		Out-door ditto, ...	476	...	168	16	40	12	802	1,514
26	Meerut, ...	In-door patients, ...	85	7	30	7	27	56	569	781
		Out-door ditto, ...	4,436	1	1,193	278	474	832	12,158	19,372
27	Mirzapur, ...	In-door patients, ...	57	9	5	28	44	37	319	499
		Out-door ditto, ...	3,490	49	1,547	900	912	1,174	17,915	25,987
28	Moradabad, ...	In-door patients, ...	45	2	12	8	23	5	686	781
		Out-door ditto, ...	4,307	31	2,835	997	1,059	1,225	32,492	42,946
29	Muzaffarnagar,	In-door patients, ...	20	...	14	9	7	3	173	226
		Out-door ditto, ...	270	...	391	94	115	60	5,023	5,949
30	Mussooree, ...	In-door patients, ...	17	...	3	4	5	...	46	75
		Out-door ditto, ...	383	...	263	40	32	41	1,390	2,149
31	Muttra, ...	In-door patients, ...	25	2	11	7	25	3	313	386
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,594	83	2,109	779	572	569	16,730	23,436

3.—*Statement showing the number of In-door and Out-door Patients and the Diseases for which they were treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces during* 1873.—(concluded.)

Number.	District.		Fever.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Other Diseases.	Total.
32	Mainpuri, ...	In-door patients, ...	32	...	8	7	2	11	263	323
		Out-door ditto, ...	917	1	332	101	54	183	2,578	4,166
33	Naini Tal, ...	In-door patients, ...	54	2	4	3	8	3	61	135
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,203	...	350	142	132	80	3,765	5,672
34	Orai, ...	In-door patients, ...	59	2	22	36	36	16	322	493
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,310	9	1,262	394	365	278	11,635	16,253
35	Saháranpur, ...	In-door patients, ...	20	4	12	7	28	5	258	334
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,106	2	1,347	354	562	3 0	16,753	21,434
36	Shájahánpur, ...	In-door patients, ...	41	...	16	15	15	12	846	945
		Out-door ditto, ...	2,801	1	1,073	280	569	519	13,292	18,535
3	Srinagar, ...	In-door patients, ...	169	...	29	12	52	31	236	529
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,060	...	487	72	133	140	5,782	7,674
38	Roorkee, ...	In-door patients, ...	55	1	3	1	11	14	176	261
		Out-door ditto, ...	1,024	...	346	133	122	157	3,680	5,462
	Total, ...	In-door patients, ...	2,359	221	633	816	1,250	1,035	16,668	22,982
		Out-door ditto, ...	100,776	2,542	48,766	15,671	19,747	23,673	531,377	742,552

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

4.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Government Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces.*

Number.	Dispensaries.	Receipts from Government.			Local Receipts.			Total Receipts.			Establishment charges by Government.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1	Agra, ...	1,2592	3	12	4,009	12	5	16,602	0	5	9,279	6	7
2	Allahabad, ...	16,469	2	3	10,668	4	4	27,137	6	7	13,521	8	5
3	Aligarh, ...	3,403	0	5	2,277	14	1	5,680	14	6	4,241	14	3
4	Almora, ...	704	9	8	2,175	8	6	2,880	2	2	730	10	8
5	Azamgarh, ...	2,407	6	6	1,858	1	4	4,265	7	10	2,249	9	2
6	Bánda, ...	2,084	11	5	2,247	10	10	4,332	6	3	2,669	14	1
7	Bareilly, ...	4,556	0	0	7,969	15	7	12,525	15	7	5,835	10	0
8	Benares, ...	8,219	8	5	9,658	11	0	17,878	3	5	10,329	9	11
9	Bhábar, ...	3,221	5	10	1,681	0	1	4,902	5	11	3,418	6	4
10	Bijnor, ...	16,64	12	8	2,147	0	0	3,811	12	8	2,143	7	0
11	Bulandshahr,	3,427	8	4	4,967	6	4	8,394	14	8	4,311	0	0
12	Budaun, ...	3,223	9	6	4,412	0	10	7,635	10	4	4,538	6	7
13	Basti, ...	2,378	5	8	4,069	9	10	6,447	15	6	2,739	14	3
14	Cawnpore, ...	3,467	11	10	3,850	10	5	7,318	6	3	3,991	13	7
15	Dehra Dún, ...	1,332	7	4	2,425	9	0	3,758	0	4	1,467	14	5
16	Etah, ...	4,890	10	9	2,615	8	0	7,505	2	9	4,374	6	9
17	Etáwah, ...	1,952	3	2	1,389	10	2	3,341	13	4	2,227	2	3
18	Farukhabad,	2,803	14	1	3,246	2	9	6,050	0	10	3,708	9	9
19	Fatehpur, ...	1,530	3	3	1,393	7	4	2,923	10	7	1,725	1	4
20	Gházipur, ...	3,172	9	5	1,880	8	2	5.053	1	7	4,040	12	8
21	Gorakhpur, ...	4,715	4	11	5,523	5	11	10,238	10	10	4,962	12	6
22	Hamírpur, ...	2,400	1	2	1,898	6	4	4,298	7	6	2,544	13	4
23	Jhánsi, ...	1,645	12	9	1,077	9	10	2,723	6	7	1,700	0	0
24	Jaunpur, ...	2,189	2	4	1,741	2	3	3,330	4	7	2,244	0	0
25	Lalitpur, ...	822	12	2	856	5	0	1,679	1	2	897	0	0
26	Meerut, ...	3,427	9	4	5 606	12	7	9,034	5	11	3,792	1	2
27	Mirzapur, ...	4,111	9	6	3,767	0	5	7,878	9	11	4,777	5	7
28	Moradabad, ...	3,180	2	8	2,084	5	6	5,264	8	2	3,789	6	2
29	Muzaffarnagar,	2,618	4	8	1,011	11	3	3,629	15	11	2,750	0	0
30	Mussooree, ...	627	1	9	588	6	0	1,215	7	9	816	2	2
31	Muttra, ...	2,872	10	8	2,568	7	3	5,441	1	11	3,561	4	5
32	Mainpuri, ...	1,200	7	0	755	8	0	1,955	15	0	1,326	8	0
33	Naini Tal, ...	1,054	2	4	1,299	8	0	2,353	10	4	1,087	11	6
34	Orai, ...	3,791	1	9	2,446	1	7	6,237	3	4	4,030	13	6
35	Roorkee, ...	2,816	5	7	1,025	2	2	3,841	7	9	2,431	0	0
36	Saháranpur,	3,298	9	1	4,313	3	7	7,611	12	8	3,959	1	9
37	Sháhjahánpur,	2,616	11	8	2,448	2	4	5,064	14	0	3,385	4	11
38	Srinagar, ...	796	14	10	7,468	11	0	8,265	9	10	5,751	13	9
	Total, ...	1,27,685	15	8	1,20,825	1	0	2,48,511	0	8	1,41,352	4	9

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

4.—*Statement showing the Income and Expenditure of the Government Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces.*—(*concluded*).

Number.	Dispensaries.	Medicines and diet.	Other contingencies.	Total expenditure.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra, ...	3,785 15 5	2,440 7 7	15,505 13 7
2	Allahabad, ...	5,611 9 0	5,548 10 2	24,681 11 7
3	Aligarh, ...	822 0 2	714 13 7	5,778 12 0
4	Almora, ...	311 5 9	1,663 2 4	2,705 2 9
5	Azamgarh, ...	923 13 2	923 10 3	4,097 0 7
6	Bánda, ...	836 12 1	1,963 3 11	5,469 14 1
7	Bareilly, ...	1,378 3 6	2,569 14 2	9,783 11 8
8	Benares, ...	3,036 6 2	2,765 13 7	16,131 13 8
9	Bhábar, ...	1,015 15 5	209 10 5	4,644 0 2
10	Bijnor, ...	279 14 0	386 9 5	2,809 14 5
11	Bulandshahr, ...	929 1 7	633 3 5	5,873 5 0
12	Budaun, ...	731 11 6	508 10 2	5,778 12 2
13	Basti, ...	719 7 6	2,303 5 10	5,762 11 7
14	Cawnpore, ...	1,494 6 2	1,159 15 3	6,646 3 0
15	Dehra Dún, ...	372 0 4	313 11 10	2,153 10 7
16	Etah, ...	1,572 10 8	611 6 5	6,558 7 10
17	Etáwah, ...	585 3 3	671 10 10	3,484 0 4
18	Farukhabad, ...	679 4 11	864 11 1	5,252 9 9
19	Fatehpur, ...	449 5 5	412 3 7	2,586 10 4
20	Gházipur, ...	738 6 7	1,036 11 11	5,815 15 2
21	Gorakhpur, ...	1,363 10 10	3,269 6 0	9,595 13 4
22	Hamírpur, ...	685 15 8	953 9 11	4,184 6 11
23	Jhánsi, ...	447 7 2	275 14 0	2,423 5 2
24	Jaunpur, ...	675 0 1	310 9 2	3,229 9 3
25	Lalitpur, ...	372 4 11	100 5 6	1,369 10 5
26	Meerut, ...	879 2 3	1,034 4 7	5,705 8 0
27	Mirzapur, ...	1,073 5 10	1,490 9 9	7,341 5 2
28	Moradabad, ...	886 7 2	582 6 3	5,258 3 7
29	Muzaffarnagar, ...	223 4 8	77 4 0	3,050 8 8
30	Mussooree, ...	133 14 2	149 9 0	1,099 9 4
31	Muttra, ...	1,062 13 9	1,864 15 2	6,489 1 4
32	Mainpuri, ...	306 0 2	391 11 3	2,024 3 5
33	Naini Tal, ...	463 7 5	230 5 5	1,781 8 4
34	Orai, ...	1,097 1 0	1,751 4 5	6,879 2 11
35	Roorkee, ...	609 7 8	195 7 9	3,235 15 5
36	Saháranpur, ...	806 11 1	1,522 15 7	6,288 12 5
37	Sháhjahánpur, ...	739 9 7	824 11 3	4,949 9 9
38	Srinagar, ...	1,082 0 10	1,501 5 7	8,335 4 2
	Total, ...	39,181 4 10	44,228 4 3	2,24,761 13 10

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

5.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccination in the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1873-74.

Number.	Districts.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.
1	Kumaun Hills, ...	19,628	13,838	4,644	1,146
2	Garhwál, ...	19,887	11,553	6,714	1,620
3	Tarái Parganas, ...	24,987	17,256	5,829	1,802
4	Bareilly, ...	22,233	16,618	3,368	2,247
5	Budaun, ...	16,104	13,446	1,706	952
6	Moradabad, ...	23,976	19,818	2,792	1,366
7	Sháhjahánpur, ...	10,236	7,795	1,615	826
8	Bijnor, ...	19,774	14,889	2,866	2,029
9	Dehra Dún, ...	8,326	7,231	663	432
10	Saháranpur, ...	24,100	19,377	3,224	1,499
11	Muzaffarnagar, ...	10,786	8,006	1,727	1,053
12	Meerut, ...	20,766	18,169	1,036	1,561
13	Bulandshahr, ...	15,604	11,626	2,708	1,270
14	Aligarh, ...	14,743	12,229	1,637	877
15	Muttra, ...	12,234	11,125	647	462
16	Agra, ...	11,953	9,261	1,534	1,158
17	Etah, ...	5,222	3,947	696	579
18	Mainpuri, ...	10,346	8,780	1,035	531
19	Etáwah	10,094	9,188	546	360
20	Farukhabad, ...	7,886	6,521	825	540
21	Country of Tarái Garhwál.	7,492	6,452	640	400
22	Benares, ...	7,002	4,921	1,168	913
23	Mirzapur, ...	7,079	5,212	754	1,113
24	Gházipur	17,523	14,116	1,997	1,410
25	Azamgarh, ...	11,437	9,644	934	859
26	Gorakhpur, ...	10,111	6,912	1,821	1,378
27	Basti, ...	4,487	3,093	878	516
28	Jaunpur, ...	11,395	8,674	2,054	667
29	Allahabad,... ...	9,559	6,795	1,608	1,156
30	Fatehpur, ...	9,637	6,388	1,787	1,462
31	Cawnpore, ...	25,892	20,622	3,237	2,033
32	Bánda, ...	7,461	4,875	1,330	1,256
33	Hamírpur, ...	11,403	8,236	1,857	1,310
34	Jalaun, ...	8,817	6,694	1,280	843
35	Jhánsi, ...	3,385	2,050	545	790
36	Lalitpur, ...	2,657	1,903	390	364
	Total,... ...	464,233	357,360	68,093	38,780

VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

6.—*Statement showing Expenditure of Vaccination Department in the North-Western Provinces during the year* 1873-74.

Number.		Expended.		
1	2	3		
1	*Superintendent-General, North-Western Provinces.*	Rs.	a.	p
	Paid by Government, ...	18,518	2	0
2	*Kumaun Division.*			
	Paid by Government, ...	26,74	0	0
	Do. by Municipality, ...	240	0	0
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	863	1	7
3	*Rohilkhand Division.*			
	Paid by Government, ...	7,142	1	0
	Do. by Municipality, ...	2,868	0	0
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	144	0	0
4	*Agra and Meerut Divisions.*			
	Paid by Government, ...	22,440	0	0
	Do. by Municipality, ...	4,374	14	5
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	1,212	0	0
	Do. by Native Chiefs, ...	660	0	0
5	*Benares Division.*			
	Paid by Government, ...	16,979	0	0
	Do. by Municipality, ...	1,360	0	0
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	304	0	0
	Do. by Native Chiefs, ...	976	0	0
6	*Allahabad and Jhansi Divisions.*			
	Paid by Government, ...	20,751	9	0
	Do. by Municipality, ...	1,548	0	0
	Do. by Local Funds, ...	1,412	0	0
	Do. by Native Chiefs, ...	276	0	0
	Abstract.			
A.	Paid by Government, ...	88,504	12	0
B.	Do. by Municipality, ...	10,390	14	5
C.	Do. by Local Funds, ...	3,935	1	7
D.	Do. by Native Chiefs, ...	1,912	0	0
	Total, ...	1,04,742	12	0

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

The University.

1.—*Result of the Examinations of the University of Calcutta for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1873, and ending with 31st March, 1874.*

Nature of Examination.		Number of Institutions sending up candidates.			Number of candidates sent up.				Number of candidates passed.				Religious or national classification of passed candidates.					
													Natives of India.					
		Government Institutions.	Private Institutions.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	From Government Institutions.	From Private Institutions.	Private Students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammadans.	Others.		Europeans.
1.		2.	3	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16	17.	18.
Entrance or Matriculation,	...	12	27	39	95	97	8	200	66	33	2	101	1	88	3	...	...	9
Law, Arts. First Arts,	...	4	6	10	37	23	6	66	26	11	4	41	...	33	3	...	...	5
Bachelor of Arts,	...	4	1	5	14	1	...	15	9	1	...	10	...	10	...	..	..	...
Master of Arts,	...	2	...	2	5	...	...	5	3	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Licentiate of Law,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor of Law,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doctor of Law,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine. First L. M. S.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
L. M. S.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First B. M.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. M.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. D,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering. First L. C. E.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
L. C. E.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. C. E,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
M. C. E.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	... ...	22	34	56	151	121	14	286	104	45	6	155	1	134	...	...	..	14

VII.—INSTRUC

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars ending 31st*

Number.	Class of Institutions.	Government Insti				
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through*	
					English.	Vernacular only.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges.					
	Affiliated to the University in—					
1	Arts, ...	4	187	129	187	...
2	Law, ...	1	46	33	34	12
3	Medicine, ...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Engineering, ...	1	229	206	87	142
	Colleges not affiliated to the University—					
5	Madrasá, (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Departments).	1	337	258	31	306
6	Medical Schools (Vernacular), ...	1	67	77	...	67
	Normal Schools.					
7	For Masters, ...	4	240	225	...	240
8	For Mistresses, ...	4	42	36	...	42
9	Schools of Art (Industrial), ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Technical Schools.					
	Schools for Boys.					
10	Higher Schools (English),... ...	12	3,091	2,425	3,091	...
11	Middle Schools teaching through { English, ...	14	1,311	1,050	1,311	...
	{ Vernacular only,	484	27,369	21,902	...	27,369
12	Lower Primary Schools, ...	3,621	129,938	102,968	...	129,938
	Schools for Girls.					
13	For Natives of India, ...	443	8,551	6,647	...	8,551
14	For Europeans and others, ...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls), ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	4,590	171,408	135,956	4,741	166,667

TION.

attending them for the official year beginning 1st April, 1873, March, 1874.

TUTIONS.				AIDED INSTITUTIONS.								
Religious or national classification of Scholars as on 31st March.				Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through*		*Religious or national classification of Scholars as on 31st March.*			
Christians.	Hindús.	Mohammadans.	Others.				English.	Vernacular only.	Christians.	Hindús.	Mohammadans.	Others.
8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20
8	162	17	...	2	19	22	19	...	1	18	...	...
3	32	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
67	117	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	337	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	23	41	...	1	27	22	...	27	18	...	9	...
...	198	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	37	5	...	1	42	40	...	42	42	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	73	65	...	...	73	...	...	...
29	2,514	548	...	21	5,033	4,016	5,033	...	582	3,597	854	...
8	1,065	238	...	135	9,064	7,208	9,064	...	501	6,720	1,843	...
...	22,789	4,384	196	8	536	439	...	536	92	228	216	...
...	108,969	20,395	574	42	1,893	1,532	...	1,893	57	1,532	304	...
...	6,722	1,755	74	164	4,134	3,379	...	4,134	531	1,824	1,779	...
...	...	...	...	5	327	316	327	...	312	4	11	...
...	...	...	...	5	800	733	800	...	686	109	5	...
118	142,965	27,481	844	385	21,948	17,772	15,243	6,632	2,895	14,032	5,021	...

VII.—INSTRUC

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the Scholars ending 31st*

Number.	Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institution				
		Number of Institutions.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of Scholars on the 31st March learning through*	
					English.	Vernacular only.
1.	2.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
	Colleges or Departments of Colleges.					
	Affiliated to the University in—					
1	Arts, ...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Law, ...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Medicine, ...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Engineering, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Colleges not affiliated to the University—					
5	Madrasá, (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Departments).	...	...	...	...	...
6	Medical Schools (Vernacular), ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Normal Schools.					
7	For Masters, ...	...	...	...	...	...
8	For Mistresses, ...	...	...	...	...	...
9	Schools of Art (Industrial), ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Other Technical Schools.					
	Schools for Boys.					
10	Higher Schools (English), ...	5	390	...	390	...
11	Middle Schools teaching through { English, ...	16	883	...	883	...
	{ Vernacular only,	1,484	23,192	...	...	23,192
12	Lower Primary Schools, ...	3,605	37,612	...	...	37,612
	Schools for Girls.					
13	For Natives of India, ...	25	222	...	...	222
14	For Europeans and Others, ...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls), ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total, ...	5,135	62,299	...	1,273	61,026

TION.

attending them for the official year beginning 1*st April*, 1873, *March*, 1874.—(concluded).

UNDER INSPECTION.				Grand Total of Institutions.	Grand Total of Scholars on 31st March.	GRAND TOTAL OF			
Religious or national classification of Scholars as on 31st March.									
Christians.	Hindús.	Mohammadans.	Others.			Christians.	Hindús.	Mohammadans.	Others.
26.	27.	28.	29.	30.	31.	32.	33.	34.	35.
...	...	...	...	6	206	9	180	17	...
...	...	...	...	1	46	3	32	11	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	67	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1	229	...	117	45	...
...	...	...	...	1	337	...	337	...	...
...	...	...	...	2	94	21	23	50	...
...	...	...	...	4	240	...	198	42	...
...	...	...	...	5	84	42	37	5	...
...	...	...	...	1	73	73	...	...	...
190	190	10	...	38	8,514	801	6,301	1,412	...
200	492	187	4	165	11,258	709	8,277	2,268	4
...	14,993	8,179	20	1,976	51,097	92	38,010	12,779	216
...	25,682	11,930	...	7,968	169,443	57	136,182	32,629	574
...	66	156	...	632	12,907	531	8,612	3,690	74
...	...	...	...	5	327	312	4	11	...
...	...	...	...	5	800	686	109	5	...
390	41,423	20,462	24	10,110	255,655	3,403	198,420	52,964	868

3.—*Receipts and Expenditure of Educational Establishments in the* 1873, *and ending*

Nature of Establishments.		Grants from Provincial Revenues.	Local rates or Cesses.	Endowments.
1.		2.	3.	4.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University, ...		...	...	...
Direction, ...		41,687	...	...
Inspection, ...		1,84,291	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.				
Arts, ...	Goverment, ...	1,26,661	...	3,520
	Aided, ...	3,813	...	384
Law, ...		11,125	...	...
Medicine, ...		...	...	...
Engineering, ...		97,927	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.				
Madrasá (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department),		21,195	...	34
Medical Schools (Vernacular),	Government, ...	17,833	...	...
	Aided, ...	600	...	...
Normal Schools.				
For Masters, ...	Government, ...	33,386	...	142
	Aided, ...	...	...	...
For Mistresses, ...	Government, ...	6,210	...	...
	Aided, ...	2,400	...	...
Schools of Art, ...		...	...	...
Other Technical Schools, ...	Government, ...	...	...	...
	Aided, ...	480	...	...
Schools for Boys.				
Higher Class, English, ...	Government, ...	1,38,906	...	5,127
	Aided, ...	70,581	...	2,784
Middle Class, English, ...	Government, ...	40,601	...	200
	Aided, ...	64,961	...	241
Middle Class, Vernacular, ...	Government, ...	1,00,240	...	...
	Aided, ...	3,002	...	...
Lower Class, Primary, ...	Government ...	3,32,139	...	...
	Aided, ...	4,206	...	342
Schools for Girls.				
For Natives of India, ...	Government, ...	30,204	...	...
	Aided, ...	21,187	...	3,114
For European and others, ...	Government, ...	...	...	...
	Aided, ...	12,245	...	209
Mixed Schools (Boys and Girls,	Government, ...	...	...	...
	Aided, ...	8,820	...	...
Scholarships.				
In Colleges, ...	Government, ...	14,889	...	...
	Endowed, ...	...	...	7,686
In Schools, ...	Government, ...	5,851	...	...
	Endowed, ...	...	...	...
Buildings, ...		19,530	...	...
Miscellaneous, ...		28,840	...	...
Total, ...		14,43,810	...	23,783

TRUCTION.

North-Western Provinces for the official year beginning 1st April, 31st March, 1874.

Received.						*Expended.*
Subscriptions.	Municipal Grants.	From Revenues of Native States.	Fees and Fines.	Funds not included in foregoing headings.	Total.	Total.
5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	41,687	41,687
...	...	...	...	...	1,84,291	1,84,291
1,002	353	...	5,526	609	1,37,671	1,30,806
60	...	...	576	8,099	12,932	13,082
...	...	...	1,528	...	12,653	11,125
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5,846	...	1,0 ,773	97,927
...	...	...	67	444	21,740	21,304
...	...	...	...	...	17,833	17,833
900	300	...	...	...	1,800	1,800
...	...	...	...	1	33,529	33,528
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	6,210	6,210
222	...	...	210	3,397	6,229	6,650
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	900	1,380	1,380
1,094	10,780	...	14,212	666	1,70,785	1,56,860
11,789	1,320	...	22,588	43,067	1,52,129	1,64,090
1,654	1,097	...	3,041	6	46,599	43,500
37,941	12,015	...	11,500	37,094	1,63,752	1,50,359
167	937	...	11,479	...	1,12,823	1,02,538
2,219	705	...	367	792	7,085	6,786
2,004	14,670	...	310	...	3,49,123	3,48,327
589	...	...	373	2,440	7,950	8,003
67	1,126	...	...	...	31,397	31,367
7,244	2,848	...	106	23,306	57,805	55,736
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1,921	...	...	14,482	3,226	32,083	39,897
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4,115	...	...	200	6,929	20,064	21,163
...	...	...	...	...	14,889	14,889
...	...	...	...	...	7,686	6,074
...	...	...	...	...	5,851	5,851
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	19,530	19,530
...	46,037	...	...	...	74,877	28,840
72,988	92,188	...	92,411	1,30,976	18,56,156	17,71,433

VII.—INSTRUCTION.

4.—*Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools, and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and in the States subject to the administrative supervision.*

Number.	Names of Districts and Native States.	Vernaculars spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of Population.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number of square miles to each School.	Percentage of Scholars to Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
1	Dehra Dún, ...	In the North-Western Provinces, Urdú, which is a colloquial phrase of Hindí, is used by the Mohammadans and Kayasths as a rule. Hindí is the true Vernacular of the Province, and is used by the rural population with greater or less purity according to the less or greater influences of Mohammadan rule and cognization. In the larger towns and seats of local Governments Urdú is more commonly used, and the educated classes as a rule use the Persian character. The trading classes use a corrupt form of the Nágrí letters.	1,020	116,945	37	1,442	27·56	1·23
2	Saháranpur, ...		2,217	884,017	428	9,760	5·17	1·10
3	Muzaffarnagar,		1,659	690,107	402	7,203	4·12	1·04
4	Meerut, ...		2,360	276,104	42	9,424	5·60	·73
5	Bulandshahr. ...		1,910	936,667	301	7,065	6·34	·75
6	Aligarh, ...		1,963	1,070,333	393	10,312	4·99	·96
7	Bijnor, ...		1,902	737,153	382	7,753	4·97	1·05
8	Moradabad, ...		2,271	1,122,437	392	8,485	5·79	·75
9	Budaun, ...		2,004	934,348	340	5,917	5·89	·63
10	Bareilly, ...		2,982	1,507,139	544	12,127	5·48	·80
11	Sháhjahánpur,		1,723	949,579	408	7,224	4·22	·76
12	Muttra, ...		1,611	887,689	286	9,382	5·63	1·05
13	Agra, ...		1,907	1,096,367	476	11,905	4·00	1·08
14	Etawáh, ...		1,691	668,641	233	4,884	7·26	·73
15	Etah, ...		1,512	703,527	181	5,035	8·35	·71
16	Mainpuri, ...		1,696	765,845	359	6,768	4·72	·88
17	Farukhabad, ...		1,744	918,850	341	7,104	5·11	·77
18	Cawnpore, ...		2,336	1,156,055	391	10,731	5·97	·92
19	Hamírpur, ...		2,286	529,137	137	3,500	16·68	·66
20	Fatehpur, ...		1,585	663,877	352	7,357	4·50	1·10
21	Bánda, ...		2,908	497,684	166	4,181	17·51	·60
22	Allahabad, ...		2,747	1,396,241	378	11,297	7·26	·80
23	Jaunpur, ...		1,556	1,025,961	243	7,959	6·40	·77
24	Jalaun, ...		1,553	404,447	146	3,705	10·63	·91
25	Jhánsi, ...		1,567	317,826	132	2,687	11·87	·84
26	Lalitpur ...		1,947	212,661	45	1,292	43·26	·60
27	Mirzapur, ...		5,217	1,015,826	189	5,963	27·60	·58
28	Benares, ...		996	794,039	363	10,160	2·74	1·27
29	Ghazipur, ...		2,167	1,345,570	564	13,185	3·83	·97
30	Azamgarh, ...		2,565	1,531,482	233	9,174	11·00	·59
31	Gorakhpur, ...		4,578	2,019,361	426	13,768	10·74	·68
32	Basti, ...		2,789	1,473,029	222	8,328	12·56	·56
33	Kumaun, ...		6,000	433,314	136	6,930	44·11	1·59
34	Garhwál, ...		5,500	310,288	62	3,581	88·70	1·15
35	Tarái, ...		919	185,658	1	70	919·00	·03
	Total, ...	...	81,388	30,781,204	10,110	255,655	8·05	·83

VIII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Statement of Currency Notes in Circulation and of the Currency Reserve in Coin and Government Securities in 1873-74.

Notes in Circulation at the beginning of the year. Number and value of						Total Value of Notes cashed during the year.	Total Value of Notes issued during the year.	In circulation at the end of the year. Number and value of						Reserve at the end of the year stated in Rupees.					
Small Notes under Rs. 50		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*				*Small Notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large Notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion*		
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Government Securities.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.							
48,460	5,52,350	13,320	9,98,300	13,784	1,13,01,500	3,16,52,985	2,52,67,815	75,172	8,21,330	22,514	16,54,150	3,735	39,91,500	...	Rs. 18,47,838-9-6	...	...	...	...	Rs. 46,03,291-6-6

SUPPLE

PART I.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES AND LOCAL FUNDS COMPARED WITH THE RECE

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
I.—Allotment from General Revenues.			
1. From Government of India.	63,44,001 0 0	65,21,925 0 0	64,68,405 0 0
II.—Provincial and Local Rates and Taxes.			
(*a.*) Road Fund in permanently settled districts.	49,957 14 6	47,355 6 3	46,956 0 0
(*b.*) Ditto in temporarily settled districts where Local Cess is not in force.	73,139 0 3	33,253 1 7	13,442 0 0
(*c.*) One per cent. School Cess ditto ditto.	61,320 13 5	26,771 11 6	13,123 0 0
(*d.*) One-fourth per cent. Dák Cess, ditto ditto.	8,634 11 5	8,306 0 10	3,352 0 0

MENT I.

ACCOUNT. NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR 1873-74, TWO PRECEDING YEARS.

IPTS.

1873-74.			Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.		Nominal.	
Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p	
64,68,405 0 0		...	(1) Of the Rs. 65,21,925 received in 1872-73, Rs. 50,000 was a special allotment for repairs of the Agra Fort, not repeated, and Rs. 14,595 were paid twice over, by mistake, on account of Medical Stores. This reduces the grant to Rs. 64,56,925. During 1873-74 the following Departments were transferred to Provincial Services with the allotments specified against them :— 1. For Model Farms, ... Rs. 8,000 2. For European Vagrants, „ 3,000 3. For increased pay to Educational Depart., „ 405 4. Addition for round numbers, ... „ 75 Rs. 11,480 raising the total grant for the year to Rs. 64,68,405.
49,158 5 2		...	(*a.*) Difference between three years' actuals slight.
13,440 5 0		...	(*b.*) Collection dropped entirely in Muttra and Etáwah in middle of 1871-72, and in Agra, Hamírpur, and Moradabad in middle of 1872-73, owing to expiry of period of settlement and substitution of Local Cess for this and other old Cesses. These were in the latter half of 1872-73 collected solely in Bánda.
13,120 10 0		...	(*c.*) Same explanation as II. (*b*).
3,350 14 5		...	(*d.*) Ditto ditto.

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
(*e.*) Local Cess in temporarily settled districts.	30,02,561 0 8	34,33,004 3 7	36,41,761 0 0
(*f.*) Acreage Cess in permanently settled districts.	2,88,048 5 7	3,37,479 14 11	3,16,424 0 0
(*g.*) Commuted Jághirs in permanently settled districts.	40,043 11 1	1,31,083 0 7	89,388 0 0
(*h.*) Village Chaukidari Fund in districts as in (*b.*)	2,41,416 2 9	1,46,071 12 6	60,886 0 0
(*i.*) Stage Carriage Tax,...	865 0 0	880 0 0	1,160 0 0
	37,65,986 11 8	41,64,205 3 9	41,86,492 0 0
II. B.—Patwari Fund.			
(*a.*) Patwari Fund (S. D.),	16,66,902 0 11	17,18,572 8 9	13,70,513 0 0
(*b.*) Ditto Miscellaneous Receipts (S. D.)	46,909 10 0	25,837 1 7	25,361 0 0
	17,13,811 10 11	17,44,409 10 4	13,95,874 0 0

Funds Account, Receipts—(continued).

1873-74.						Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.			Nominal.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
37,40,708	14	8	...			(*e.*) Extended to Muttra and Etáwah from middle of 1871-72, to Agra, Hamírpur, and Moradabad from middle of 1872-73, on the termination of the old settlement of those districts. Excess of one lakh over estimate of 1873-74 due to unexpectedly large collections in Bijnor, Bareilly, Farukhabad, Jalaun, and Azamgarh, mostly on account of arrears of previous year.
3,10,480	4	0	...			(*f.*) Benares and Jaunpur actuals short of estimates. In Mirzapur the Cess is under revision and actuals exceeded estimate.
1,02,715	5	7	...			(*g.*) The assessment of this rate involved much preliminary enquiry. It was very partially effected in 1871-72, and the arrears of that year collected in 1872-73 account for the very large receipts of the latter year. The excess over estimate in 1873-74 is in Benares, Ghazipur, and Mirzapur.
68,368	6	5	...			(*h.*) Same as note (*b*).
760	0	0	...			
43,02,103	1	3	...			
16,65,990	5	8	...			(*a.*) The remissions prescribed by Government in orders of 12th April, 1873, for which allowance was made in the estimate of 873-74, were not carried out to their full extent during the year.
32,943	11	0	...			
16,98,934	0	8	...			

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
III.—Jails.			
(*a.*) Proceeds of Jail Manufactures.	76,114 13 11	80,703 8 6	97,000 0 0
(*b.*) Receipts on account of Convict Labor.	...	...	...
(*c.*) Miscellaneous, ...	6,823 9 10	1,577 0 9	Included in item (*a*).
	82,938 7 9	82,280 9 3	97,000 0 0
IV.—Registration.			
(*a.*) Registration fees, ...	2,81,214 6 4	3,10,432 13 2	2,95,000 0 0
V.—Police.			
(*a.*) Recovered from Municipal, Cantonment, and Town Funds for Clothing.	18,245 15 11	53,902 12 5	60,500 0 0
(*b.*) Ditto ditto for Pensions.		5,218 6 1	
(*c.*) Contribution for Railway Police.	42,501 3 9	39,566 7 5	59,820 0 0
(*d.*) General Police Fund,	23,306 1 7	29,601 8 8	40,000 0 0
(*e.*) Ditto ditto, Miscellaneous.	18,082 10 3	7,182 12 4	

Funds Account, Receipts—(continued).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
1,12,542 10 11	...	(*a.*) The increased profits are traced to the Agra Central Prison.
...	...	
Included in item (*a*).	...	
1,12,542 10 11	...	
3,20,253 9 2	...	(*a.*) The Registration Act is being extended, and larger receipts are the consequence.
63,258 11 11	...	(*a. & b.*) The receipts in 1871-72 are shown *net, after* payment of cost of Clothing, Municipal, Cantonment and Town Police, while in the two following years the receipts are in gross, and the charges are shown against item "Clothing of District Executive Force."
61,224 14 1	...	(*c.*) The explanation of the low receipts of 1871-72 and 1872-73 is that the Railway Company for several months of 1871-72 paid the whole cost of Railway Police direct to the Police, instead of leaving Government to pay, and merely contributing their own share to Government Treasury. On correction of the irregular practice, they claimed a set-off from the amount due by them equal to the excess above their share which they had already paid to the Police, so that the error of 1871-72 affected receipts in 1872-73. In 1873-74 the full contribution was paid.
26,355 8 9 11,395 7 8	25,366 0 0	(*d. & e.*) Rs. 25,366 were omitted from the charges of Village Chaukidari Fund by the Collector of Bulandshahr when he reported the balance on 31st March, 1871. The balance has been corrected by a debit to Village Chaukidari Fund.

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
(*f.*) Police Clothing Fund (S. D.)	1,06,407 3 11	11,091 4 5	25,000 0 0
(*f½.*) Old Village Chaukidari Fund (S.D.)	...	...	...
(*g.*) Fees, Fines, and Forfeitures.	987 13 5	862 6 7	7,500 0 0
(*h.*) Miscellaneous Receipts,	5,634 5 10	8,792 11 4	
(*i.*) Infanticide Fund (S. D.)	1,791 11 0	7,765 4 4	23,000 0 0
(*j.*) Police Chanda Fund (S. D.)	18,642 10 9	16,913 7 4	16,000 0 0
(*k.*) Chaukidari Reward Fund.	12,615 1 5	5,264 9 9	...
	2,48,214 13 10	1,86,161 10 8	2,31,820 0 0

Funds Account, Receipts—(continued).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
27,414 8 8	...	(*f*.) Fund abolished as respects all but head-constables from 1872-73. The difference between 1872-73 and 1873-74 is on account of the Fund having been altogether suspended during four months of 1872-73, and then revived only for head-constables, while it was in existence during all 1873-74.
...	17,532 2 4	(*f½*.) Adjustments in 1873-74 of charges in previous years found to have been wrongly debited to old balance of Village Chaukidari Fund. They have now been charged to proper head and credited to the fund which had been wrongly reduced.
809 3 1 8,415 10 11	6,591 0 0	(*h*.) Charges wrongly debited in previous years against District Constabulary Police have now been debited against proper heads, and a corresponding credit made under this head to the extent of Rs. 6,591.
7 341 6 11	...	(*i*.) The estimate was framed under expectation that the Act would be more widely extended.
13,367 6 3	...	(*j*.) Fluctuates according to casualties and the market value of horses.
...	6,806 10 4	(*k*.) Not a current receipt, but a rectification of balance of *Old Village Chaukidari Fund* by deduction from it of the sums found to belong to *Reward Fund* on 1st April, 1871. Reward Fund was a part of Old Village Chaukidari Fund before 1871-72. On the formation of a separate *Reward Fund*, the assets pertaining to this new Fund were separately shown.
2,19,582 13 3	56,295 12 8	

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
VI.—Education.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a.*) Contribution from private sources.	22,892 3 5	24,583 1 0	22,000 0 0
(*b.*) Fees from Government Colleges.	30,810 5 8	14,034 11 0	14,250 0 0
(*c.*) Ditto from Government Zila and High Schools.		10,522 9 6	12,052 0 0
(*d.*) Ditto from Tahsili Schools.		14,629 11 3	13,390 0 0
(*e.*) Ditto from Local Fund Schools.	10,041 3 3	4,778 11 1	...
(*f.*) Endowments in land from private individuals.	8,992 2 7	9,753 4 4	9,400 0 0
(*g.*) Ditto from Government Securities.	2,541 4 0	5,208 14 0	3,700 0 0
(*h.*) Sale proceeds of books,	41,931 12 11	39,369 4 3	30,000 0 0
(*i.*) Old School Fund (S. D.)	...	...	...
(*j.*) Miscellaneous, ...	29,191 0 0	13,835 11 0	5,000 0 0
	1,46,399 15 10	1,36,715 13 5	1,09,792 0 0

Funds Account, Receipts—(continued).

1873-74.				Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.		Nominal.		
Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	
10,349	8 8	...		(*a.*) Receipts of 1871-72 and 1872-73 included voluntary subscriptions in Local Fund Schools, which are now kept out of Treasury accounts altogether.
13,761	4 2	...		
10,782	12 4	...		
12,625	2 9	...		
463	12 8	...		(*e.*) The trifling sums wrongly credited here by District Officers, notwithstanding the rule that such fees should not have been received into Government Treasuries, have since been ordered to be refunded.
9,570	10 3	...		
4,905	5 10	...		(*g.*) The increase since 1871-72 is owing to correction of the irregular practice of expending interest directly on educational objects without passing it through the Treasury.
28,325	15 5	...		(*h.*) From the commencement of 1873-74 the cost price of educational books printed at the Government Press has been credited under "Printing," and only the profit on the sales is shown here.
...		32,591	10 2	(*i.*) Sums wrongly charged against *Old School Balance* in past years have now been debited against their proper heads, and credited to Old School Fund.
11,953	4 10	40,238	0 0	(*j.*) The figures under "Nominal" in 1873-74 are owing to the adjustment of charges pertaining to the Old Balance of School Fund which were wrongly shown as current Halkabandi School charges. They have now been properly charged to Old Balance Fund, and corresponding credit afforded here.
1,02,727	12 11	72,829	10 2	

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
VII.—Printing.			
(*a.*) Government Press Receipts in North-Western Provinces.	16,320 9 5	10,798 5 3	24,350 0 0
(*b.*) Recoveries for printing done for India, Central Provinces, Bengal, Military, Public Works, &c.	5,451 6 4	16,863 10 1	9,800 0 0
	21,771 15 9	27,661 15 4	34,150 0 0
VIII.—Medical.			
(*a.*) Dispensary Fund (S. D.)	93,485 9 6	81,578 2 5	74,647 0 0
(*b.*) Receipts for Vaccination from private persons (S. D.)	...	2,214 9 7	900 0 0
(*c.*) Miscellaneous Receipts,	...	...	...
	93,485 9 6	83,792 12 0	75,547 0 0
IX.—Tarái Improvement Fund (S. D.)	...	63,361 5 1	62,204 0 0

Funds Account, Receipts—(continued).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
41,331 9 5	...	(*a.*) Increase is in great measure owing to the credit to this head in 1873-74 of the prime cost of educational works printed at the Government Press and sold through the Curator.
43,550 13 8	...	(*b.*) Larger demand on the Press. The increase is, however, to some extent neutralized by higher charges.
84,882 7 1	...	
98,980 10 1	...	(*a.*) The increase is in voluntary contributions.
2,435 15 7	...	
5,352 6 4	...	(*c.*) Consists of several small sums, such as the proceeds of the labor of lunatics, recoveries of excess payments under Medical Services, &c., and adjustment of an erroneous credit to Dispensary Fund in 1871-72, and credits by Medical Department for returned stores from Allahabad, Saháranpur, and other districts.
1,06,769 0 0	...	
31,947 14 2	89,452 13 10	The excess is not in current receipts; on the separation of the Fund from the Road Fund it was necessary to remove the transactions of 1871-72 to this Fund. This was done by transfer debit to Road, and credit to Tarái Fund. The transactions of 1872-73 were also adjusted before the closing of the books of that year, but not before submission of the annual account to Government, where the receipts correctly shown in this statement were included under Road Fund. See the corresponding item under XII. (*b.*), Charge side, under Refunds, Adjustments.

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
X.—Miscellaneous.			
(*a.*) District Dâk, Miscellaneous.	540 8 6	...	...
(*b.*) Pound Fund, ...	71,968 13 4	60,235 2 4	76,283 0 0
(*c.*) Nazúl Fund, ...	75,131 9 4	60,963 9 3	59,836 0 0
(*d.*) Fees on Masonry Graves.	313 5 10	3,721 4 10	1,950 0 0
(*e.*) Miscellaneous, ...	...	6,481 2 2	...
(*f.*) Fees under Act XXV. of 1867.	...	...	...
(*g.*) Model Farms, ...	...	...	...
	1,47,954 5 0	1,31,401 2 7	1,38,069 0 0
XI.—Public Works.			
(*a.*) Tolls, Dues, Fees, and Refunds.	6,905 0 8	58,351 3 2	15,000 0 0
(*b.*) Contributions, ...	...	...	...
(*c.*) Sale proceeds of Buildings, Stores, &c.	17,571 11 8	17,067 12 11	1,11,000 0 0
(*d.*) Rent on Buildings, ...	4,955 9 11	7,211 11 0	4,000 0 0
(*e.*) Road Fund, Miscellaneous.	1,85,631 14 7	40,442 1 3	12,659 0 0
(*f.*) Ferry Fund, Tolls at Bridges, &c.	7,06,112 7 8	7,15,817 7 0	7,29,554 0 0
(*g.*) Share of Panjáb Ferry Receipts.	21,886 9 9	23,649 14 11	22,000 0 0

Funds Account, Receipts—(continued).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
542 5 10	...	
59,759 9 10	...	(*b.*) The orders to credit direct to Municipal Fund the proceeds of pounds within municipal limits were more carefully carried out in 1873-74.
89,109 13 3	...	(*c.*) Increase in rents traced chiefly to the districts of Agra, Meerut, and Allahabad.
3,286 15 4	...	(*d.*) During nearly the whole of 1871-72 the fees were retained by Chaplains for the direct expenditure on the conservation of cemeteries.
3,935 9 8	...	(*e.*) The aggregate of various petty recoveries and adjustments.
107 0 0	...	(*f.*) This head was transferred from Imperial Accounts by order of Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1023, dated 11th February, 1874.
13,529 12 6	...	
1,70,271 2 5	...	
7,516 12 7	...	
...	...	
1,82,684 7 5	...	(*c.*) Rs. 1,45,429 are proceeds of Roorkee Workshops, reported in Controller's supplementary account-current for 1872-73, received too late for inclusion in the accounts for that year.
9,513 2 7	...	
16,161 0 10	61,409 1 11	(*e.*) The entry of Rs. 61,409-1-11 is purely an adjusting entry consequent upon the separation of Tarái Fund Receipts and Charges from Road Fund ditto.
7,23,273 8 7	...	
0 8 0	...	(*g*) Simply an adjustment on account of preceding year. Accountant-General of the Panjáb has intimated the share of receipts of 1873-74 to be Rs. 16,367-11-10. But as the books have been closed, credit cannot be taken for it this year. It will be an asset of 1874-75.

Receipts.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Estimate for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*h.*) Staging Bungalows,...	23,772 3 7	20,295 3 6	21,194 0 0
(*i.*) Ganges River Tolls,...	25,631 5 0	23,417 4 6	23,750 0 0
(*j*) One per cent. Income Tax Fund.	47,298 3 0	2,928 12 0	...
	10,39,765 1 10	9,09,181 6 3	9,39,157 0 0
XII.—Municipal Funds.			
(*a.*) Municipal Fund (S. D.)	19,18,883 12 5	19,40,768 8 10	17,71,953 0 0
(*b.*) Municipal Chaukidari or Town Fund (S. D.)	3,75,157 14 8	3,55,524 15 5	3,39,449 0 0
(*c.*) Cantonment Fund (S. D.)	1,62,432 3 1	1,70,228 12 0	1,61,558 0 0
	24,56,473 14 2	24,66,522 4 3	22,72,960 0 0
Total Receipts, Budget Heads.	1,63,42,018 0 7	1,68,28 051 10 1	1,63,06,470 0 0
Balance on 1st April, 1873.			
Municipal Funds, ...	...	...	...
Special Deposits, ...	...	...	...
Provincial Balances, ...	...	...	...
Total Balance, ...	...	...	...
Grand Total, ...	...	...	...

Funds Account, Receipts—(concluded).

1873-74.						Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.			Nominal.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
19,347	7	7	...			
18,035	4	0	...			(*i.*) Receipts diminished in consequence of part of the river traffic being diverted to the East Indian Railway, owing to the demand for grain in the famine districts of Bengal and cheapness of railway carriage.
1,707	10	0	...			(*j.*) Will not appear in future in the accounts.
9,78,239	13	7	61,409	1	11	
19,41,041	5	0	85,191	0	0	The entry of Rs. 85,191-0-0 in column 6 is correction of a debit erroneously allowed to stand against Municipal Funds (*a*) since 1st April, 1871, this debit then appearing in the books of the Accountant-General, but the Local Accounts, which were ultimately accepted by Government, showing no such charge.
3,67,863	13	2	...			
1,64,228	1	1	...			
24,73,133	3	3	85,191	0	0	
1,70,69,792	9	8	3,65,178	6	7	
2,95,667	15	8				
22,71 950	4	6				
28,97,778	12	1	...			
54,65,397	0	3	...			
2,25,35,189	9	11	3,65,178	6	7	

PART II.—PROVINCIAL SERVICES AND LOCAL FUNDS COMPARED WITH THE CHAR

Charges.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Grant for 1873-74.
I.—Jails.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a.*) Inspection and general superintendence	45,376 5 9	36,877 6 8	42,780 0 0
(*b.*) Central Jail Establishments.	2,75,439 0 4	1,36,459 7 2	1,55,478 0 0
(*c.*) Ditto Supplies, ...		1,81,314 0 8	2,00,835 0 0
(*d.*) District Jail Establishments.	1,36,542 5 8	1,22,721 5 2	1,35,519 0 0
(*e.*) Ditto Supplies, ...	2,07,695 13 7	2,79,990 1 7	3,00,000 0 0
	6,65,053 9 4	7,57,362 5 3	8,34,612 0 0
II.—Registration.			
(*a.*) Superintendence, ...	18,357 4 0	15,750 4 7	34,400 0 0
(*b.*) Remuneration to Deputy Registrars' District establishment charges.	1,30,908 2 10	1,25,666 5 3	1,22,600 0 0
	1,49,265 6 10	1,41,416 9 10	1,57,000 0 0
III.—Police.			
(*a.*) Superintendence, ...	1,12,759 2 9	1,14,751 10 4	1,13,271 0 0
(*b.*) District Police—Horse.	1,53,341 14 6	1,50,276 12 9	1,52,142 0 0
(*c.*) Ditto —Foot, ...	24,09,068 9 6	23,14,650 13 6	23,82,061 0 0
(*d.*) Thaggi and Dacoity Police.	1,223 6 9	1,234 2 2	1,250 0 0
(*e.*) Village Police, ...	17,49,646 15 4	19,95,134 10 2	21,23,218 0 0
(*f.*) Railway Police, ...	53,294 3 10	88,891 5 7	86,724 0 0
(*g.*) Kumaun and Tarái Civil Police.	17,431 8 0	18,639 14 0	19,385 0 0
(*h.*) General Police Fund,	75,377 12 3	34,097 6 11	27,938 0 0

ACCOUNT, NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES, FOR 1873-74, TWO PRECEDING YEARS.

GES.

1873-74. Actuals.			1873-74. Nominal.			Explanatory Remarks.
Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.	
40,987	7	11	...			
1,44,935	1	11	...			
2,47,476	2	4	...			(c.) The excess is only in the supply heads, and is owing to the dearness of food grains and the larger number of prisoners.
1,22,875	9	11	...			
3,09,979	15	0	...			
8,66,254	5	1	...			
20,696	4	2	...			(a.) The contingencies of Inspector-General were higher than in the two preceding years, though much less than estimate. Hence increase as compared with the former, and saving as compared with the latter.
1,21,644	0	7	...			
1,42,340	4	9	...			
95,691	8	7	...			(a.) Saving almost entirely in salaries, and caused by absence on deputation of Inspector-General, death of a Deputy Inspector-General, and removal from the department of another.
1,49,608	1	10	...			
24,78,488	4	9	...			(c.) Increase mainly on account of clothing charges.
1,135	1	3	...			
21,64,633	7	5	...			(e.) Agra, Hamírpur, and Moradabad were added to the number of districts provided with the new Police from the middle of 1872-73.
83,040	2	0	...			(f.) The Railway Company irregularly paid this Police direct in the early months of 1871-72, thus causing an apparent saving in that year. Remarks on Receipt side will explain this more fully.
19,965	0	1	...			(g.) Small increase owing to sanctioned revision of establishment
25,052	13	2	...			(h.) The charges vary with the needs of each year. But the practice of drawing from this Fund as advances sums really debitable to other heads, which was prevalent till 1871-72, has since been corrected.

Charges.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Grant for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
III.—Police—(concluded.)			
(*i.*) Police Clothing Fund (S. D.)	96,854 2 1	5,851 8 2	25,000 0 0
(*j.*) Police Chanda Fund (S. D.)	22,093 13 10	16,197 0 0	16,000 0 0
(*k.*) Chaukidari Reward Fund.	6,880 13 10	5,186 6 2	...
(*l.*) Old Village Chaukidari Fund (S. D.)	3,44,260 12 3	2,25,624 0 5	3,19,959 0 0
(*m.*) Infanticide Fund (S. D.)	1,020 7 9	6,844 4 9	24,200 0 0
	50,43,253 10 8	49,77,379 14 11	52,91,148 0 0
IV.—Education.			
(*a.*) Direction, ...	55,486 1 2	46,627 7 7	46,391 0 0
(*b.*) Inspection, ...	2,40,072 4 3	1,80,812 1 1	1,92,939 0 0
(*c.*) Colleges, ...	1,77,830 7 3	1,99,941 3 10	2,34,173 0 0
(*d.*) Schools—Higher Class.	11,371 15 0	1,09,867 15 8	1,22,624 0 0

Funds Account, Charges—(continued).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
11,724 1 10	2,032 0 0	(*i.*) Now altogether abolished. For item Rs. 2,032 adjustment, see *per contra* Receipts under Miscellaneous, item V. *h.*, Rs. 6,591, of which this forms a part.
11,904 13 3	...	(*j.*) The wants of each year necessarily vary a good deal.
...	6,706 0 6	(*k.*) Not a current charge, but a rectification of chaukidari reward charges erroneously debited in previous years to Old Village Chaukidari Fund.
...	47,557 12 2	(*l.*) Book debits against Old Chaukidari Cess Balances.
11,633 7 11	...	(*m.*) See remark on Receipt side.
50,52,876 13 1	56,295 12 8	
45,024 10 10	...	(*a.*) Charges for Professor of Law and Professor of Physical Science were shown against Direction to the end of 1871-72, but since then they have been shown under Colleges, the Professors being attached to Muir Central College.
1,86,205 13 2	...	(*b.*) Tahsíli School charges (Rs. 43,397-4-6) were included with Inspection in 1871-72 according to the classification adopted to the end of that year. They have since been shown under Schools, Middle Class.
2,17,669 2 9	...	(*c.*) The progressive increase of charges is owing to creation of Muir Central College in July, 1872, to the transfer of Professors of Law and Physical Science from Direction to this head, and to the sanctioned augmentation of salaries of Principals and Professors.
1,20,901 10 3	...	(*d.*) In 1871-72 only the Etáwah High School was treated as belonging to this head. In 1872-73 and 1873-74 all the superior Zila Schools were classed as higher, and in the last year the head-masters' salaries were increased and boarding establishments introduced.

Charges.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Grant for 1873-74.
IV.—Education— (concluded).	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
(*e.*) Schools—Middle Class,	52,247 2 11	52,390 4 9	70,373 0 0
(*f.*) Schools—Lower Class. Male, ...	4,48,020 6 6	4,03,360 12 10	4,12,654 0 0
(*f.*) Schools—Lower Class. Female,...	23,925 8 8	26,121 4 5	23,770 0 0
(*g.*) Normal Schools, ...	40,135 1 0	39,495 5 4	47,604 0 0
(*h.*) Grant-in-aid of Colleges.	2,17,917 2 2	82,289 0 0	2,05,650 0 0
(*i.*) Ditto of Schools,...		1,11,149 0 10	
(*j.*) Ditto of Building Grants.	35,392 12 3	9,965 0 0	16,350 0 0
(*k.*) Government Book Depôt.	56,189 3 7	24,715 8 7	27,140 0 0
(*l.*) Grants for encouragement of literature.	2,850 0 0	24,281 6 6	27,000 0 0
(*m.*) Miscellaneous scholarships and prizes, &c.	21,183 8 1	38,360 4 10	51,890 0 0
(*n.*) Charges against Old School Fund Balances (S. D.)	...	29,902 9 10	90,130 0 0
	13,82,621 8 10	13,79,279 6 1	15,68,598 0 0

Funds Account, Charges—(continued).

1873-74.						Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.			Nominal.			
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	
64,804	12	5	...			(*e.*) The transfer of the superior schools of this class to higher schools from 1872-73 was balanced by the transfer of Tahsíli Schools from Inspection to this head. Charges for 1873-74 increased by creation of a new class, Town Schools.
4,00,591	1	1	...			(*f.*) Of the male school charges in 1871-72, Rs. 35,593 were for the inferior Zila Schools raised from 1872-73 to middle and high classes. The other charges of 1871-72 and the entire male school charges of the succeeding years relate to Halkabandi Schools. There is a gradual development of female school charges. Their increase in 1873-74, as compared with Budget grant, is owing to a lump reduction of Rs. 9,852 which was not carried out.
30,655	14	11	...			
40,183	6	8	...			(*g.*) Saving in 1873-74, as compared with estimate, is in salaries of head-masters and teachers.
22,183	0	0	...			
1,67,129	6	4	...			
23,506	0	0	...			(*j.*) In 1873-74 this consists of the following :—(1) Allahabad Native Christian Village School, Rs. 1,631 (2) ; Allahabad Girls' High School, Rs. 5,000; (3) Mission School-house, Sháhjahánpur, Rs. 5,000; (4) School at Ránikhet, Rs. 500; (5) Sikandra Orphanage School, Agra, Rs. 375 ; (6) Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Basti, Rs. 1,000; (7) Mission Anglo-Vernacular School, Moradabad, Rs. 5,000 ; (8) Mission Anglo-Vernacular School at Jaunpur, Rs. 5,000.
30,286	1	7	...			(*k.*) The charges of 1871-72 include subscriptions to Vernacular newspapers, since removed to "Grants for encouragement of literature." The increase over estimate in 1873-74 is chiefly in discount (Rs. 1,540).
23,090	15	0	...			(*l.*) As respects 1871-72 see preceding remark.
29,411	6	4	...			(*m.*) Saving in 1873-74 in the charges for purchase of books chiefly.
...			72,829	10	2	(*n.*) See remark on Receipt side under VI. *i.*, explaining the item of Rs. 32,591-10-2, and under VI. *j.* for Rs. 40,238.
14,01,643	5	4	72,829	10	2	

Charges.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Grant for 1873-74.
V.—Printing.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*a.*) Government Press Establishment and Charges.	2,59,732 11 10	2,59,418 12 1	2,40,500 0 0
VI.—Medical.			
(*a.*) Transferred charges of Medical Department.	48,664 14 6	49,457 10 1	48,936 0 0
(*b.*) Vaccination, ...	72,082 8 7	77,494 3 4	90,634 0 0
(*c.*) Ditto met from private subscriptions (S. D.)	...	469 6 6	900 0 0
(*d.*) Hospitals and Dispensaries.	95,208 3 6	*1,22,826 3 5	1,32,052 0 0
(*e.*) Dispensary Fund (S. D.)	1,16,070 8 8	84,005 8 6	66,938 0 0
(*f.*) Lunatic Asylums, ...	33,402 9 7	39,344 7 5	45,000 0 0
(*g.*) Sanitary Commissioner,	35,068 15 10	38,722 12 0	35,900 0 0
(*h.*) Chemical Examiner,	3,073 4 3	3,124 11 0	3,140 0 0
(*i.*) Medical School, ...	18,173 12 3	†16,427 5 10	20,600 0 0
(*j.*) Miscellaneous (Benares Native Hospital allowance).	1,284 2 0	...	1,281 0 0
(*k.*) District sanitation, ...	...	...	5,425 0 0
	4,23,028 15 2	4,31,872 4 1	4,50,806 0 0

* Rs. 2,075-7-5 on account of native medical pupils omitted from this sum under had been submitted to

† Rs. 2,053-1-5 omitted from the same cause.

Funds Account, Charges—(continued).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
2,73,851 7 0	...	(*a.*) Increased expense balanced by increase in receipts under "Printing."
43,568 11 2	...	
89,631 0 3	...	(*b.*) Increase from year to year on account of larger salaries to which Medical Officers become entitled from length of service, and also on account of extension of the Department.
1,439 4 0	...	
1,45,752 10 5	...	(*d.*) The annual charge for medicines supplied by Military Department was not made in 1871-72. In 1872-73 and 1873-74 the charges on this account were Rs. 18,687 and Rs. 27,754 respectively. The other charges are also growing from increase in the number of dispensaries, salaries of doctors, and other causes.
79,663 10 0	...	(*e.*) The excess of charges over estimate of 1873-74 is balanced by the still greater excess of actual over estimated receipts. For further expenditure from this Fund see Public Works, (*d*3).
43,796 14 11	...	(*f.*) A new Lunatic Asylum at Agra was opened in November, 1871, and has since been growing in importance and expensiveness.
35,662 11 1	...	(*g.*) The increase in 1872-73 was owing to the extra charge caused by Dr. Planck's privilege leave of three months.
3,401 12 0	...	
15,090 3 2	...	(*i.*) The actuals of 1873-74 are minus the charge for native medical pupils transferred to Government of India, but the estimate included that charge.
1,281 0 0	...	(*j.*) Included under (*d*) Hospitals and Dispensaries in the account of 1872-73.
4,542 15 8	...	(*k.*) Head opened only in 1873-74.
4,61,830 12 8	...	

orders of Government of India, but not till after the account giving these figures Local Government.

CHARGES.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Grant for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
VII.—Tarái Improvement Fund (S. D.)	...	1,64,000 0 0	62,204 0 0
VIII.—Miscellaneous.			
(*a.*) Establishment in the Accountant-General's office.	9,570 1 5	10,480 14 1	16,045 0 0
(*b.*) Acreage Tax Establishment.	520 6 2	158 4 6	...
(*c.*) Establishment in the Government Secretariat Office.	5,185 4 11	6,378 13 6	6,000 0 0
(*d.*) Ditto Office of Board of Revenue.	600 0 0	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
(*e.*) Ditto Commissioner's Office.	1,040 0 0	4,871 10 0	5,000 0 0
(*f.*) Ditto Collector's Office,	...	9,211 9 11	27,816 0 0
(*g.*) Pound Fund, ...	46,524 11 5	33,036 10 8	41,781 0 0
(*h.*) Nazúl Fund, ...	95,148 10 2	47,504 13 0	42,937 0 0
(*i.*) Local Improvement Fund.	...	...	38,016 0 0
(*j.*) Road Fund, ...	...	5,895 5 5	...
(*k.*) Breeding Charges, ...	...	...	100 0 0
(*l.*) Cemetery Charges, ...	3,589 0 8	3,930 6 2	4,012 0 0
(*m*) Allowances to Civil Servants out of employ.	...	915 7 9	1,000 0 0
(*n.*) Charitable Donations,	...	38,546 10 10	39,521 0 0
(*o.*) Destruction of Wild Animals.	...	5,573 15 9	6,445 0 0
(*p.*) Books and Publications,	...	11,614 8 8	12,000 0 0
(*q.*) European Vagrants,	...	...	3,000 0 0
(*r.*) Miscellaneous and unforeseen charges.	...	99,648 4 8	...

Funds Account, Charges—(continued).

1873-74.		Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.	Nominal.	
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
32,630 5 6	61,409 1 11	Of this sum, Rs. 61,409-1-11 are not current charges, but the charges of 1871-72 included in the accounts of that year under Road Fund, and transferred in 1873-74 to this place, with a credit to Road Fund.
13,252 13 5	...	
...	...	
6,347 0 0	...	
1,200 0 0	...	
4,794 15 10	...	(*e.*) Commenced near the end of 1871-72.
27,523 12 9	...	(*f.*) Commenced during the 2nd half of 1872-73.
35,440 11 3	...	(*g.*) Pounds within municipalities were separated in 1872-73 and 1873-74.
73,850 5 3	...	(*h.*) Charges in 1871-72 include considerable sums expended on local improvements. Excess over grant in 1873-74 is more than balanced by corresponding excess in receipts.
15,476 15 10	...	(*i.*) A new head of account, being the expenditure of Surplus Pound and Nazúl Funds.
...	...	(*j.*) The debit in 1872-73 is merely transfer to Comptroller-General of balance due to Ajmer on 31st March, 1871.
32 13 10	...	
4,118 1 0	...	
...	...	
41,053 13 6	...	Transferred from Imperial in 1872-73.
8,015 15 6	...	
14,283 15 4	...	
3,834 5 8	...	(*q.*) Transferred from Imperial in 1873-74.
32,372 4 5	...	(*r.*) No estimate of 1873-74 was thought necessary by Government, who decided that such charges, as they occur, should be met from provincial savings. Rs. 20,000 was granted to the Alfred Park, Allahabad.

Charges.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Grant for 1873-74.
VIII.—Miscellaneous—(concluded).	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
(*s.*) Model Farms, ...	...	...	8,000 0 0
(*t.*) Miscellaneous expenditure (Appropriated Funds).	...	...	...
	1,62,178 2 9	2,78,967 7 2	2,52 873 0 0
VIII. (b)—District Dâk.	...	...	...
(*a.*) District Dâk Charges	1,34,172 8 0	1,45,630 10 7	1,60,103 0 0
IX.—Patwâri Fund (S. D.)	16,87,589 8 8	17,35,526 4 6	16,76,559 0 0
X.—Office Rent, ...	15,625 8 8	18,273 8 2	18,752 0 0
XI.—Public Works.			
(*a.*) Communications, ...	24,18,972 6 6	19,27,156 14 1	19,21,400 0 0
(*b.*) Háthras and Muttra Railway.	...	...	...
(*c.*) Famine Relief Operations.	...	...	...
(*d.*) Civil Buildings, ...	8,20,464 15 3	9,86,335 13 9	12,16,700 0 0
(*e.*) Miscellaneous Public Improvements.	15,075 11 11	47,725 8 4	1,08,700 0 0
(*f.*) Maintenance and establishment of ferries.	1,60,717 9 8	18,868 0 0	1,41,000 0 0
(*g.*) Ferry Fund transfer to Oudh.	...	30,320 6 7	23,000 0 0
(*h.*) Ditto ditto to Panjáb.	...	...	...
(*i.*) Establishment, ...	2,62,156 9 6	7,53,722 11 9	7,13,200 0 0
(*j.*) Ganges River Toll Fund.	...	...	...
(*k.*) Staging Bungalow establiishment.	Included in Civil Buildings.	...	9,000 0 0
(*l.*) Tools and Plant, ...	10,362 3 0	40,831 4 3	60,000 0 0
(*m.*) Purchase of Stock,...	...	56,914 1 11	...
(*n.*) One per cent. Income Tax Fund.	44,096 3 4	13,763 0 0	...
(*o.*) Profit and Loss, ...	...	...	...
	37,31,845 11 2	38,75,687 12 8	41,93,000 0 0

Funds Account, Charges—(continued).

1873-74. Actuals.	1873-74. Nominal.	Explanatory Remarks.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
16,338 5 0	...	(*s.*) Transferred from Imperial in 1873-74.
56,026 12 10	...	(*t.*) This is expenditure by District Officers on various objects out of appropriated district balances, *viz.*, Old Chaukidari Rs. 41,989-6-11, Old School Fund Rs. 14,037-5-11. The corresponding expenditure in 1872-73 was shown under Police and Education.
3,53,963 1 5	...	
...	...	(*b.*) Increase over 1871-72 owing to revision of establishment. The further revision on which the estimate of 1873-74 was based was not sanctioned within that year.
1,42,968 3 3	...	
17,32,675 3 9	...	*Vide* explanation under Receipts.
16,388 0 0	...	High figures of 1872-73 owing to rent of Secretariat at Naini Tal having in that year been charged under this head, but in 1873-74, under orders of Government of India, to the Imperial Budget.
20,23,753 15 5	...	(*a.*) This is Provincial, ... Rs. 19,85,639 13 5 Chaukidari, ... „ 38,114 2 0
63,303 11 9	...	(*b.*) This Railway is provided for in current year's (1874-75) Budget. These figures represent previous expenditure.
1,21,759 0 7	...	
12,28,840 9 1	...	(*d*1.) School Fund, ... Rs. 34,886 13 (*d*2.) Chaukidari „ ... „ 6,876 15 3 (*d*3.) Dispensary „ ... „ 2,865 6 3 The rest is expenditure from Provincial Funds.
90,315 7 11	...	(*e.*) Provincial, ... Rs. 14,942 8 11 Chaukidari Fund, ... „ 75,372 15 0
1,60,432 15 3	...	(*f.*) For the Ganges border ferries.
32,013 2 4	...	(*g.*) For the Jumna border ferries. Arrangement commenced in 1873-74.
8,100 0 0	...	
6,69,475 5 1	...	
25,981 4 7	...	
7,669 14 11	...	
39,047 11 10	...	
...	...	
...	...	
1,642 6 4	...	
44,72,335 9 1	...	

Charges.	Actuals for 1871-72.	Actuals for 1872-73.	Budget Grant for 1873-74.
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
XII.—Refunds, ...	...	27,357 15 10	12,266 0 9
XIII.—Municipal Funds.			
(*a.*) Municipal Fund (S. D.)	21,04 3 5 7 5	19,05,013 10 4	18,73,343 0 0
(*b.*) Municipal Chaukidari or Town Fund (S.D.)	3,70,898 13 4	3,56,. 60 4 7	3,73,090 0 0
(*c.*) Cantonment Fund (S. D.)	1,65,139 15 9	1,82,070 12 6	1,78,234 0 0
	26,40,384 4 6	24,43,544 11 5	24,24,667 0 0
Total Charges, Budget Heads.	1,62,94,751 10 5	1,66,35,667 10 7	1,73,43,088 0 0
Debt Heads.			
Advances recoverable, ...	...	1,70,626 5 8	...
Grand Total Charges,...	...	1,68,06,294 0 3	...
Balance on 31st March, 1874			
Municipal Fund, ...	...	...	...
Special Deposits, ...	...	...	...
Provincial Balances, ...	...	...	...
Total Balance, ...	...	...	...
Grand Total, ...	...	...	...

Funds Account, Charges—(concluded).

1873-74.			Explanatory Remarks.
Actuals.		Nominal.	
Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
47,983 10 0		1,74,643 13 10	The Rs. 1,74,643-13-10 are book entries in rectification of erroneous entries in accounts of past years, the component items of which are too numerous to be recited here. Rs. 89,452-13-10 are shown as a credit adjustment under *Tarái Improvement Fund.* Rs. 85,191 is the corresponding item shown under XI., Municipal Funds (*a*), and is an adjusting entry in rectification of an omission of a write-back in correction of book balances (local district balances having been substituted for book balances) to credit of *Municipal Fund.* Of the Rs. 47,983-10-0, Rs. 16,556 are *bonâ-fide* refunds, and Rs. 31,427 are adjustments of current year's errors in booking items by credit to other heads of account.
20,03,720 8 9		...	
3,84,944 7 2		...	
1,69,293 8 4		...	
25,57,958 8 3		...	
1,75,55,699 10 8		3,65,178 6 7	
40,056 7 6		...	
1,75,95,756 2 2		3,65,178 6 7	
2,96,033 10 8		...	
20,12,306 5 7		...	
26,31,093 7 6		...	
49,39,433 7 9		...	
2,25,35,189 9 11		3,65,178 6 7	

Abstract of Provincial Services and Local Funds

	Items.	Opening Balance.		
		Rs.	a.	p.
Provincial.	Imperial Allotment, ...			
	Rates and Taxes, ...			
	Jails, ...			
	Registration, ...			
	Police, ...			
	Education, ...			
	Printing, ...	28,97,778	12	1
	Medical, ...			
	Miscellaneous, ...			
	Public Works, ...			
	District Dâk, ...			
	Office Rent, ...			
	Refunds, ...			
	Total, ...	28,97,778	12	1
Appropriated.	Old Chaukidari Balance, ...	11,49,764	3	8
	Old School Fund Balance, ...	2,81,204	7	2
	Police Chanda Fund, ...	22,470	6	1
	Head Constables' Clothing Fund, ...	12,888	11	10
	Infanticide Fund, ...	1,692	2	10
	Dispensary Fund, ...	64,586	5	2
	Vaccination Subscription, ...			
	Patwâri Fund, ...	7,38,392	0	10
	Tarâi Improvement Fund, ...	951	14	11
	Total, ...	22,71,950	4	6
Municipal.	Municipal Fund, ...	97,076	10	10
	Town Fund, ...	1,30,983	15	2
	Cantonment Fund, ...	67,607	5	8
	Total, ...	2,95,667	15	8
	Grand Total, ...	54,65,397	0	3

Accounts, North-Western Provinces, for 1873-74.

Receipts.

Current Receipts.			Book Credits.			Total.		
Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
64,68,405	0	0	...			64,68,405	0	0
43,02,103	1	3	...			43,02,103	1	3
1,12,542	10	11	...			1,12,542	10	11
3,20,253	9	2	...			3,20,253	9	2
1,71,459	7	5	38,763	9	4	2,10,223	1	9
1,02,727	12	11	40,238	0	0	1,42,965	12	11
84,882	7	1	...			84,882	7	1
5,352	6	4	...			5,352	6	4
1,70,271	2	5	...			1,70,271	2	5
9,78,239	13	7	61,409	1	11	10,39,648	15	6
...			...			...		
...			...			...		
...			...			...		
1,27,16,237	7	1	1,40,410	11	3	1,28,56,648	3	4
...			17,532	2	4	17,532	2	4
...			32,591	10	2	32,591	10	2
13,367	6	3	...			13,367	6	3
27,414	8	8	...			27,414	8	8
7,341	6	11	...			7,341	6	11
98,980	10	1	...			98,980	10	1
2,435	15	7	...			2,435	15	7
16,98,934	0	8	...			16,98,934	0	8
31,947	14	2	89,452	13	10	1,21,400	12	0
18,80,421	14	4	1,39,576	10	4	20,19,998	8	8
19,41,041	5	0	85,191	0	0	20,26,232	5	0
3,67,863	13	2	...			3,67,863	13	2
1,64,228	1	1	...			1,64,228	1	1
24,73,133	3	3	85,191	0	0	25,58,324	3	3
1,70,69,792	9	8	3,65,178	6	7	1,74,34,970	15	3

	Items.	Expenditure.		
		Current Expenditure.	Book Debits.	Total.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Provincial.	Imperial Allotment,...	...	...	...
	Rates and Taxes, ...	...	...	...
	Jails, ...	8,66,254 5 1	...	8,66,254 5 1
	Registration, ...	1,42,340 4 9	...	1,42,340 4 9
	Police, ...	50,17,614 6 1	6,706 0 6	50,24,320 6 7
	Education, ...	14,01,643 5 4	...	14,01,643 5 4
	Printing, ...	2,73,851 7 0	...	2,73,851 7 0
	Medical, ...	3,80,727 14 8	...	3,80,727 14 8
	Miscellaneous, ...	2,97,936 4 7	...	2,97,936 4 7
	Public Works, ...	43,14,219 4 10	...	43,14,219 4 10
	District Dâk, ...	1,42,968 3 3	...	1,42,968 3 3
	Office Rent, ...	16,388 0 6	...	16,388 0 6
	Refunds, ...	47,983 10 0	1,74,643 13 10	2,22,626 13 10
	Total, ...	1,29,01,927 2 1	1,81,349 14 4	1,30,83,277 0 5
Appropriated.	Old Chaukidari Balance.	1,62,353 7 2	47,557 12 2	2,09,911 3 4
	Old School Fund Balance.	48,924 3 8	72,829 10 2	1,21,753 13 10
	Police Chanda Fund,	11,904 13 3	...	11,904 13 3
	Head Constables' Clothing Fund.	11,724 1 10	2,032 0 0	13,756 1 10
	Infanticide Fund, ...	11,633 7 11	...	11,633 7 11
	Dispensary Fund, ..	82,529 0 3	...	82,529 0 3
	Vaccination Subscription.	1,439 4 0	...	1,439 4 0
	Patwári Fund, ...	17,32,675 3 9	...	17,32,675 3 9
	Tarái Improvement Fund.	32,630 5 6	61,409 1 11	94,039 7 5
	Total, ...	20,95,813 15 4	1,83,828 8 3	22,79,642 7 7
Municipal.	Municipal Fund, ...	20,03,720 8 9	...	20,03,720 8 9
	Town Fund, ...	3,84,944 7 2	...	3,84,944 7 2
	Cantonment Fund, ...	1,69,293 8 4	...	1,69,293 8 4
	Total, ...	25,57,958 8 3	...	25,57,958 8 3
	Grand Total, ...	1,75,55,699 10 8	3,65,178 6 7	1,79,20,979 1 3

Accounts, North-Western Provinces, for 1873-74.—(concluded).

Closing Balance by columns 1, 2, and 5.	Resultant Book Credit or Debit.	Resultant closing Balance.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
27,12,089 1 1	—40,939 2 1	26,71,149 15 0
Deduct advances	recoverable, ...	40,056 7 6
		26,31,093 7 6
27,12,089 1 1	—40,939 2 1	26,31,093 7 6
9,87,410 12 6	—30,025 9 10	9,57,385 2 8
2,32,280 3 6	—40,238 0 0	1,92,042 3 6
23,932 15 1	...	23,932 15 1
28,579 2 8	—2,032 0 0	26,547 2 8
(D.B.) 2,599 14 2	...	2,599 14 2
81,037 15 0	...	81,037 15 0
996 11 7	...	996 11 7
7,04,650 13 9	...	7,04,650 13 9
269 7 7	+28,043 11 11	28,313 3 6
20,56,558 3 6	—44,251 13 11	20,12,306 5 7
34,397 7 1	+85,191 0 0	1,19,588 7 1
1,13,903 5 2	...	1,13,903 5 2
62,541 14 5	...	62,541 14 5
2,10,842 10 8	+85,191 0 0	2,96,033 10 8
49,79,489 15 3	...	49,39,433 7 9

SUPPLEMENT II.

REPORT ON THE POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION OF THE RAMPUR TERRITORY FOR 1873-74.

1. *Area.*—The area of the Rampur State, which amounts to 945 square miles, has not been in any way altered during the year under report.

2. *Population.*—The last census taken was on 18th January, 1872: that showed a population of 507,013 souls, as follows :—

Hindus.		Muhammadans.		Christians.		Total.	
Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
151,262	132,082	115,551	108,107	6	5	266,819	240,194

3. *Chief towns* —The population of the chief towns is given below :—

Rampur, ...	...	...	68,301
Tanda Budridar,	...	...	9,422
Shahabad,	...	...	6,043
Bilaspur, ...	...	...	4,333

4. *Trade.*—Trade remains as it was last year. The chief exports are rice, sugar, hides, and "khes," a species of damask. Cloth (English), groceries, elephants, horses, and salt are imported. Hides are exported eastward, rice and sugar exported towards the west, and *khes* to all points.

5. *Administration.*—No change has taken place since last report in the number of Courts. Sahibzada Muhammad Abass Ali Khan is at the head of the Civil, Criminal, and Revenue Courts.

6. *Revenue and Expenditure.*—The revenue and expenditure of the year are shown below :—

Revenue.

Year.	Land-revenue.	Customs and Judicial Fees.	House or Chaukidari Tax.	Fees on sale of houses and land.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From April, 1872 to March, 1873.	13,59,683 3 3	35,122 8 6	...	...	9,406 4 0	14,04,511 15 9
From April, 1873 to March, 1874.	13,76,330 0 9	25,290 15 9	...	...	9,805 1 0	14,11,426 1 6

The miscellaneous revenue is composed of the following items :—

	1873-74.	1872-73.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Ferries, ...	3,144 0 0	2,310 0 0
Registration, ...	5,031 9 0	5,108 8 0
Sale fees, &c., ...	1,629 8 0	1,987 12 0
	9,805 1 0	9,406 4 0

Expenditure.

Year.	Expenditure of Civil Administration.	Public Works.	Troops and Police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. 6.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From April, 1872 to March, 1873.	5,87,991 0 6	1,15,893 13 9	2,80,276 8 9	5,77,985 11 6	15,62,147 2 6
From April, 1873 to March, 1874.	5,61,622 10 0	84,305 2 9	2,64,914 1 0	3,38,656 8 9	12,49,498 6 9

NOTE.—The decrease under this is due to the fact that in 1872-73 the cost of uniforms was included.

The miscellaneous expenditure was as follows :—

	1873-74.			1872-73.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Personal expenses of the Ruler, his children, seraglio, and relatives of former Nawabs, ...	2,29,991	5	9	1,95,588	4	6
Marriage expenses of the Heir-apparent, ...	...			2,05,061	6	0
Charity and charitable allowances and other religious expenses,...	1,08,665	3	0	1,77,366	1	0
	3,38,656	8	9	5,77,985	11	3

7. *Civil Justice.*—The business disposed of in the Civil Courts during the year is shown in the following statement :—

Year.	Pending at close of last year.	Instituted.			Total for trial.	Total disposed of	Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.			
1872-73, ...	386	4,266	192	4,458	4,844	4,394	450
1873-74, ...	450	4,548	222	4,770	5,220	4,790	430

Civil suits regarding debts, without limit of amount, are tried by the Tahsíldar. Claims relating to inheritance, &c., are tried in the Mufti's Court at Rampur. There are three Appellate Courts. The decisions of the Mufti and Tahsíldars are appealable to the "Hakim Murafa." The orders of this Court are appealable to the "Sudder Murafa," and the final appeal lies to the Ruler of the State.

8. *Criminal Justice.*—The following table shows the disposal of criminal work during the year :—

Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Appeals.	Remaining for trial.	Total.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1872-73,	242	5,415	49	5,664	5,706	5,553	153
1873-74,	153	6,140	14	6,154	6,307	6,103	204

The Police Officers in the interior of the State have no power to decide criminal cases, all of which are tried in Rampur. The Criminal Courts are—

(1). The Deputy Magistrates, with powers to imprison up to three months.

(2). The Mufti Fauzdari, with power to imprison up to three years.

The course of appeals is the same as that for civil suits, detailed in preceding para.

9. *Police.*—The provisions of Regulation XX. of 1817 are in force. The Police force consists of men who are borne on the roll as troops, but who do not receive regular military training. There are about 400 of these men in the capital, divided into five "risalas." There are 46 chaukidars in the town of Rampur, who are paid from the proceeds of a house-tax levied on the rich inhabitants, varying from three pie to one rupee per mensem. The average income is Rs. 123 per mensem. There are about 600 men employed on Police duty in the mofussil thanas. Besides these there are village chaukidars, who receive three pie per rupee on the revenue where it is paid in cash, and 30 seers of grain per plough where collected in kind. They have also usually small jágirs (bounda) of land varying from 10 to 25 bíghas in extent.

Conservancy establishment.

			Rs.	a.	p.	
There are 38	Beldars	@	120	3	9	per mensem.
7	Bhistis	@	10	8	0	ditto.
22	Sweepers	@	31	14	0	ditto.

10. *Jails.*—The number of prisoners in jail on the 31st March, 1874, was 416: particulars of the terms of their imprisonment is given below:—

	1873-74.	1872-73.
Life-prisoners, ...	17	14
Imprisoned from 7 to 14 years, ...	33	21
Ditto 2 to 7 do., ...	153	86
Ditto 6 months to 2 years,	158	122
Ditto under 6 months, ...	55	103
Total, ...	416	346

The prisoners are employed on the manufacture of *darris*, carpets, and *niwar* and are fed and clothed at the cost of State.

The allowance of food per diem to each prisoner is—

Flour,	...	...	...	8½ chataks.
Dal,	...	...	...	1½ ditto.
Gram, parched,		...	...	2 ditto.

Clothing.

One blanket for each male prisoner every year.

Two suits of clothes for female ditto.

The value of their labor during the year is estimated to have been Rs. 7,873.

The expenditure during the year on the jail was as follows:—

		1873-74.			1872-73.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Pay of jail officials,	...	392	14	6	918	0	0
Cost of food for prisoners,	...	10,073	0	6	6,771	0	0
Ditto clothing,	...	438	6	3	389	0	0
Pay of menial servants,	...	144	0	0	408	0	0
Repairs, &c., of jail,	...	360	0	0	588	0	0
Total,	...	11,408	5	3	9,074	0	0

The cost of the jail guards for the year was Rs. 10,020.

11. *Public Works.*—All public works are supervised by special establishments entertained for buildings and roads.

The expenditure incurred on works completed during the year is detailed below:—

Construction.

		1873-74.			1872-73.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Roads, ...	...	8,809	7	0	2,293	6	9
Bridges,	...	9,484	10	3	5,548	10	3
Buildings,	...	38,361	12	3	45,495	6	0
Total,	...	56,655	13	6	53,337	7	0

The estimated cost of the projects under construction are :—

	1873-74.			1872-73.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Roads, ...	2,418	4	6	6,345	10	6
Bridges, ...	4,926	7	0	13,449	1	9
Buildings, ...	12,400	0	0	15,593	15	0
Total, ...	19,744	11	6	35,388	11	3

In the State, exclusive of the trunk roads from Rampur to Bareilly and Moradabad, there are three principal roads from Rampur, running to Shahabad, Rudarpur, and Siwar respectively, besides several cross roads.

All of these are finished, except petty repairs to Shahabad road and a culvert on the Siwar road. The trunk road between Bareilly and Moradabad, which was mentioned in last year's report as being in course of construction by the Imperial Government, is not yet completed.

12. *Army.*—The strength of the military forces of Rampur is given below :—

Year.	Ordnance.		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Foot Police.	Expenditure.		
	Cannon.	Artillery-men.				Rs.	a.	p.
1872-73, ...	28	320	492	973	1,038	2,80,276	8	9
1873-74, ...	28*	316	493	973	1,047	2,66,034	1	0

13. *Education.*—There are eight schools in the State, six of these in Rampur, one in Shahabad, and one in Bilaspur, as shown below :—

	1873-74.						1872-73.					
	Arabic.	Persian.	English.	Nagri.	Female.	Total.	Arabic.	Persian.	English.	Nagri.	Female.	Total.
Rampur, ...	2	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	1	1	1	6
Shahabad,... ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
Bilaspur, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1

* 1 eighteen-pounder; 4 twelve-pounders; 4 nine-pounders; 14 six-pounders (of which 4 are English); 2 four-pounders (one broken); and 3 three pounders.

There are 429 students, including masters, in the town of Rampur.

	Masters.	Students.
In Arabic Schools, ...	17	187*
Persian ditto, ...	7	23†
English ditto, ...	1	30
Nagri ditto, ...	3	52
Female ditto, ...	1	25‡

In Shahabad there are 40 students and 1 master.
In Bilaspur ditto 21 ditto, 1 ditto.

* The cost to the State during the year was Rs. 10,839-5-6.

During the year one new school was established at Tanda, the results of this institution will be noticed in next year's report.

14. *Dispensary.*—There are four dispensaries, the main one at Rampur and three branches at Shahabad, Bilaspur, and Tanda. The destitute sick are admitted as in-door patients and are treated and fed at the expense of the State. All others receive medicines gratis.

The Hakims and Native Doctors employed at the dispensaries in the city and interior are paid by the State.

The Sudder Rampur Dispensary supplies medicines to all its branches: 25,086 patients were treated at the several dispensaries during the year. The actuals are as follows :—

	1873-74.	1872-73.
Rampur Dispensary—		
Out-door patients, ...	19,263	26,626
In-door ditto, ...	174	694
Indigent poor, ...	643	553
Total, ...	20,080	27,873
Shahabad Dispensary—		
Out-door patients, ...	1,805	2,823
Bilaspur Dispensary—		
Out-door patients, ...	3,172	2,810
Tanda Dispensary—		
Out-door patients, ...	29	...

* 83 scholarship-holders.
† 3 ditto ditto.
‡ Scholarship-holders.

The cost to the State during the year was Rs. 15,840-7-9, against Rs. 13,091-6-6 in 1872-73. Of the number of patients treated, 21,269 are reported to have been wholly cured.

15. *Vaccination.*—The following statement shows the vaccine operations. Ten vaccinators were employed during the year:—

Name of Pargana.	1873-74.					1872-73.				
	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Shahabad, ...	360	72	3	92	527	707	162	109	16	994
Milk, ...	431	23	4	34	492	285	88	86	22	481
Bilaspur, ...	394	146	104	1	645	761	227	180	23	1,191
Sohar, ...	363	37	27	15	442	1,046	145	148	...	1,339
Rampur Khas, ...	427	52	...	214	694	...	...	...	...	...
Huzur Tahsil, ...	1,735	...	...	...	1,735	...	...	...	...	...
Khas ditto, ...	1,050	166	171	...	1,387	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	4,760	497	309	356	5,922	2,799	622	523	61	4,005

The results show an improvement on last year.

16. The year has not been marked by any event of importance in Rampur.

SUPPLEMENT III.

TRANSLITERATION OF INDIAN PROPER NAMES.

No. 2286A., dated Naini Tal, the 25th September, 1874.

RESOLUTION.

In continuation of Resolution of this Government, No. 1750A., dated the 18th July, 1874, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to direct the publication of the appended list of names of places in the North-Western Provinces, spelt according to the system authorized by the Government of India, and to desire that this spelling may be followed henceforth in all official correspondence.

2. The table of transliteration rules laid down by the Supreme Government is also attached for guidance. These rules will be generally applicable to the transliteration of proper names of persons and of technical and other vernacular terms used in official correspondence, except in the case of Bengali proper names and the following words:—

Kutcherry.	Ryot.
Jumma.	Seer.
Lumberdar.	Zemindar.
Maund.	Pucka.
Pice.	Kucha.
Pie.	Sudder.
Rupee.	

3. Copies of the list and rules will be distributed by the Superintendent of the Government Press to all Officers, and should be pasted on cardboard and hung up in every English Office for the guidance of the clerks who conduct the English correspondence.

LIST OF TOWNS AND RIVERS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, IN THE HINDI, URDÚ, AND ENGLISH CHARACTERS.

N. B.—The names of places the spelling of which is based on popular custom or on the orders of the Government of India, and is not correctly transliterated, are printed in italics.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
क़िस्मत मेरठ	قسمت میرٹھ	*MEERUT* DIVISION.
ज़िला देहरादून	ضلع دیرہ دون	DEHRA DÚN DISTRICT.
जौनसार् बावर् ..	...	جونسار باور	Jaunsár Báwar.
मन्सूरी ..	...	منصوري	*Mussooree.*
लंढौर् ..	...	لنڈھور	*Landour.*
राजपुर ..	...	راجپور	Rájpur.
देवबन् ..	...	دیوبن	Deoban.
काल्सी ..	...	کالسي	Kálsi.
रानीपोखरी ..	...	رانيپوکهري	Ránipokhri.
अंबारी ..	...	انباري	Ambári.
शोरपुर ..	...	شورپور	Shorepur.
चकरौता ..	...	چکروتا	*Chakráta.*

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ज़िला सहारनपुर	ضلع سہارنپور	SAHA'RANPUR DISTRICT.
फ़ैज़ाबाद ..	... فیض آباد	Faizabad.
मुज़फ़राबाद ..	... مظفر اباد	Muzaffarabad.
देवबन्द ..	... دیوبند	Deoband.
हरद्वार् ..	... هردوار	Hardwár.
कन्खल् ..	... کنکهل	Kankhal.
ज्वालापुर ..	... جوالا پور	Jawálapur.
नागल् ..	... ناگل	Nágal.
रुड़की ..	... روڑکي	*Roorkee.*
रामपुर ..	... رامپور	Rámpur.
नानौता ..	... نانوتا	Nánauta.
मंगलौर ..	... منگلور	Manglaur.
टीट्रोन् ..	... تیترون	Títron.
अमबह्टा ..	... امبہتا	Ambahta.
नकूर् ..	... نکور	Nakúr.
गंगोह् ..	... گنگوہ	Gangoh.
सुल्तानपुर ..	... سلطان پور	Sultánpur.
भगवानपुर ..	... بھگوان پور	Bhagwánpur.
लंढौरा ..	... لنڈھورا	Landhaura.
सरसावा ..	... سرساوہ	Sarsáwa.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
लखनौती ..	... لکھنوتی	Lakhnauti.
जबरहेड़ा ..	... جبرھیڑہ	Jabarhera.
जौरासी ..	... جورَاسِي	Jaurási.
ज़िला मुज़फ़रनगर	ضلع مظفرنگر	MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT.
बुधाणा ..	... بدھانہ	Budhána.
शामली ..	... شاملي	Shámli.
कैराना ..	... کیرانہ	Kairána.
पूर ..	... پور	Púr.
जौली जानसठ ..	... جولي جانسٹھہ	Jauli Jánsath.
खातौली ..	... کھاتولي	Khátauli.
बिडौली ..	... بدولي	Bidauli.
मीरांपुर ..	... میرانپور	Míránpur.
थाना भवन ..	... تھانہ بھون	Thána Bhawan.
चरथावल ..	... چرتھاول	Charthawal.
बघरा ..	... بگھرہ	Baghra.
गोरधनपुर ..	... گوردھن پور	Gordhanpur.
झंझाना ..	... جھنجھانہ	Jhanjhána
भूमा संबलहेड़ा ..	... بھومہ سنبل ھیڑا	Bhúma Sambalhera.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
भूकरहेडी ..	... بھوکرھیڑی	Bhúkarheri.
कांधला ..	... کاندھلہ	Kándhla.
शाहपुर ..	... شاھپور	Sháhpur.
जलालाबाद ..	... جلال آباد	Jalálabad.
भैंसवाल् ..	... بھینس وال	Bhainswál.
शुकरतार ..	... شکرتار	Shukartár.
मझेड़ा ..	... مجھیڑا	Majhera.
ज़िला मेरठ	ضلع میرٹھ	*Meerut* DISTRICT.
ग़ाज़ियाबाद ..	... غازی آباد	Gháziabad.
बागपत ..	... باگپت	Bágpat.
बरौत ..	... بروت	Baraut.
हापुर ..	... ھاپور	Hápur.
हस्तिनापुर ..	... ھستناپور	Hastinapur.
नानू ..	... نانو	Nánu.
पिलखुवा ..	... پلکھوا	Pilkhuwa.
सरधना ..	... سردھنہ	Sardhana.
गढ़मुक्तेशर् ..	... گڈھمکتیسر	Garhmuktesar.
बेगमाबाद ..	... بیگم آباد	Begamabad.
छप्रौली ..	... چھپرولی	Chaprauli.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
मुरादनगर	مُرادنگر	Murádnagar.
लोनी	لونی	Loni.
मवाना	مَوانہ	Mawána.
दौराला	دَورالہ	Daurála.
शाहडरः	شاہدرہ	Shahdara.
किठोर	کِتھور	Kithor.
बहसूमा	بہسوما	Bahsúma.
धौलाना	دھولانہ	Dhaulána.
कंकर खेड़ा	کنکر کھیڑا	Kankar Khera.
डासना	ڈاسنہ	Dásna.
किरथल	کِرتھل	Kirthal.
बहादुरगढ़	بہادرگڈھ	Bahádurgarh.
डाहा	ڈاھا	Dáha.
फ़रीदनगर	فَریدنگر	Faridnagar.
कुटाना	کُٹانہ	Kutána.
कमरुद्दीननगर	قمرالدین نگر	Kamaruddínnagar.
परीछतगढ़	پریچھت گڈھ	Parichatgarh.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ज़िला बुलन्दशहर	ضلع بلندشہر	Bulandshahr District.
बरन	برن	Baran.
अनूपशहर	انوپشہر	Anúpshahr.
खुरजा	خورجہ	Khúrja.
सिकन्दराबाद	سکندرآباد	Sikandarabad.
दनकौर	دنکور	Dankaur.
सियाना	سیانہ	Siyána.
शिकारपुर	شکارپور	Shikárpur.
गुलावठी	گلاوٹھی	Gulaothi.
जहांगीराबाद	جہانگیرآباد	Jahángirabad.
डिबाई	ڈبائی	Dibai.
छतारी	چھتاری	Chatári.
पहासू	پہاسو	Pahásu.
दादरी	دادری	Dádri.
नरोरा	نروراً	Narora.
जेवर	جیور	Jewar.
चोला	چولہ	Chola.
राजघाट	راجگھاٹ	Rajghat.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
अहार ..	... اَہَار	Ahár.
जारचा ..	... جَارچَہ	Járcha.
कासना ..	... کَاسنَہ	Kásna.
झझर ..	... جھجھر	Jhajhar.
औरंगाबाद ..	... اورنگ آباد	Aurangabad.
तिलबेगमपुर ..	... تِل بیگم پور	Tilbegampur.
मलिकपुर ..	... مَلِک پور	Malikpur.
ज़िला अलीगढ़	ضلع عَلِیگڈھ	Aligarh District.
अचोली ..	... اَترولِي	Atrauli.
हाथरस ..	... ہاتھرس	Háthras.
सिकन्दरा ..	... سِکندرہ راؤ	Sikandra.
हर्दवागंज ..	... ہردو اگنج	Harduaganj.
मोरथल ..	... مورتھل	Morthal.
इगलास ..	... اِگلاس	Iglás.
बरौली ..	... برولِي	Barauli.
कोल ..	... کول	*Koil.*
कौड़ियागंज ..	... کوڑیاگنج	Kauriyaganj.
मुरसान् ..	... مرسان	Mursán.
खैर ..	... کھیر	Khair.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
चंडौस् ..	... چَنْدَوْس	Chandaus.
टप्पल् ..	... تَپَّل	Tappal.
जलाली ..	... جَلَالِي	Jaláli.
मंड्राक ..	... مَدْرَاک	Mandrák.
सासनी ..	... سَاسْنِي	Sásni.
पाली ..	... پَالِي	Páli.
हसनगढ़ ..	.. حَسَنْ گَڈھ	Hasangarh.
नानू ..	... نَانُو	Nánu.
दतौली ..	... دَتَوْلِي	Datauli.
गोरई ..	... گُورَئِي	Gorai.
अकराबाद ..	... اَکْرَا بَاد	Akrabad.
बरला ..	... بَرْلَا	Barla.
सोम्ना ..	... سُومْنَا	Somna.
बेस्वान ..	... بِسْوَان	Beswán.
क़िस्मत रुहेलखंड	قِسمَت رُوهِيلکھَنْد	ROHILKHAND DIVISION.
ज़िला बिजनोर	ضِلَع بِجْنَوْر	Bijnor District.
चांदपुर ..	... چَانْدپُور	Chándpur.
नजीबाबाद ..	... نَجِيب آبَاد	Najíbabad.

Hindí.			Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
नगीना	..	...	نگینہ	Nagína.
धामपुर	..	...	دھام پور	Dhámpur.
कीरतपुर	..	...	کیرت پور	Kíratpur.
मन्दावर	..	...	مندّاور	Mandáwar.
शरकोट	..	...	شیر کوٹ	Sherkot.
निहतोर	..	...	نہٹور	Nihtor.
स्योहारा	..	...	سیوہارا	Seohára.
अफ़ज़लगढ़	..	...	افضل گڈھہ	Afzalgarh.
रेहड़	..	...	ریہڑ	Rehar.
दारानगर	..	...	دارانگر	Daranagar.
बढ़ापुरा	..	...	بڑہ پورا	Barhapura.
बुढ़पुर	..	...	بوڑھہ پور	Burhpur.
आसफ़पुर	..	...	آصف پور	Asafpur.
बाष्टा	..	...	باشتہ	Báshta.
अकबराबाद	..	...	اکبر آباد	Akbarabad.
नूरपुर	..	...	نور پور	Nurpur.
नागल	..	...	ناگل	Nágal.
आम्सोत	..	...	امسوت	Amsot.
सहिसपुर	..	...	سہس پور	Sahispur.
झालू	..	...	جھالو	Jhálu.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ज़िला मुरादाबाद	ضلع مُرادآباد	*Moradabad* District.
सम्भल ..	... سنبھل	Sambhal.
अमरोहा ..	... امروھہ	Amroha.
चन्दोसी ..	... چندوسي	Chandausi.
धनौरा ..	... دھنورہ	Dhanaura.
बिलारी ..	... بِلاري	Bilári.
बछ्रौं ..	... بچھراؤں	Bachhraon.
हसनपुर ..	... حسن پور	Hasanpur.
ठाकुरद्वारा ..	... ٹھاکردوارہ	Thákurdwára.
मुघलपुर ..	... مُغل پور	Moghalpur.
दढ़ियाल ..	... دَڑھیال	Darhiyál.
मानपुर ..	... مان پور	Mánpur.
कंदर्की ..	... کَندرکھي	Kandarki.
सिरसी ..	... سِرسي	Sirsi.
नरावली ..	... نَروَلي	Naráoli.
गज्रौला ..	... گجرولہ	Gajraula.
खड़कपुर ..	... کھرک پور	Kharakpur.
सिहल ..	... سِہال	Sihal.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ज़िला बरेली	ضلع بریلی	*Bareilly* District.
पीलीभीत ..	... پیلی بھیت	Pilibhít.
बीसलपुर ..	... بیسل پور	Bísalpur.
जहानाबाद ..	... جہان آباد	Jahánabad.
सरौली ..	... سروَلی	Sarauli.
नवाबगंज ..	... نواب گنج	Nawábganj.
अवला ..	... آنولہ	Aonla.
बशारतगंज ..	... بشارت گنج	Basháratganj.
फ़रीदपुर ..	... فرید پور	Faridpur.
न्योरिया हुसेनपुर ..	... نیوریا حسین پور	Neoriya Husainpur.
फ़तहगंज ..	... فتح گنج	*Fatehganj.*
शाही ..	... شاہی	Sháhi.
बहेड़ी ..	... بہیڑی	Baheri.
रिछा ..	... رچھا	Richha.
चौमहला ..	... چومحلہ	Chaumahla.
मीरगंज ..	... میر گنج	Mírganj.
करोर ..	... کرور	Karor.
पूरनपुर ..	... پورن پور	Púranpur.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
बिलसंडा ..	... بِلسَنْدَا	Bilsanda.
हाफ़िज़गंज ..	... حَافِظْ گَنْج	Háfizganj.
ज़िला बुदायूं	ضِلَع بُدَاؤُں	Budaun District.
बिलसी ..	... بِلْسِي	Bilsi.
उझयानी ..	... اُوجْهَانِي	Ujháni.
सहसवां ..	... سَهْسَوَان	Sahaswán.
दातागंज ..	... دَاتَا گَنْج	Dátaganj.
उसहत ..	... اُوسَهَت	Usehat.
बिसौली ..	... بِسَوْلِي	Bisauli.
इस्लाम्नगर ..	... اِسْلَام نَگَر	Islámnagar.
गुन्नौर ..	... گُنَور	Gunnaur.
रजपुरा ..	... رَجْپُورَہ	Rajpura.
कक्राला ..	... کَکْرَالَہ	Kakrála.
सलीमपुर ..	... سَلِیم پُور	Salímpur.
सतासी ..	... سَتَاسِي	Satási.
कोटसालबाहन ..	... کُوٹ سَال بَاهَن	Kot Sálbáhan.
आसदपुर ..	... اَسَد پُور	Asadpur.
वज़ीरगंज ..	... وَزِیر گَنْج	Wazírganj.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
हज़रतपुर ..	... حضرت پور	Hazratpur.
धनारी ..	... دھنارى	Dhanári.
बब्राला ..	... ببراله	Babrála.
ज़िला शाहजहांपुर	ضلع شاهجهانپور	SHÁHJAHÁNPUR DISTRICT.
जलालपुर ..	... جلال پور	Jalálpur.
तिलहर ..	... تلهر	Tilhar.
पवायन ..	... پوایاں	Pawáyan.
खुतार ..	... کهوتار	Khutár.
बड़ागांव ..	... بڑاگانو	Baragaon.
जलालाबाद ..	... جلال آباد	Jalálabad.
खुदागंज ..	... خداگنج	Khudaganj.
मारानपुर कटरा ..	... میراں پور کٹرا	Miránpur Katra.
शाहबाज़नगर ..	... شاهبازنگر	Shahbaznagar.
खेड़ा बझेड़ा ..	... کهیڑه بجهیڑه	Khera Bajhera.
निगोही ..	... نگوهي	Nigohi.
कांट ..	... کانٹ	Kánt.
सेरामऊ ..	... سیرامؤ	Seramau.
मिर्ज़ापुर ..	... مرزا پور	Mirzapur.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
जैन्तीपुर ..	... جینتی پور	Jaintipur.
ढकिया ..	... ڈھکیا	Dhakiya.
क़िस्मत आगरा	قسمت آگرہ	AGRA DIVISION.
ज़िला मथुरा	ضلع متھرا	*Muttra* District.
अरींग ..	... اریںگ	Aríng.
बरहन ..	... برھن	Barhan.
कोसी ..	... کوسی	Kosi.
बृन्दाबन ..	... برندابن	Brindaban.
छाता ..	... چھاتا	Cháta.
नोहझील ..	... نوح جھیل	Noh Jhíl.
महाबन ..	... مہابن	Mahában
गोकुल ..	... گوکل	Gokul.
मांट ..	... مانٹ	Mát.
बलदेव ..	... بلدیو	Baldeo.
सादाबाद ..	... سعدآباد	Sadabad.
गोबरधन ..	... گوبردھن	Gobardhan.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ज़िला आगरा	ضلع آگرہ	AGRA DISTRICT.
शहर सवाद	سواد شہر	Shahr Sawád.
सिकन्दरा	سکندرہ	Sikandra.
खैरागढ़	کھیرا گڈھ	Khairagarh.
फ़ीरोज़ावाद	فیروز آباد	Firozabad.
फ़तहपुर सीकरी	فتحپور سیکری	*Fatehpur* Síkri.
पनाहट	پناہت	Panáhat.
कुरौली	کراولی	Kurauli.
फ़रह	فرح	Farah.
फ़तहाबाद	فتح آباد	*Fatehabad.*
इरादतनगर	ارادت نگر	Irádatnagar.
इतिमादपुर	اعتماد پور	Itimádpur.
खन्दौली	کھندولی	Khandauli.
बटेश्वर	بتیسر	Batesar.
टुंडला	ٹوندلہ	Túndla.
जलेसर	جلیسر	Jalesar.
हज़ूर तहसील	حضور تحصیل	Huzúr Tahsíl.
अछनेरा	اچھنیرا	Achnera.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
बिचपुरी ..	... بِچپُوري	Bichpuri.
रुनकुता ..	... رُنکُتہ	Runkuta.
ओल ..	... اُوْل	Ol.
ज़िला मैनपुरी	ضِلع مَينپُوري	MAINPURI DISTRICT.
कुरावली ..	... کُراوُلي	Kuráoli.
भदान ..	... بھدان	Bhadán.
भोंगांव ..	... بھونگانْوْ	Bhongaon.
सरसागंज ..	... سرساگنْج	Sarsaganj
करहल ..	... کَرْهَل	Karhal.
शिकोहाबाद ..	... شِکوہآباد	Shikohabad.
घिरोर ..	... گھرور	Ghiror.
किश्नी ..	... کِشْني	Kishni.
अलीपुर पट्टी ..	... عَلِيپور پَتّي	Alipur Patti.
बरनाहल ..	... بَرْناهَل	Barnáhal.
मुस्तफ़ाबाद ..	... مُصْطَفیٰآباد	Mustafabad.
कुसमरा ..	... کُسمَرا	Kusmara.
नबीगंज ..	... نَبِيگنْج	Nabiganj.
बेवर ..	... بیور	Bewar.
अकबरपुर औंछा ...	... اَکبَرپورااَونچھا	Akbarpur Aunchá.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
शरीफ़पुर ..	... شریفپور	Sharífpur.
भारौल ..	... بھارول	Bháraul.
लभौवा ..	... لبھوا	Labhauwa.
जसराना ..	... جسرانہ	Jasrána.
एका ..	... ایکہ	Eká.
नोनेर ..	... نونیر	Noner.
ज़िला फ़र्रुख़ाबाद	ضلع فرخ آباد	FARUKHABAD DISTRICT.
कमालगंज ..	... کمال گنج	Kamálganj.
सिंगीरामपुर ..	... سنگی رامپور	Singirámpur.
याक़ूतगंज ..	... یاقوت گنج	Yákútganj.
मुहम्मदाबाद ..	... محمد آباد	Muhammadabad.
क़ायमगंज ..	... قائم گنج	Káimganj.
शमसाबाद ..	... شمس آباد	Shamsabad.
नव्वाबगंज ..	... نواب گنج	Nawábganj.
अमेठी ..	... امیٹھی	Amethi.
छिब्रामऊ ..	... چھبرامؤ	Chibrámau.
कनौज ..	... قنوج	Kanauj.
मकरन्दनगर ..	... مکرندنگر	Makrandnagar.
मियांगंज ..	... میاں گنج	Miánganj.

Hindí.			Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
मीरन की सराय	..	...	میراں کی سرائے	Míráu-ki-Sarai.
जलालाबाद	..	...	جلال آباد	Jalálabad.
ठटिया	..	...	ٹھٹیا	Thatia.
ख़ैरनगर	..	...	خیرنگر	Khairnagar.
सौरिख	..	...	سورکھ	Saurikh.
गुरसहायगंज	..	...	گورسہائے گنج	Gursaháiganj.
भोजपुर	..	...	بھوج پور	Bhojpur.
पहाड़ा	..	...	پہاڑا	Pahára.
कम्पिल	..	...	کمپل	Kampil.
खाखटमऊ	..	...	کھاکھٹ مؤ	Khákhatmau.
अमृतपुर	..	...	امرت پور	Imratpur.
तिरवा	..	...	تروا	Tirwa.
सकटपुर	..	...	سکٹ پور	Sakatpur.
सक्रावा	..	...	سکروا	Sakráwa.
अलीगढ़	..	...	علیگڈھ	Aligarh.
अल्लाहगंज	..	...	اللہ گنج	Alláhganj.
परमनगर	..	...	پرم نگر	Paramnagar.
फ़तहगढ़	..	...	فتحگڈھ	*Fatehgarh.*
ख़ुदागंज	..	...	خدا گنج	Khudaganj.
तालग्राम	..	...	تال گرام	Tálgrám.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ज़िला इटावा	ضلع اِٹاوہ	Etáwah District.
भरथना ..	... بھرتھنا	Bharthna.
बिधूना ..	... بِدھونا	Bidhúna.
दलीलनगर ..	... دلیل نگر	Dalílnagar.
जसवन्तनगर ..	... جسونت نگر	Jaswantnagar.
औरैया ..	... اورَیّا	Auraiya.
फफूंद ..	... پھپھوند	Phaphúnd.
लखना ..	... لکھنا	Lakhna.
अछल्दा ..	... اچھلدا	Achalda.
ऐरवा ..	... ایروا	Airwa.
अजीतमल ..	... اجیت مل	Ajítmal.
बेला ..	... بیلا	Bela.
छछूंद ..	... چھچھوند	Chachúnd.
ज़िला एटा	ضلع ایٹہ	Etah District.
सोरों ..	... سوروں	Soron.
कासगंज ..	... کاسگنج	Kásganj.
अलीगंज ..	... علی گنج	Aliganj.
मारहरा ..	... مارھرہ	Márehra.
सकीट ..	... سکیت	Sakít.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
निधौली ..	... نِدھولِي	Nidhauli.
पटियाली ..	... پٹیالِي	Patiáli.
क़ादिरगंज ..	... قادِرگنج	Kádirganj.
नव्वाबगंज ..	... نَوابگنج	Nawábganj.
नगरिया ..	... نگریا	Nagaria.
बिलराम ..	... بلِرام	Bilrám.
सिरहपुरा ..	... سِرھپورہ	Sirhpura.
आज़मनगर ..	... اعظمنگر	Azamnagar.
बरना ..	... برنا	Barna.
सहावर ..	... سہاور	Saháwar.
सराय अघत ..	... سَرائے اگھت	Sarai Aghat.
मोहनपुर ..	... موھنپور	Mohanpur.
सराय गिरधारी ..	... سَرائے گِردھارِي	Sarai Girdhárí.
क़िस्मत इलाहाबाद	قسمت الٰہ آباد	ALLAHABAD DIVISION.
ज़िला कान्हपुर	ضلع کانپور	*Cawnpore* District.
भोगनीपुर ..	... بھوگنِي پور	Bhognipur.
जाजमऊ ..	... جاجمؤ	Jájmau.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
रसूलाबाद	رسول آباد	Rasúlabad.
साढ़ सलीमपुर	ساڑھہ سلیم پور	Sárh Salímpur.
घाटमपुर	گھاٹم پور	Ghátampur.
अकबरपुर	اکبر پور	Akbarpur.
बिलहौर	بلہور	Bilhaur.
मूसनगर	موسیٰ نگر	Músanagar.
रसधान	رسدھان	Rasdhán.
सिकन्दरा	سکندرہ	Sikandra.
नरवल	نروَل	Narwal.
गजनेर	گجنیر	Gajner.
बिठूर	بٹھور	Bithúr.
नजफ़गढ़	نجف گڈھہ	Najafgarh.
देरपुर	دیرہ پور	Derapur.
मंगलपुर	منگل پور	Mangalpur.
शिऊली	شیولی	Shiuli.
शिवराजपुर	شیوراج پور	Shiurájpur.
नव्वाबगंज	نواب گنج	Nawábganj.
रूरा	رورا	Rúra.
मकनपुर	مکن پور	Makanpur.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
भावपुर ..	... بھاؤپور	Bháupur.
सरसौल ..	... سرسول	Sarsaul.
झिन्झक ..	... جھینجھک	Jhínjhak.
ज़िला फ़तहपुर	ضلع فتحپور	*Fatehpur* District.
बहरामपुर ..	... بہرام پور	Bahrámpur.
हसवा ..	... ہسوا	Haswa.
कोरा ..	... کورا	Kora.
ग़ाज़ीपुर ..	... غازیپور	Gházipur.
कलियानपुर ..	... کلیان پور	Kaliánpur.
खखरेडू ..	... کھکھریرو	Khakhreru.
बिन्दकी ..	... بندکی	Bindki.
कोरा जहानाबाद ..	... کورا جہان آباد	Kora Jahánabad.
कुटिया गुनीर ..	... کوٹیا گنیر	Kutia Gunír.
हथगांव ..	... ہتھگاؤں	Hathgaon.
खजुहा ..	... کھجوہا	Khajuha.
हुसेनगंज ..	... حسین گنج	Husainganj.
किशनपुर ..	... کشن پور	Kishanpur.
असोथर ..	... اسوتھر	Asothar.
बिलन्द ..	... بلندا	Bilanda.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
टप्पा जार ..	... ٹپہ جار	Tappa Jár.
अयासाह ..	... ایاہ ساہ	Ayáh Sáh.
मुतौर ..	... مُتَور	Mutaur.
एकदला ..	... ایکدلہ	Ekdala.
कोटिला ..	... کُوٹلہ	Kotila.
अमौली ..	... اَمولی	Amauli.
औंग ..	... اَونگ	Aung.
मोहार ..	... مُوہار	Mauhár.
मलुवा ..	... مَلُوا	Malwa.
शिवराजपुर ..	... شِوراج پُور	Shiurájpur.
ज़िला बांदा	ضلع باندا	Bánda District.
पैलानी ..	... پیلانی	Pailáni.
बबेरू ..	... بِبیرو	Baberu.
बडौसा ..	... بدوسا	Badausa.
सिहोंडा ..	... سِہونڈا	Sihonda.
सीतापुर ..	... سیتاپور	Sítapur.
करवी ..	... کَروی	Karwi.
कालिंजर ..	... کالنجر	Kálinjar.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
राजपुर ..	... راجپور	Rájapur.
औगासी ..	... اوگاسي	Augási.
दरसेंडा ..	... درسيندا	Darsenda.
छींबू ..	... چھيبو	Chíbu.
टरहवन ..	... ترهواں	Tarhawan.
कमासिन ..	... کماسن	Kamásin.
सिमौनी ..	... سموني	Simauni.
खंडेह ..	... کھنديہہ	Khandeh.
मानिकपुर ..	... مانکپور	Mánikpur.
चिल्ला तारा ..	... چلّا تارا	Chilla Tára.
मऊ ..	... مؤ	Mau.
मारकुंडी ..	... مارکنڈي	Márkundi.
बरगढ	... برگڈھہ	Bargarh.
डभौरा ..	... ڈبھورہ	Dabhaura.
चितकोट ..	... چترکوٹ	Chitarkot.
मरफ़ा ..	... مرفا	Marpha.
ज़िला इलाहाबाद	ضلع الٰہ آباد	ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.
चाइल ..	... چائل	Cháil.
पच्छिमसरीरा ..	... پچھم سریرا	Pachchim Saríra.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
कड़ा	کڑا	Karra.
बारह	بارہ	Bárah.
सिकन्दरा	سکندرہ	Sikandra.
अरइल	اریل	Arail.
खैरागढ़	کھیراگڈھ	Khairágarh.
करछना	کرچھنا	Karchana.
भारतगंज	بھارت گنج	Bháratganj.
झूसी	جھوسی	Jhúsi.
नैनी	نینی	Naini.
मिर्ज़ापुर चौहारी	مرزاپور چوہاری	Mirzapur Chauhári.
हन्दिया	ہنڈیا	Handia.
हनुमानगंज	ہنومان گنج	Hanumánganj.
नहवाई	نہوائی	Nahwái.
दारानगर	دارانگر	Dáranagar.
शहज़ादपुर	شہزادپور	Shahzádpur.
मंझनपुर	منجھنپور	Manjhanpur.
सराइ आक़िल	سرائے عاقل	Sarai Akil.
इस्माईल गंज	اسمعیل گنج	Ismaílganj.
मऊ ऐम	مؤائمہ	Mau Aima.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ख़ानजहांपुर ..	... خانجہانپور	Khánjahánpur.
फूलपुर ..	... پھولپور	Phúlpur.
मुफ़्ती के पुरवा ..	... مفتی کا پورہ	Mufti-ke-purwa.
अथर्बन ..	... اتھربن	Atharban.
करारी ..	... کراری	Karári.
फ़रीदगंज ..	... فریدگنج	Faríd ganj.
जसरा ..	... جسرا	Jasra.
सोरांव ..	... سورانو	Soraon.
नव्वाबगंज ..	... نوابگنج	Nawábganj.
किवाई ..	... کوائی	Kiwái.
मह ..	... مہ	Mah.
सिराथू ..	... سراتھو	Siráthu.
भरवारी ..	... بھروارِی	Bharwári.
मनौरी ..	... منوری	Manaurí.
कर्नेलगंज ..	... کرنیل گنج	Colonelganj.
कीडगंज ..	... کیدگنج	*Kydganj*.
कट्रा ..	... کترا	Katra.
फाफामऊ ..	... پھاپھامو	Pháphámau.
राजघाट ...	.. راج گھاٹ	Rájghat.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
मेजा ..	... میجا	Meja.
लवाइन ..	... لوائن	Lawáin.
सर्सा ..	... سرسا	Sarsa.
शिवराजपुर ..	... شیوراج پور	Shiurájpur.
ज़िला हमीरपुर	ضلع هميرپور	HAMIRPUR DISTRICT.
मौदहा ..	... مودها	Maudha.
जलालपुर ..	... جلال پور	Jalálpur.
राठ ..	... راتهه	Ráth.
महोबा ..	... مهوبا	Mahoba.
जैतपुर ..	... جیت پور	Jaitpur.
कुरारा ..	... کورارا	Kurára.
खरैला ..	... کهریلا	Kharaila.
सूपा ..	... سوپا	Súpa.
कुलपहाड़ ..	... کلپهاڑ	Kulpahár.
श्रीनगर ..	... سری نگر	Srinagar.
सुमेरपुर ..	... سمیرپور	Sumerpur.
पनवारी ..	... پنواری	Panwári.
मस्करा ..	... مسکرا	Maskara.
लालपुरा ..	... لالپوره	Lálpura.

Hindí.		Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
सिसोलर	..	... سِسولَر	Sisolar.
कबरई	..	... کَبرَئی	Kabrai.
ज़िला जौनपुर		ضِلع جَونپور	JAUNPUR DISTRICT.
घिसुवा	..	... گھِسوا	Ghiswa.
ज़फ़राबाद	..	... ظَفَر آباد	Zafarabad.
मड़ियाहू	..	... مَڈیاھو	Mariáhu.
शाहगंज	..	... شاہ گَنج	Shahganj.
मछलीशहर	..	... مَچھلی شَہر	Machlishahr.
मुंगरा बादशाहपुर	..	... مونگرا بادشاہ پور	Mungra Bádsháhpur.
हवेली जौनपुर	..	... حَویلی جَونپور ...	Haveli Jaunpur.
करयात दोस्त	..	... قَریات دوست	Kariyát Dost.
कर्यात मेंढ:	..	... قَریات مینڈھ	Kariyát Mendha.
सिंग्रामऊ	..	... سِنگرامؤ	Singrámau.
सिक्रारा	..	.. سِکرارا	Sikrára.
गुलज़ारगंज	..	... گُلزار گَنج	Gulzárganj
बदलापुर	..	... بدلا پور	Badlapur.
कुटहन	..	... کوٹاھن	Kutahan.
खेता सराय	..	... کھیتا سَرائے	Kheta Sarai.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
बक्शा ..	... بکشا	Baksha.
जलालपुर ..	... جلال پور	Jalálpur.
चन्डवक ..	... چنڈوک	Chandwak.
सराय महिउद्दीन ..	... سرائے محی الدین	Sarai Mahi-ud-dín.
क़िस्मत बनारस	قسمت بنارس	*BENARES* DIVISION.
ज़िला आज़मगढ़	ضلع اعظمگڈھ	AZAMGARH DISTRICT.
देवगांव ..	... دیوگانو	Deogaon.
माहुल ..	... ماہل	Máhul.
सगरी ..	... سگری	Sagri.
निज़ामाबाद ..	... نظام اباد	Nizámabad.
सिकन्दरपुर ..	.. سکندرپور	Sikandarpur.
महाराजगंज ..	... مہاراج گنج	Maharájganj.
मुहम्मदाबाद ..	... محمد اباد	Muhammadabad.
मुबारिकपुर ..	... مبارک پور	Mubárikpur.
कोपागंज ..	... کوپاگنج	Kopáganj.
मऊ ..	... مؤ	Mau.
चिरया कोट ..	... چریاکوٹ	Chiriákot.
बेल्हाबांस ..	... بیلھا بانس	Belhábáns.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
कोड़िया ..	... کوڑیا	Kauria.
सिकन्दरा ..	... سکندرہ	Sikandra.
तुरतीपार ..	... ترتی پار	Turtipár.
दोहरी घाट ..	... دوہری گھاٹ	Dohari Ghát.
फूलपुर ..	... پھولپور	Phúlpur.
अत्रौलिया ..	... اترولیا	Atraulia.
घोसी ..	... گھوسی	Ghosi.
गोपालपुर ..	... گوپالپور	Gopálpur.
नाथूपुर ..	... ناتھوپور	Náthupur.
नगरा ..	.. نگرا	Nagara.
आदमपुर ..	... آدم پور	Adampur.
आज़मतगढ़ ..	... عظمت گڈھ	Azmatgarh.
ज़िला मिरज़ापुर	ضلع مرزاپور	MIRZAPUR DISTRICT.
रोबर्टसगंज ..	... رابرٹس گنج	Robertsganj.
क़रयात सीखर ..	... قریات سیکھر	Karyát Síkhar.
कोर्ह ..	... کونڑھ	Korh.
चकिया ..	... چکیا	Chakia.
चुनार ..	... چنار	Chunar.
अहिरौरा ..	... اہرورا	Ahraura.

Hindí.			Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
कोन	..	...	کُون	Kon.
गोपीगंज	..	...	گوپی گنج	Gopiganj.
उपरौध	..	...	اُپرودھ	Upraudh.
चौरासी	..	...	چوراسی	Chaurási.
गाइपुरा	..	...	گائی پورہ	Gáipura.
टप्पा कोन	..	...	ٹپہ کون	Tappa Kon.
भदोही	..	...	بھدوہی	Bhadohi.
सकटेसगढ़	..	...	سکتیس گڈھ	Saktesgarh.
केरा मनयौर	..	...	کیرا منگرور	Kera Mangraur.
अगोरी बरहर	..	...	اگوری برہر	Agori Barhar.
बिजयगढ़	..	...	بجے گڈھ	Bijaigarh.
सिंगौली	..	...	سنگرولی	Singrauli.
पुलवा	..	...	پلوا	Pulwa
दूधी	..	...	دودھی	Dúdhi.
बड़ह	..	...	بڑھ	Barah.
गंगापुर	..	...	گنگاپور	Gangapur.
पहारा	..	...	پہاڑا	Pahára.
कंटिट	..	...	کنٹت	Kantit.
बिंधाचल	..	...	بندھاچل	Bindháchal.

Hindí.			Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
ज़िला बनारस			ضلع بنارس	*Benares* District.
हज़ूर तहसील	..	...	حضور تحصیل	Huzúr Tahsíl.
चन्दौली	..	...	چندولی	Chandauli.
रामनगर	..	...	رام نگر	Rámnagar.
अठगांव	..	...	اٹھگانو	Athgaon.
देहात अमानत	..	...	دیہات امانت	Dehát Amánat.
सुल्तानीपुर	..	...	سلطانی پور	Sultánipur.
जालहूपुर	..	...	جالھوپور	Jálhupur.
कसवार	..	...	کسوار	Kaswár.
कटेहिर	..	...	کٹیہر	Katehir.
बढ़वल	..	...	بڑھوَل	Barhwal.
धूस	..	...	دھوس	Dhús.
मुग़ल सराय	..	...	مغل سرائے	Moghal Sarai.
सकलदिहा	..	...	سکل دیہا	Sakaldiha.
फूलपुर	..	...	پھولپور	Phúlpur.
शिवपुर	..	...	شیوپور	Shiupur.
सिकरौल	..	...	سکروَل	Sikraul.
सारनाथ	..	...	سارناتھ	Sárnáth.
दशाश्वमेध	..	...	دساسمیدھ	Dasásamedh.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
काल भैरों ..	... کال بھیروں	Kál Bhairon.
सय्यिद राजा ..	... سیدراجا	Sayyidrája.
सीघ्रा ..	... سگھرا	Síghra.
मंगारी ..	... منگاری	Mangári.
चेतगंज ..	... چیت گنج	Chetganj.
चोलापुर ..	... چولاپور	Cholapur.
ज़िला गोरखपुर	ضلع گورکھپور	GORAKHPUR DISTRICT.
बांसगांव ..	... بانس گانو	Bánsgaon.
परौना ..	... پرونا	Parauna.
बरहलगंज ..	... برهل گنج	Barhalganj.
रुद्रपुर ..	... رودرپور	Rudarpur.
बरहज ..	... برهج	Barhaj.
पिपराइच ..	... پپرائچ	Pipráich.
टप्पा भवपार ..	... ٹپہ بھواپار	Tappa Bhawapár.
मझौली ..	... مجھولی	Majhauli.
सिल्हट ..	... سلہٹ	Silhat.
शाहजहांपुर ..	... شاهجهانپور	Sháhjahánpur.
सिधुवा जोबना ..	... سدھواجوبنا	Sidhua Jobna.

Hindí.		Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
मन्सूरगंज	.. ...	منصور گنج	Mansúrganj.
देोरिया	.. ...	دیورِیا	Deoria.
तिलपुर	.. ...	ٹاپور	Tilpur.
बिनायकपुर	.. ...	بِنایک پور	Bináyakpur.
धुरियापार	.. ...	دھوریاپار	Dhuriapár.
चिल्लापार	.. ...	چِلّاپار	Chillapár.
ओंला	.. ...	اَونلہ	Aonla.
कसिया	.. ...	کَسیا	Kasia.
ज़िला बस्ती		ضِلع بَستی	Basti District.
डोमरियागंज	.. ...	دومریاگنج	Domariaganj.
औरंगाबाद नगर	.. ...	اورنگ آبادنگر	Aurangabad Nagar.
हसनपुर मघर	.. ...	حسن پور مگھر	Hasanpur Maghar.
मन्सूरनगर	.. ...	منصو نگر	Mansúrnagar.
रतनपुर	.. ...	رتن پور	Ratanpur.
अमोढ़ा	.. ...	امورہا	Amorha.
बांसी	.. ...	بانسی	Bánsi.
रसूलपुर घोस	.. ...	رسولپورغوث	Rasúlpur Ghaus.
कप्तान गंज	.. ...	کپتان گنج	Captainganj.
ख़लीलाबाद	.. ...	خلیل آباد	Khalílabad.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
मिन्हदावल ..	... مِہنْدَاوَلْ	Minhdáwal.
महुली ..	... مَہُلِي	Mahuli.
ज़िला ग़ाज़ीपुर	ضِلَعْ غَازِيپُور	GHÁZIPUR DISTRICT.
गहमर ..	... گَہمَر	Gahmar.
मुहम्मदाबाद ..	... مُحَمَّدآباد	Muhammadabad.
बलिया ..	... بَلِیَا	Ballia.
ज़मानिया ..	... زَمَانِیَہ	Zamániah.
सय्यिदपुर भीतरी ..	... سَیِّدپُورِبھِیتَرِي	Sayyidpur Bhítari.
दिल्दारनगर ..	... دِلدَارنَگَر	Dildárnagar.
रसड़ा ..	... رَسرَا	Rasra.
करन्डा ..	... کَرَندَا	Karanda.
पचोतर ..	... پَچُوتَر	Pachotar.
ख़रीद ..	... خَرِید	Kharíd.
गढ़ा ..	... گَڑھَا	Garha.
ज़हूराबाद ..	... ظَہُورآباد	Zahúrabad.
सुरहा ताल ..	... سُرھَاتَال	Suraha Tál.
धानापुर ..	... دھَانَہپُور	Dhánapur.
शादियाबाद ..	... شَادِي آباد	Shádiabad.
कोरन्टाडिह ..	... کُورَنتَاڈِیہ	Korantadih.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
हल्दी ..	... هَلدِي	Haldi.
लखनेसर ..	... لکھنیسر	Lakhnesar.
पहलादपुर ..	... پہلادپور	Pahládpur.
लठिया ..	... لَٹھیا	Lathiya.
क़िस्मत झांसी	قسمت جھانسي	JHÁNSI DIVISION.
ज़िला जालौन	ضلع جالون	JALAUN DISTRICT.
उरई ..	... اورئي	Orai.
कूंच ..	... کونچ	Kúnch.
कालपी ..	... کالپي	Kálpi.
सय्यिदनगर ..	... سیدنگر	Sayyidnagar.
माधोगढ़ ..	... مادھوگڈھ	Mádhogarh.
कनार ..	... کنار	Kanár.
भदेक ..	... بھدیک	Bhadek.
आटा ..	... آٹا	Ata.
कुठौन्द ..	... کٹھونڈ	Kuthaund.
जगमनपुर ..	... جگمن پور	Jagamanpur.
रामपुरा ..	... رامپورہ	Rámpura.
गोपालपुर ..	... گوپال پور	Gopálpur.
कोटरा ..	... کوٹرہ	Kotra.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
इनगोई ..	... اِنگوئی	Ingoi.
दमरास ..	... دمراس	Damrás.
इटौरा ..	... اِیٹورا	Itaura.
हद्रख ..	... حدرکھہ	Hadrakh.
निपनिया ..	... نِپنیا	Nipania.
ऐट ..	... اِیٹ	Ait.
हरदोई ..	... ہردوئی	Hardoi.
ज़िला झांसी	ضلع جھانسی	Jhánsi District.
पंड्वाहा ..	... پنڈواہا	Pandwáha.
मऊ ..	... مؤ	Mau.
रानीपुर ..	... رانی پور	Ránípur.
बरुवा सागर ..	... بروا ساکر	Barwa Ságar.
बड़ागांव ..	... بڑاگانو	Barágaon.
चिरगांव ..	... چرگانو	Chirgaon.
मोठ ..	... موٹھہ	Moth.
भांडेर ..	... بھانڈیر	Bhánder.
गरौठा ..	... گروٹھا	Garotha.
गुरसराय ..	... گورسرائے	Gursarai.
बबीना ..	... بَبینا	Babína.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
इरिछ ..	... اِرچھ	Irich.
कचनेहा ..	... کچنیہا	Kachneha.
अरजार ..	... اَرجار	Arjár.
मगरवारा ..	... مگروارا	Magarwára.
पचवारा ..	... پچواڑا	Pachwára.
औलदान ..	... اَولدان	Auldán.
बघेरा ..	... بگھیرا	Baghera.
पूंच ..	... پونچ	Púnch.
चुरारा ..	... چورارا	Churára.
ककरबे ..	... ککربے	Kakarbai.
खेलार ..	... کھیلار	Khailár.
मारकुआं ..	... مارکوان	Márkuán.
ज़िला ललितपुर	ضلع للت پور	*Lalitpur* DISTRICT.
महरोनी ..	... مہرونی	Mahroni.
बांसी ..	... بانسی	Bánsi.
तालबहत ..	... تال بہت	Tálbahat.
बालाबहत ..	... بالا بہت	Bálábahat.
बानपुर ..	... بان پور	Bánpur.
मारौरा ..	... مارورا	Máraura.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
नारहत ..	... نارہت	Nárhat.
सिरस घाट ..	... سرس گھاٹ	Siras Ghát.
जाखलौन ..	... جاکھلون	Jákhlaun.
दोंगरा ..	... دونگرا	Dongara.
बड़ौदा ..	... برودا	Barauda.
लखनझीर ..	... لکھن جھیر	Lakhanjhír.
क़िस्मत कुमाऊं	قسمت کماؤں	KUMAUN DIVISION.
ज़िला कुमाऊं	ضلع کماؤں	KUMAUN DISTRICT.
अल्मोड़ा ..	... الموڑہ	Almora.
नैनीताल ..	... نینی تال	Naini Tal.
भीमताल ..	.. بھیم تال	Bhím Tál.
मलुवाताल ..	... ملواتال	Malwa Tál.
खुर्पाताल ..	... کھرپاتال	Khurpa Tál.
नौकुंचियाताल ..	... نوکوچیاتال	Naukuchia Tál.
पाली ..	... پالی	Páli.
गंगोली ..	... گنگولی	Gangoli.
बर्मदेव ..	... برمدیو	Barmdeo.

Hindí.			Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
चम्पावत	..	...	چنپھاوت	Champáwat.
रानीखेत	..	...	رانی کھیت	Ránikhet.
लोहाघाट	..	...	لوھاگھاٹ	Lohaghát.
पिठोरागढ़	..	...	پتھورا گڈھ	Pithorágarh.
कालीकुमाऊं	..	...	کالی کماؤں	Káli Kumaun.
हलद्वानी	..	...	ھلدوانی	Haldwáni.
कालाढूंगी	..	...	کالاڈھونگی	Káládhúngi.
भाबर	..	...	بھابر	Bhábar.
हावलबाघ	..	...	ھاول باغ	Háwalbágh.
रामनगर	..	...	رام نگر	Rámnagar.
चिल्किया	..	...	چلکیا	Chilkia.
बागेसर	..	...	باگیسر	Bágesar.
मिलम	..	...	میلم	Milam.
खाती	..	...	کھاتی	Kháti.
बैजनाथ	..	...	بیجناتھ	Baijnáth.
ज़िला गढ़वाल			ضلع گڑھوال	GARHWÁL DISTRICT.
श्रीनगर	..	...	سری نگر	Srinagar.
बद्रीनाथ	..	...	بدری ناتھ	Badrináth.

Hindí.		Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
जोशीमठ	..	... جوشي مٹھ	Joshimath.
पौड़ी	..	... پوڑي	Pauri.
केदारनाथ	..	... کیدارناتھ	Kedárnáth.
दसोली	..	... دسولي	Dasoli.
गंगोत्री	..	... گنگوتري	Gangotri.
जमनोत्री	..	... جمنوتري	Jamnotri.
रुद्रप्रयाग	..	... رودرپریاگ	Rúdrprayág.
कर्णप्रयाग	..	... کرن پریاگ	Karnprayág.
देवप्रयाग	..	... دیو پریاگ	Deoprayág.
माणा	..	... مانا	Mána.
नीती	..	... نیتي	Níti.
लोहवा	..	... لوهبا	Lohba.
कोटद्वारा	..	... کوٹ دوارہ	Kotdwára.
ज़िला तराई		ضلع ترائي	Tarái District.
काशीपुर	..	... کاشي پور	Káshipur.
रुद्रपुर	..	... رودرپور	Rudarpur.
किलपुरी	..	... کلپوري	Kilpuri.

Hindí.		Urdú.		Spelling adopted in English.
गदरपुर	..	...	گدرپور	Gadarpur.
बिलहरी	..	...	بلهري	Bilhari.
नानकमता	..	...	نانکمتا	Nánakmata.
जसपुर	..	...	جسپور	Jaspur.
बाज़पुर	..	...	بازپور	Bázpur.

पश्चिमोत्तर देश की नदियां

مماليک مغربي و شمالي کي ندياں

RIVERS.

सुस्वा	..	...	سسوا	Suswa.
आसन	..	...	اسن	Asan.
टोंस	..	...	ٹونس	Tons.
गंगा	..	...	گنگا	*Ganges* (Ganga).
जमुना	..	...	جمنا	*Jumna* (Jamuna).
सोलानी	..	...	سلاني	Soláni.
हिन्दन	..	...	هندن	Hindan.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
कृष्णी या कर्सुनी ..	... کرشنی (یا) کرسنی	Krishni *or* Karsuni.
पांढोई ..	... پاندھوئی	Pándhoi.
काली ..	... کالی	Káli.
काथा ..	... کاتھا	Kátha.
अबूनाला ..	... ابوناله	Abu Nála.
गंगन ..	... گنگن	Gangan.
रामगंगा ..	... رام گنگا	Rámganga.
यारीवफ़ादार या सोत ..	... یاروفادار (یا) سوت	Yár-i-wafadár *or* Sot.
कोसी ..	... کوسی	Kosi.
सेंगर ..	... سینگر	Sengar.
कुवारी ..	... کواری	Kuwári.
रिंड या अरिंड ..	... رند (یا) ارند	Rind *or* Arind.
ईसन ..	... ایسن	Isan.
सरसा ..	... سرسا	Sarsa.
बुढ़गंगा ..	... بوڑھه گنگا	Burhganga.
बेत्वा ..	... بیتوا	Betwa.
सिन्ध ..	... سندھه	Sindh.
पहूज ..	... پهوج	Pahúj.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
कर्मनाशा	کرمناسا	Karmnása.
चन्द्रप्रभा	چندر پربھا	Chandraprabha.
चंबल	چنبل	Chambal.
बानगंगा	بان گنگا	Bánganga.
उटंगन	اُنگن	Utangan.
पार्वती	پاربتي	Párbati.
खारी	کھاري	Khári.
सरजू	سرجو	Sarju.
अलकनन्दा	الکنندا	Alaknanda.
पिंडर	پندر	Pindar.
मन्दाकिनी	مندا کني	Mandákini.
भागारथी	بھاگیرتھي	Bhágirathi.
बगार	بگار	Bagár.
भैंसहा	بھینساھي	Bhainsahi.
उदवंती	اودنتي	Udawanti.
बेसू	بسو	Besu.
खरारी	کھراري	Kharári.
करोन	کرون	Karon.

Hindí.			Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
छोइया	..	...	چھوِیّا	Chhoiya.
शोण	..	...	سُون	Son.
बेलन	..	...	بیلَن	Belan.
कनहर	..	...	کَنہر	Kanhar.
रिहन्द	..	...	رِیہَند	Rihand.
सहजाद	..	...	سہجَاد	Sahjád.
जमुनी	..	...	جمنِي	Jamuni.
सजना	..	...	سَجنَا	Sajna.
बहगुल	..	...	بہگُل	Bahgul.
गोमती	..	...	گُومتِي	Gumti.
खनाट	..	...	کھنَوٹ	Khanaut.
गर्रा	..	...	گَرّا	Garra.
सुखी	..	...	سُکھی	Sukhi.
सारदा	..	...	سَارَدَا	Sárda.
बागेन	..	...	بَاگَین	Bágain.
पैसुनी	..	...	پیسُنِي	Paisuni.
केन	..	...	کین	Ken *or* Kayan.
पांडू	..	...	پانڈُو	Pándu.
ससुर खदेरी	..	...	سسُر کھدیرِي	Sasur Khaderi.

Hindí.	Urdú.	Spelling adopted in English.
बर्मा ..	.. بَرْمَا	Barma.
चन्द्रावल ..	... چَنْدْرَاوَلْ	Chandráwal.
बर्ना ..	... بَرْنَا	Barna.
सई ..	... سَئِي	Sai.
रापती ..	... رَاپْتِي	Rápti.
घागरा ..	... گھَاگَرَا	*Gogra.*
गंडक ..	... گَنْڈَکْ	Gandak.

RULES FOR TRANSLITERATION.

Every letter in the vernacular must be uniformly represented by a certain letter in the Roman character as follows:—

Vowels.

Persian.		Devanagari.		Roman.	Pronunciation.
Initial.	Non-initial.	Initial.	Non-initial.		
ا	◌َ (zabar)	अ	not expressed.	a	As in woman.
آ	ا	आ	ा	á	„ father.
اِ	◌ِ (zer)	इ	ि	i	„ bit.
اِی	◌ِ or ◌ی	ई	ी	í	„ machine.
اُ	◌ُ (pesh)	उ	ु	u	„ pull.
اُو	◌ُو	ऊ	ू	.ú	„ rude.

Persian.		Devanagari.		Roman.	Pronunciation.
Initial.	Non-initial	Initial.	Non-initial.		
اے	ے or ی	ए	े	e	As in grey.
اَے	ـَے or ـَی	ऐ	ै	ai	„ aisle.
او	و	ओ	ो	o	„ hole.
اَو	ـَو	औ	ौ	au	As *ou* in house (nearly), being a combination of the a and u above.

Consonants.

Persian.	Devanagari.	Roman.
ب	ब	b
ﺑﮫ	भ	bh
چ	च	ch
ﭼﮫ	छ	chh
ڈ or ڈ	द or ड	d
ڈھ or ڈھ	ध or ढ	dh
ف	wanting	f
گ	ग	g
گھ or غ	घ	gh
ح or ہ	ह or visarga	h
ج	ज	j
ﺟﮫ	झ	jh
ک or ق	क	k
ﮐﮫ or خ	ख	kh
—	क्ष	ksh

PERSIAN.	DEVANAGARI.	ROMAN.
ل	ल	l
م	म	m
ں	न, ञ, ङ, ण or anuswara	n
پ	प	p
ﭖ	फ	ph
ر or ڑ	र or ड़	r
ﮌ	ढ़	rh
ث , س or ص	स	s
ش	श or ष	sh
ت , ث or ط	त or ट	t
ﺗ or ﺛ	थ or ठ	th
و	व	w or v
ی	य	y
ذ , ز , ض or ظ	Wanting	z
ژ	Ditto	zh
ع	Ditto	Omitted, the accompanying vowel only being expressed.
——	ज्ञ	gy